WEATHER FORECAST

Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday with chance of showers. Highest Thursday in the 80's.

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISHED 1902 *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*

GOOD EVENING

MEMORIAL DAY

Vol. 60, No. 128 Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper GETTYSBURG, PA., WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 30, 1962 Leased Wire Member of The Associated Press PRICE FIVE CENTS

64-Page Supplement Cites Varied Features Of Adams County And Historic Area

(See Photographs on Page 6)

The Gettysburg Times today publishes a "Visitors' Supplement" to enable the thousands of visitors who come here every years to obtain a keener appreciation of the historic prominence of the area, the expanse of the fruit growing and fruit processing industry as well as the industrial opportunities and the products that are manufactured here.

The supplement represents the largest edition ever published by The Times since it became a daily 60 years ago. More than 90,000 copies of the 64-page tabloid have been printed. It is distributed with the regular edition of today's Times to all its subscribers and the balance will be available to visitors at a number of places throughout the area during the balance of the tourist season.

MAJOR UNDERTAKING

The supplement was a major undertaking in a plant the size of The Times. For instance, it required 48,000 pounds of 40-pound English-finish book paper to complete the edition . . . it also required three barrels of the finest grade black ink. The big 16-page printing press was kept rolling for more 21 hours to print, cut and fold the edition.

Another problem was storage. The 48,000 pounds of book paper could not be stored in The Times basement, hence another storage space was found. The regular storage area was filled with newsprint for the regular Times' editions.

Then, too, another problem was that the tabloid had to be printed in two sections, then one section hand-stuffed into the other. The reason is that The Times' press is limited to a 32-page tabloid run.

STUFFED, BUNDLED

The first section, comprising pages one to 16 and 49 to 64, was trucked to the Hotel Gettysburg pressroom, largest available area. The same situation occurred when the second section, pages 17 to 48, was printed. Then crews of men and women were put to work stuffing one section into the other.

Nine thousand tabloids were retained in the regular mailing room of The Times. When the regular edition was printed this morning the tabloid had to be hand-stuffed into it. Then the papers were bundled for delivery.

On the two center pages, 32 and 33, is printed a map of Gettysburg and the surrounding area with all the historic and other important landmarks identified by number. Thirty-nine such landmarks are included in the large map which was drawn by Eugene Sickles, W. High St.

COPIES FOR SALE

Eighty-four illustrations accompany the text matter. They are independent of the illustrations in the 86 display advertisements.

The supplement was published without any interruption of the work involved in publishing The Times six days a week, publishing several weekies, school publications and a heavy volume of commercial printing.

Veteran employes rate the tabloid one of the finest of its publishing efforts.

Additional copies of the tabloid supplement may be obtained at any of the advertisers after today for 25 cents per copy.

COLLEGE WILL REDEDICATE ITS LIBRARY

President C. A. Hanson will conduct the rededication ceremonies in the main reading room of the newly-remodeled Schmucker Memorial Library of Gettysburg College on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The public is invited to attend the ceremony. Open house for visitors will be held from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday.

Following his rededicatory remarks, President Hanson will introduce the keynote speaker, Dr. William S. Dix, librarian of Princeton University.

Dr. Dix holds advanced degrees from the University of Virginia and the University of Chicago. He served as instructor in English and director of the committee on private research at Western Reserve University, instructor in English at Williams College and research associate in the research laboratory of the Office of Scientific Research and Development at Harvard University, and associate professor of English and librarian at Rice Institute before going to Princeton as librarian in 1953. Since 1956 he has also a lecturer in English at Princeton. He has served as chairman of the U.S. delegation to the general conference of UNESCO in Paris in 1958, he served as vice chairman in 1960. His topic will be "New Horizons for the College Library."

PANEL DISCUSSION

On the same theme a panel dis-

(Continued On Page 6)

Ex-Missionary To Talk On Thursday

The Rev. Frank L. Fesperman, a former missionary of the United Church of Christ, will speak at the Ascension Day of Prayer for Missions service this Thursday, at Incarnation Church in Emmitsburg. He will also show a film strip of Japan. The service will be held at 7:30 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Fesperman were in Japan from 1919 to 1942, serving under the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church. Their work during the last few years of their ministry there was centered around Sendai, Japan. They were engaged in evangelistic work. The family, father and mother and two of their three children, were detained in Japan as prisoners-of-war and were repatriated to the United States as exchange prisoners. They returned to this country aboard the famous exchange ship, the Gripsholm, in 1942. Mr. Fesperman is serving the Lovettsville, Va.-Brunswick, Md. charge of the United Church of Christ.

This special service for Ascension Day is sponsored by the members of the Women's Guild of Incarnation Church and the Youth Fellowship. Mrs. Harry Swomley Jr. is the chairman. Mrs. George Martin, Mrs. John Chatlos, Miss Sue Martin, Miss Janet Springer and Miss Sally Gingell also will take part in the service.

The people of the community are invited to attend.

MOUNT STUDENT DIES TUESDAY

John P. O'Hehir Jr., 23, who would have graduated next week from Mount Saint Mary's College, Emmitsburg, died Tuesday in the Georgetown University Hospital, Washington, D. C. He had been ill for several months.

Surviving are his parents, John R. Sr. and Cordelia (Moore) O'Hehir, Kensington, Md.; a brother, James M. O'Hehir, and a sister, Cordelia A. O'Hehir, both at home, and his maternal grandmother, Mrs. J. W. Moore, Huntsville, Ala.

He was a member of the Holy Redeemer Catholic Church, Kensington.

A solemn high requiem mass will be sung Friday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Mount Saint Mary's College Chapel with the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert Kline, president of the college, as celebrant. Interment will be in the St. Anthony's Shrine Cemetery.

Friends may call at the Wilson Funeral Home, Emmitsburg Thursday evening after 7 o'clock. The Rosary will be recited at the funeral home in Emmitsburg at 8 o'clock Thursday evening.

MANY CAMPUS EVENTS WILL BRING 2,750

The Central Pennsylvania Synod of the United Lutheran Church will open its annual convention on the Gettysburg College campus launching a series of summer conferences, conventions and gatherings that will extend into early September and will bring more than 2,700 persons to the campus.

In addition to all of the special events, summer school sessions at the college will extend from next Wednesday to August 21.

The Central Pennsylvania sessions are expected to bring 350 pastors and laymen to Gettysburg from Monday through Wednesday.

OTHER COMING EVENTS

The other campus activities, their dates and expected attendance follow:

June 11-14, Eastern District, American Lutheran Church, 450.

June 16-23, ULCA Board of Higher Education Orientation Conference, 125.

June 19-20, Tri-county Schoolmen, 80.

June 21-23, American Lutheran Church Institute for Church School Teachers, 125.

June 24-29, Gettysburg College Wrestling Clinic, 75.

June 28-30, Hi-Y-Tri-Hi-Y, 100.

July 9-14, World-wide Baraca Philathea, 400.

July 15-21, Gettysburg Assembly for Church Workers, 200.

July 22-27, Civil War Study Group, 75.

July 23-27, Lutheran Home Mission Institute, 125.

July 29-August 4, Luther League of American Lutheran Church, 400.

August 3-4, Keystone Chapter Soil Conservation Service, 40.

August 31-September 2, Baltimore Luther League, 200.

BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS

At Warner Hospital

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Codori Jr., 141 Hanover St., son, John Augustus III, today

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Becker, New Oxford, daughter, today.

Mr. and Mrs. William Riffle, Thurmont, daughter, Tuesday.

95th Observance Of Memorial Day To Be Held; Parade, Exercises

(In case of rain the program will be held at the Visitor Center on the battlefield.)

For the 95th time in Gettysburg today the annual observance of Memorial Day will be conducted.

The "rebel cannon" which fired the salute 95 years ago are replaced by howitzers of the local National Guard unit, and the number of children and the attendance has grown larger, but the purpose is the same as that expressed nearly a century ago when the first such observance was held: To honor the heroic dead.

The howitzer battery is scheduled to fire a 14-gun salute from E. Cemetery Hill as the parade enters the National Cemetery at about 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

GEN. LARSON TO SPEAK

Spanning the history of the nation will be one unit in the parade and cemetery program: The Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps. The corps, from the 3rd Infantry Regiment, Fort Myer, Va., is appearing here in colonial costume, including the white wigs of that period, and is playing the colonial tunes on instruments made in accordance with the specifications of the late 1700s. It will begin its program with a concert on the square at 1:15 o'clock, after which it will play for the review of D Co., 1st Battle Group, 313th Infantry, the local Army Reserve unit. It will also participate in the parade and at the cemetery's rostrum exercises will play the "Honors Rendered To The Colors" which was used as the national anthem before the Star Spangled Banner was adopted.

Maj. Gen. Stanley E. Larson, Indiantown Gap, commanding general of the XXI U.S. Army Corps, the speaker, arrived this morning and was met by a committee headed by Chester S. Shriver, chairman of the Memorial Day committee. General Larson toured the battlefield before joining the committee at lunch at the Hotel Gettysburg. He will review D Company on the square this afternoon prior to the parade.

The parade at 2 o'clock is scheduled to include the following:

UNITS IN PARADE

First Division: Escort by borough police; Chief Marshal LeRoy H. Winebrenner; Aides John D. Teeter, John L. Caufman, Charles T. Jacobs and Jack Bucher; Gettysburg Senior High School Band; officials of the Gettysburg public schools; Gettysburg public school children; Gettysburg Junior High School Band; Gettysburg Parochial School children; Bermudian Springs High School band; Boy Scouts of Black Walnut District, Girl Scouts of the Penn Laurel Council.

Second Division: Aides, Attorney Charles W. Wolf, Stephen Jacobs, Gerald and Richard Shealer; Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps; Howitzer Battery, 104th Armored Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard, commanded by Captain Donald E. Doersom; D Company, 1st Battle Group, U. S. Army Reserve, Captain Robert W. Black, commanding.

Third Division: Aides, Raymond Creager, Ralph Shetter, Wilson Wenk and Leo McDermitt; Biglerville High School band; Post 15 Veterans of Foreign Wars of Gettysburg; Post 8896 Veterans of Foreign Wars, East Berlin; other VFW units and Auxiliaries, Post 14 American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps of Hanover; Post 202 American Legion of Gettysburg; Dorsey-Stanton Post American Legion of Gettysburg, other American Legion units; Catholic War Veterans Post of McSherrystown, Military Order of the Purple Heart, Landis-McCleaf Detachment of U. S. Marine Corps League of Chambersburg, Fairfield High School Band, Post 172 Amvets of Fairfield; Auxiliary of Post 172 Amvets, Commodore Barry Flute band of Philadelphia, wreath bearers of the Irish Brigade Memorial Association, Hibernia Guards Honor Guard.

Fourth Division: Detail of mounted Pennsylvania State Police, Catholic High School band of McSherrystown, Color Guard of Camp 112 Sons of Union Veterans of Gettysburg, Company D, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves, North-South Skirmish Association, automobiles bearing Major General Larson and party, Congressman George A. Goodling, Mayor G. Weaver and Judge W. C. Sheely, officials of the Allied Orders of the Grand Army of the Republic, auxiliaries of Veterans organizations, guests and committee.

TO DECORATE GRAVES

At the National Cemetery at 2:45 o'clock Mayor Weaver will be master of ceremonies. Follow-

(Continued On Page 2)

RETURNS TO DUTY

T/Sgt. Dale D. Eckert, Gettysburg, has returned to Eglin AFB, Fla., following his graduation from the Air Force Systems Command Senior Noncommissioned Officers Academy at Kirkland AFB, N.M. He is a personnel training supervisor, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey W. Eckert, R. 4, a graduate of Gettysburg High School and entered the service in September 1943.

JOINS MARINE CORPS

John Charles Holoka, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Holoka, R. 1, has recently enlisted in the Marine Corps' 120-day delay program. He is a Senior at Gettysburg High School. He will leave for active duty at Parris Island, S. C., August 16.

30 DIPLOMAS ARE GIVEN BY FAIRFIELD HI

Commencement exercises for 30 members of the graduating class of Fairfield Joint High School were held on Tuesday evening in the school auditorium.

"Pomp and Circumstance" was played by the school band under the direction of Charles C. Rogers for the processional. Following the invocation by Rev. Robert Paden, the audience joined in singing "America." John Harbaugh, who was class president, gave the address of welcome. Miss Donna Schultz spoke on the "Dignity of Labor" after which Miss Betty Sterner presented the "Dignity of Leisure." Mrs. Shirley Grof, accompanied by Terry Wills at the piano, directed the Senior Chorus in "Let There Be Music" and "Climb Every Mountain."

A. M. Paxon addressed the graduates on the theme "What Is the Hour?" Introduced by Supervising Principal George B. Inskip, Mr. Paxon said: "We are not a world without economic opportunity, material opportunity and spiritual opportunity, but a generation who has a rendezvous with destiny."

C. P. Keefer, county superintendent of schools, brought greetings from the county office and paid tribute to Supervising Principal Inskip for his decade of service to the school. Members of the class were presented by Mr. Inskip to Joseph T. Lowe, president of the board, who presented the diplomas. Miss Carol Reindollar accepted the diplomas.

The benediction was given by Rev. Mr. Paden following the "Alma Mater." A. B. Ross, vice president of the board of directors, presented Principal George B. Inskip a watch from the board, a token to his 14 years of service there.

Breaks Elbow In Fall From See-Saw

J. Edward Deardorff, 7, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Deardorff, Fairfield R. 1, was treated Tuesday at the Warner Hospital for a fracture of his left elbow suffered when he fell from a see-saw at school.

Charles R. Watkins, 60, New Oxford, and employe of the E. C. Livingston Shoe Co., received treatment Tuesday for a laceration of the left thumb inflicted by a dyeing machine.

Randy G. Chrismer, 4, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chrismer, R. 5, was treated Tuesday for a laceration of the scalp received when struck by a stone.

MARYLAND'S SYNOD MEETS AT SEMINARY

The 143rd and final convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland as it is now constituted opened here Tuesday night in the Church of the Abiding Presence at the Lutheran Theological Seminary.

Rev. Dr. J. Frank Fife of Baltimore, president of the synod, delivered the sermon at the open-

DR. J. F. FIFE

ing Communion service. He stressed the importance of meditation in the life of a church but emphasized that "meditation must be followed by action" on the part of the church and its members.

Main items being presented to the convention are the final reports of synodical officers and committees. Annual reports of institutions associated with the geographical church unit coming before the synod include the Lutheran Inner Mission Societies of Washington and Baltimore, the National Lutheran Home for the Aged in Washington, D. C., and the Tressler Lutheran Home for Children at Loysville, Pa.

MERGER IS NEAR

Reports of the trustees of Gettysburg College and of the directors of the Lutheran Theological Seminary were scheduled for presentation this afternoon.

Dr. Fife said the present synod, which was formed in 1820, will go out of existence when its parent body, the United Lutheran Church in America, merges on June 28-July 1 with the American Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Augustana Lutheran Church and the Suomi Synod in the Lutheran Church in America. This merger will bring together Lutherans of German, Danish, Swedish and Finnish backgrounds into the largest Lutheran church body in

(Continued On Page 3)

392 Gather For Sixtieth Anniversary Banquet Of GHS Alumni Association

Three hundred ninety-two of the 4,850 graduates of Gettysburg High School gathered Tuesday evening in the school cafeteria for their 60th anniversary banquet, class reunions and the presentation of annual awards.

Earliest class represented at the banquet was 1896 and its only member present was Miss Alice Williams of Gettysburg who received her diploma 66 years ago. The 50th anniversary class of 1912 had nine members present, half of its original number.

About 50 members of the high school graduating class attended and saw these awards presented to their members:

AWARDS PRESENTED

Alumni scholastic awards: Valedictorian, Miss Eileen Zeigler, daughter of Robert G. Zeigler, Windbriar Lane, who also received the Ruth A. Spangler Romance language award, and J. Barclay Collins, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Collins, E. Broadway, salutatorian.

The J. Guy Wolf commercial awards: Bookkeeping, first, Joan Tawney; second, Shelby Waddell; secretarial Cherie Bream and Joan Tawney, tied for first, and Edna Presley and Patsy Gulden, tied for second.

The retiring president of the alumni association, C. William Harbaugh, Biglerville, member of the class of 1940, was toastmaster. The invocation was given by Attorney John A. MacPhail of the 20th reunion class of 1942.

ONE FOR 65TH "REUNION"

John Maclay, president of the graduating class, responded to Harbaugh's welcome and at the same time presented class gifts to the Senior sponsors, Elmer H. Schriver and Miss Nancy Kirk.

Only representative of the 65th anniversary class present was Isabelle Griffith, retired Harrisburg teacher and only survivor of her class of nine that also included: Allen F. Basehore, Mary H. Hake, Carrie A. Minter, Alice J. Musselman, Sallie E. Herbst, Ann M. Swartz, Norman H. Swartz and Esther F. Tipton.

Representatives of other early classes introduced specially included: 1898, Virginia Slentz; 1889, Jessie Easterday; 1902, Belle Scott Stackhouse, Easton; 1903, Bessie Widder and Grace Sachs; 1906, Mabel E. Thorn; 1907, Ralph M. Weaver for his 55th anniversary; 1908, Amy S. Ridinger, Ethel W. Dickert and Elsie Y. Welty; 1909, Effie Noel, and 1911, Nell K. Miller and Irene S. Oliver.

50TH ANNIVERSARY

Spokesman for the 50th anniversary class of 1912 was Daniel A. Skelly Jr., Gettysburg. He said nine of the 15 living members of the class that numbered 18 at graduation were present for the reunion.

The bouquet on their reunion table, he said, came from Dr. Will S. Taylor, retiring professor of psychology at Smith College, whom Skelly identified as the "most distinguished" member of the class.

Members present for the 50th reunion in addition to Skelly were Mrs. Beulah Armor Basler, Drexel Hill; Mrs. Sara Reen Diehl, Hanover; Mrs. Pauline Rudisill Milligan, New Canaan, Conn.; Elizabeth Sheads Weaver, Spring Grove; Mrs. Anna Weaver Allen, Havertown; Mrs. Bertha Weikert Luhring, Waynesboro; Mrs. Astra Sterner Boyette, Pittsburgh, and Erle R. Deardorff, Gettysburg.

REUNION CLASSES RESPOND

Mayor William G. Weaver was spokesman for the class of 1917 which had four of its 26 living members present from a class that had 37 at graduation.

J. Herbert Raymond spoke for the nine members of the class of 1922 who gathered for their 40th reunion. There were 51 in the class and six have died. Lt. Col. Ira Cope, Carlisle, who taught in the high school here while the class of 1922 were undergraduates, was a reunion guest.

Howard Robinson of Mamaroneck, N. Y., a former class president, spoke for the 15 members of the class of 1927 present out of the original 72.

Spokesman for the class of 1932 was Fred Basehore. The class had 23 present out of the 88 that graduated.

25TH

Theodore Keefer spoke for the 25th anniversary class of 1937 that had 28 present and numbered 101 at graduation. He said 99 are living and have 214 children and 25 grandchildren. One member, O. G. MacPherson Jr., came from Texas for the reunion. Mrs. Relda Tilberg, former faculty adviser, was a guest.

John MacPhail spoke for his class of 1942 which had 48 present for the reunion out of the 141 that graduated. He said six are

(Continued On Page 3)

IRISH BRIGADE MEMORIAL TO BE HELD TODAY

The Irish Brigade Memorial Association will hold its annual rites today following Gettysburg's Memorial Day parade and program.

Three bus loads of the Irish Brigade group from Philadelphia and a bus load from the Pittsburgh area joined here this morning after attendance at Mass in their respective cities. The group dined at the American Legion Home, Baltimore St.

Three elements of the Irish Brigade Memorial Association will take part in the Memorial Day exercises here: The Commodore Barry Flute Band; eight wreath bearers in ancient Irish costume and the Hibernia Guards' Honor Guard which will carry, in addition to the American and Irish flag, the official flag of the city of Philadelphia.

EXERCISE AT MONUMENT

Following the Memorial Day exercises in the National Cemetery, the Irish Brigade Memorial Association will march on Hancock Ave. and then to the "Loop" area, south west of the Wheatfield where they will hold services at the Irish Brigade monument.

Speakers at the Irish Brigade program will include Regis Mahady Latrone, national director of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and Jeremiah O'Callaghan, of New York City, past national president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Chairman of the committee arranging the program is Thomas McGuigan of Philadelphia.

The memorial service here has been an annual program of the Irish Brigade group for the last several years.

HOSPITAL REPORT

Admissions: Mrs. Ralph May, Aspers; Mrs. Kenneth Copenhaver, R. 2; Mrs. William Riffle, Thurmont; Mrs. John A. Codori Jr., 141 Hanover St.; Mrs. Harold Becker, New Oxford.

Discharges: Mrs. Grace Clark, Woonsocket, R. I.; Mrs. Bernard Lawrence, Union Bridge, Md.; Pauline Stair, Littlestown; Mrs. Mae Marie Funkhouser, R. 4; Mrs. Leroy Baumgardner, Littlestown; Mrs. Jack Haines and infant twin sons, Taneytown; Mrs. Ernest Zenker, Santa Clara, Calif.; Judith Fissel, Orrtanna; Mrs. William Honeycutt and infant daughter, Westminster; Mrs. Dale King, East Berlin; Miss Ethel Marie Sanders, 47 Chambersburg St.; Gregory Lee Crouse, R. 2; Vickie Lynn, Debbie Ann and Leonard Thomas Bucher, Littlestown; William D. Sherman Jr., York Springs R. 1; Mary M. Rohrbaugh, Emmitsburg.

FIREMEN CALLED

Greenmount firemen were called Tuesday afternoon to a blaze at the property of Allen Sebold, adjoining the fire company property.

DELAY REHEARSALS

It was announced today that all choirs of St. James Lutheran Church will rehearse Thursday evening instead of this evening because of the holiday.

2 ACCIDENTS; NO ONE HURT

Damage totaled $510 when two cars collided Tuesday afternoon at 5:15 o'clock 2½ miles north of here on the Biglerville Rd.

State police said Kenneth F. Wagaman, 24, Hanover, was driving toward Biglerville and was attempting to pass a slower moving car when his auto collided with a southbound sedan driven by Mrs. Phyllis J. Kime, 29, Bendersville. After the accident, Mrs. Kime's car, out of control, swerved across the highway and struck a mail box at the home of Paul E. Miller, Gettysburg R. D.

Police listed no injuries. Wagaman had with him two brothers, William and Clifford Wagaman, Gettysburg R. D., and Richard Dixon of Gettysburg. Mrs. Kime had in her car two daughters, Vickie, 8, and Valerie, 3.

CAR DEMOLISHED

Damage was estimated at $250 to each car and $10 to the mail box.

A 1956 sedan operated by Wayne B. Ogburn, 17, Guernsey, was

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LOCAL WEATHER

Yesterday's high	76
Last night's low	62
Today at 8:30 a.m.	65
Today at 11 a.m.	67

Stock Market Recovers Most Of Lost Ground And Gets A Holiday Breather

By JACK LEFLER
AP Business News Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — The stock Market took a much-needed rest today after a dizzy whirl in which it rallied from its steppest dive since 1929.

Stock exchanges are closed for the Memorial Day holiday.

The swirling rally Tuesday afternoon recovered almost all of the ground lost Monday in the worst price collapse in 33 years.

But investors and brokers had this question to ponder: Will the rally carry through Thursday?

There was no way of telling whether the momentum generated will be sufficient to hurdle the holiday breather.

Some brokers were optimistic but conceded it would be an uphill struggle to sustain an advance in a market that has been declining since mid-March.

SURGE OF BUYING

A sudden surge of buying by mutual funds and other institutions sparked the rally.

The advance, with blue-chip stocks in the vanguard, jerked Wall Street from a shroud of gloom. Brokers on the floor and spectators in the gallery at New York Stock Exchange cheered as the closing bell rang at 3:30 p.m.

But it wasn't until 8:14 p. m. that the exchange's swamped high speed ticker tape spun out the report on the final transaction.

In the remarkable recovery, the Dow Jones average of 30 industrial issues spurted 27.03 to 603.96, coming close to wiping out Monday's loss of 34.95.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks jumped 8.90 to 220.10 after having dropped 13.40 the day before. It was the biggest gain since Nov. 14, 1929.

$129 BILLION

Based on the AP average's gain an estimated total of $12.9 billion dollars was added to the quoted value of stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. This erased the bulk of Monday's loss of $19.5 billion.

Trading volume skyrocketed to 14.75 million shares, second only to the 16,410,030 on Black Tuesday, the Oct. 29, 1929, crash. Monday's total was 9.35 million.

(Continued On Page 3)

Report 31 Holiday Deaths Up To 11 O'clock Today

The nation's traffic death toll in the first hours of the Memorial Day holiday period appeared running below normal today, averaging less than two an hour.

The heaviest traffic for the one-day midweek holiday was expected today and tonight. Pleasant weather was indicated in most areas, luring millions to the highways.

The National Safety Council estimates that by the close of the 30-hour holiday period at midnight (local time), nearly all of the nation's 74 million cars will have been in motion.

16 IN 9 STATES

The council also has estimated that from 80 to 120 persons may be killed in traffic accidents in the holiday period that started at 6 p.m. (local time).

No highway deaths were reported in the first five hours of the holiday period. Later, 16 fatalities were reported from nine states, including three in New York, two each in California, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Ohio and one each in Minnesota, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania also reported one death in a miscellaneous type accident. No drownings or deaths in boating mishaps were reported.

LONGER IN 1961

Today is the third one-day observance of Memorial Day since World War II—on days that occurred on or near midweek. The others were in 1951 and 1956.

(Continued On Page 2)

A Free Nation Gradually Pays Tribute To Memory Of Those Who Died In Defense

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

These free United States pay tribute today to those who died in her defense. Ceremonies, large and small were scheduled in every hamlet of the land.

There were tributes of silence, too. President Kennedy asked that the hour of 11 a.m. be set aside in each locality as a time for prayer.

"Memorial Day each year provides a fitting occasion upon which Americans may not only pay tribute to our honored dead but also unite in prayer for success in our search for a just and lasting peace," the President said.

Kennedy, who planned to spend the morning with his family at Glen Ora, Va., returns to the White House in the afternoon to give his full attention to the problems incumbent in the search for that lasting peace.

TRIBUTE IN ARLINGTON

House Speaker John W. McCormack was the President's representative for the traditional laying of the presidential wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns in the Arlington National Cemetery.

One of the largest single ceremonies planned was the dedication of a gleaming white monument astride the sunken battleship USS Arizona in Pearl Harbor. The battleship is a tomb for more than 1,100 sailors and marines who died without a chance to fight.

Rep. Olin E. Teague, D-Tex., chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, said in his prepared dedication address that "the fruit of their sacrifice still grows and blossoms and multiplies each passing day."

GOOD FROM EVIL

"It is ironic but true," he said, "that in this troubled world of ours good may spring from evil. So these splendid men who live forever entombed beneath these waters did not die in vain. Even in death they made us all thir debtors."

In New York City, Mayor Robert F. Wagner ordered flags flown at half mast until noon in "memory of our heroic dead."

On a hill near Rindge, N.H., tributes on behalf of the President and governors of all 50 states were to be laid at an open air al-

(Continued On Page 3)

FAREWELL FOR FR. LAHOUT TUESDAY NIGHT

MRS. LESTER BOWMAN

McSHERRYSTOWN — A farewell party was held Tuesday evening by the people of Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary parish for the Rt. Rev. Francis Lahout, who has been transferred to Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church, Lebanon.

Richard Cashen served as toastmaster. The Rt. Rev. Msgr. Patrick F. McGee opened the program with prayer. Christopher Shaeffer, an Eighth Grade student, expressed the grateful sentiments of the student body for Father Lahout four years of "constant and untiring interest" in all their needs.

The Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Grade Girls' Club sang "Ave Maria" and a song composed specially for Father's Lahout's farewell set to the music of "Kelly This" was the highlight of the evening. The song ran thus: "Welcome tonight now we must sing and shout, we've come in honor of Father Lahout. He got a letter in Uncle Sam's mail, it sure told a story but what a sad tale. Father we thank you for all that you've done, four years religion, and four years of fun. We've some advice and we'd like now to say, we'll help you pack in our own little way. Take our prayers and best wishes with you, leave some room for all our thanks too. Pack your clothes and your books and especially your jokes. Oh! how we envy those Lebanon folks. Wait there's one thing to go in yet, it's the heart of the town that you've won. Now turn the key and lock 's in tightly, many thanks for all that you've done."

GIVEN PURSE

The Glee Club was accompanied on the piano by Miss Peggy Groft.

Rev. Richard Hartnett expresse his regrets of Father Lahout's leaving, and praised his work in this parish. A selection of several numbers was played and song by a trio composed of Mike and Pat Sheaffer and Frank Carbaugh.

Mayor F. Joseph Sneeringer presented Father Lahout with a purse from the Archconfraternity, Holy Name Society, Parish Council of Catholic Women, St. Vincent dePaul Society, Catholic War Veterans, Daughters of Isabella, Knights of Columbus, Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts and Brownie Scouts.

Rev. Lahout in excepting the purse expressed his thanks to all the people and the clergy of the parish for the purse and their kindness.

GIVEN HEADBAND

Michael Brady, Scoutmaster, presented Father with and eagle feather headband inscribed with Chaplain of Annunciation Troops and said that he certainly earned his eagle feathers in his four years work with the Scouts. Due to his interest in Indian lore, Joseph Arter, in behalf of the Scouts, gave Father Lahout a book entitled, "History of the American Indian," published by the Geographical Society.

The closing address was given by Msgr. Patrick F. McGee. He expressed his appreciation to Father Lahout of his great assistance to him as pastor, and praised his work among the people of the parish.

The Glee Club closed the program with, "May the Good Lord Bless and Keep You," and "Bells of Saint Mary's." Refreshments were served.

PROPERTY SOLD HERE

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doersom, Gettysburg R. 3, have sold a house and lot at 217 Steinwehr Ave. to SMG Investments, Inc., Gettysburg. The sale was made by Lee M. Hartman, local realtor.

Weather

Extended Forecasts for five-day period May 31 through June 4

Middle Atlantic States—Temperatures will average more than five degrees above normal. Some normal high and low temperatures are Washington 79 and 61, Wilmington 80 and 57. Warm weather over the weekend will be followed by cooler the first of next week. Rain amounts will average between two tenths of an inch and six tenths of an inch occurring as scattered thundershowers Thursday and again about Sunday.

Eastern Pennsylvania, Southeastern New York and New Jersey: Temperatures during the 5-day period are expected to average more than six degrees above normal. A gradual rising trend in the day to day temperatures continuing into Sunday. Some normal high and low temperatures are Albany 77 and 59, Philadelphia 80 and 58, Scranton 75 and 54. Precipitation may total one tenth to five tenths of an inch except over one half inch in extreme western and northern portions. Showers scattered over the region mainly over the mountains Thursday and Friday and again about Sunday.

Western Pennsylvania—Temperaturs will average 6 to 9 degrees above normal. The normals are high 72 to 77 and low 51 to 56. Warm until turning cooler about Saturday. Precipitation will average around one inch occurring mostly in afternoon or evenings as scattered showers or thundershowers through Saturday.

Social Happenings

For Social News Phone ED 4-4613 or 4-1131

Vi Deardorff, Cashtown, has returned from a visit in Baltimore.

* * *

Mrs. S. J. Hirsh, Brigantine, N. J., the former Miss Lola Wierman, is visiting her cousin, Miss Miriam Taylor, Springs Ave., and Mr. and Mrs. William G. Weaver, S. Howard Ave.

* * *

Among those who attended the high school alumni dinner Tuesday evening were Mrs. George Allen and Mrs. Richard Downie, Haverford, Pa., the former Misses Anna and Maybelle Weaver, who resided on Chambersburg St.

* * *

Mrs. George H. Thrush 3rd, and son, George, 4th, and daughter, Blair, Chicago, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Thrush's mother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Good, Springs Ave. Mr. Thrush is expected to join them today.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Basler, Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Maue, Reading, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Armor, W. Middle St.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Zapf, Chambersburg, are visiting their grandmother and mother, Mrs. J. H. Raymond and Mrs. Gladys Raymond Kelley, Springs Ave.

DIPLOMAS FOR 44 TUESDAY IN KINDERGARTEN

Forty-four children received diplomas during graduation exercises at Mrs. J. B. Collins' Kindergarten Tuesday. Dr. Alex Roland, professor of chemistry at Gettysburg College, presented the diplomas to the group graduating in the morning and Dr. Richard Newsham presented the diplomas to the afternoon class.

The children in each group entertained their parents and friends with a program on the theme "Sing a Song of Seasons." Following the processional, the children saluted the flag, sang "America," recited as a choral reading "The Twenty-third Psalm," and sang "God Loves Me." The children also presented songs, recitations, finger plays and choral speaking appropriate to each season of the year.

Each graduation program was concluded with the presentation of diplomas and a selection by the rhythm band. Jill Benson directed the morning band and Phyllis Roth led the afternooon group.

TWO "QUEENS" CROWNED

Gale Coffman was chosen by the morning class to be crowned as "Queen of the May." Her attendants, also chosen by classmates, were Barbara Crapster and Jennifer Lohuis. Philip Rowland was crown bearer and Bradford Campbell presided at the ceremony.

Brenda Hall was May queen in the afternoon. Her attendants were Regina Rudisill and Kim Bixler. Kevin Bupp served as crown bearer and David Spahr presided. Following the ceremony each group presented two folk dances in honor of the queen. The entertainment concluded with a dramatization, "Men Who Come to Our House," with all the children participating.

GRADUATING GROUP

Children taking part in the morning program included: Randy Adams, Dennis Arnold, Jill Benson, Bradford Campbell, Gail Coffman, Jeffrey Corbin, Barbara Crapster, Edwin Gunnet, Kimball Hartley, David Haskins, Rebecca Hess, Jennifer Lohuis, Richard Mara, Kimberly McCarthy, Stephen Moore, Scott Orndorff, Lisa Oyler, Frederick Pfanz, Philip Rowland, Rodney Simpson and Rebecca Varian.

In the afternoon the children taking part were: Varerie Adams, Kathy Bigham, Kim Bixler, Kevin Bupp, Brenda Hall, Douglas Heiges, Curtis Hess, Dennis McDonnell, Timothy McGough, Kent Newsham, Phyllis Roth, Leigh Ann Schultz, Michael Seguin, Lynn Settle, David Spahr, Cheryl Speir, Vicki Storm, Billy Troxell, Beth White, John Plitt, Sue Harmon, Bert Coulter and Regina Rudisill.

ANNUAL BANQUET

The Taneytown High School Alumni Association will hold its annual banquet and dance Saturday evening in the high school. The activities will begin with a banquet served by the auxiliary of the fire company at 6:30 p.m. Following the program there will be dancing from 9 to 12 to the music of "The Tones," of York. Classes of 1947, 1952 and 1957 will hold reunions. Members of the class of '62 will be guests of honor.

FORFEIT FINES

Among those recently forfeiting fines in Westminster on motor code violation charges were Lillie M. Bittle, Taneytown, operating without a license, $11.45; Richard F. Warner, Taneytown, exceeding 55 miles, $11.45.

Dennis Bekemeyer, 18, of Champaign, Ill., will captain Dartmouth's indoor track team next season.

Weddings

Chronister—Martin

Miss Arvella Ruth Martin, Hanover, and Pvt. John Woodrow Chronister, Hanover, were married in a double-ring ceremony Saturday at 2 p.m at Grace Lutheran Church, Westminster, Md. The Rev. Dr. Elwood Falkenstein officiated. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Martin, Littlestown R. 1. The bridegroom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis W. Chronister, Hanover.

The bride wore a ballerina-length gown of white nylon chiffon with a lace jacket. Her short nylon maline veil fell from a pearl and rhinestone crown. She carried a bouquet of red sweetheart roses with a shower of streamers caught by red rosebuds and centered on a white Bible, the gift of the bridegroom. Miss Barbara Chronister, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor.

She wore a ballerina-length gown of blue nylon over taffeta and matching headpiece. She carried a colonial bouquet of pink carnations centered with a pink rosebud. Burnell Markle, Hanover, uncle of the bridegroom, was best man. The bride attended Littlestown High School and is employed by Hanover Shoe, Inc. Her husband, a graduate of Eichelberger High School, is in the U. S. Army at Fort Jackson, S. C.

Riley—Rohrbaugh

Miss Shelby Rohrbaugh, daughter of Mr and Mrs Reginald Rohrbaugh, New Oxford R. 1, and James A. Riley, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Riley, Littlestown R. 2, were married May 6 in Dillon, S. C. The bride is a graduate of New Oxford High School and is employed in the office of Leister's Cabinet Shop. The bridegroom is employed at Hull's Atlantic Station. They are residing at New Oxford R. 2.

Report

(Continued From Page 1)

with 81 and 109 traffic deaths, respectively. The over-all total in 1951 was 129 and 174 in 1956.

Last year Memorial Day was on a Tuesday and the holiday period covered four days, including the preceding weekend. The traffic death toll of 462 was a record for any Memorial Day celebration as was the 683 overall total, which included 40 deaths in boating accidents, 63 drownings and 118 in miscellaneous accidents.

For comparative purposes, The Associated Press made a survey for a recent midweek period of 30 hours, from 6 p.m. Tuesday, May 15, to midnight Wednesday, May 16. It showed 69 deaths in traffic, 4 in boating, 22 drownings not involving boats and 20 in miscellaneous mishaps for a total of 115.

In the first four months this year traffic deaths totaled 11,360, an average of 96 for a 24-hour period or 125 in a 30-hour period. However, these figures included many deaths that occurred long after the victim was injured. The holiday count includes only deaths that occur during the designated hours of observance.

95th Observance

(Continued From Page 1)

ing presentation of the National Cemetery ritual by Chester S. Shriver, John F. Malomey, Robert Swisher and Lt. Col. Oliver D. Coble, wreaths will be placed on Unknown Soldiers' graves by state officials of the SUV, American Legion and VFW.

While the Gettysburg Senior High School Band plays "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," the 1,000 school children will place flowers on the graves. The honor guard of Post 202 American Legion will fire the volley and Edward Hughes will sound taps.

At the rostrum at 3:15 o'clock Judge Sheely will be master of ceremones and the Gettysburg Senior High School Band will play "America." Rev. Weston Chambers will give the invocation. Frederick Tilberg Jr. will read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps will present selections. Gen. Larson will speak. Rev. Fr. Joseph Kealy will give the benediction and the program will close with "Honors Rendered to the Colors" by the Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps and the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Gettysburg Senior High School Band.

MANY LOST ITEMS

Borough police are hoping a lot of people who have lost things will call on them at the engine house and reclaim the articles now cluttering desk drawers. Among most recently found articles are a brown lady's handbag containing a tape measure, bobby pins and other items; a set of what appear to be a motor car keys in a carrying case, a lady's wrist watch with a stretch band, three keys on a dog chain; a gold colored lady's wallet with pictures and post cards, etc. Prior items include gloves, shoes, scarves, a light meter and "just about anything you can think of," police said.

FARMLANDS IN STATE ARE STILL TOO DRY

HARRISBURG (AP) — Pennsylvania farmlands are still too dry despite temporary relief from scattered showers last week, reports the State Crop Reporting Service.

In its weekly roundup Tuesday, the agency warned that the dry spell could have some bad effects on peaches, apples, cherries and vegetable crops unless the state gets more rain.

"Peaches, apples and cherries are progressing well in all major production areas, but the dry spell may have an eventual effect on the size of the fruits," the service reported. "Hail mixed with rain caused minor damage to orchards in the south mountain area.

"Strawberries are blooming throughout the state and the main crop from the south central and southeastern regions should move to market by next week. Most fresh and processing vegetable crops are doing well although there is evidence of some retardation because of the dry period.

OTHER ACTIVITY

"Cobbler potato planting is virtually completed while the fall crop is three-quarters planted. Some tobacco has been transplanted in the Lancaste. County area but most seedings are still in beds.

"Oats plowing and planting activities are winding up with some of the crop reported spotty and short from lack of moisture. Corn planting is three-quarters completed, wheat is in the boot stage, and barley is heading well but short for this time of year.

"Alfalfa, clover and timothy crops range from fair to good condition and some alfalfa cuttings have already been made.

"Hay fields and pastures, adversely affected by lack of moisture, are improving since last week's rain. Pasture burn was reported in areas of high elevation."

Taneytown

TANEYTOWN — Graduation activities at Taneytown Junior-Senior High School will begin with class night on Friday evening in the school auditorium. The vesper service for graduates will be held Sunday in the United Church of Christ, and graduation exercises on June 7, in the school auditorium will conclude the program. All events will begin at 8 o'clock.

"The Other You," a comedy in three acts, will be the feature of class night. The cast includes: Willoughby Adams, John Rinehart; Inner Willy, Wayne Hively; Aunt Louise, Phyllis Clingan; Aunt Olga, Sally Haines; Sidney Roscoe, Victor Welty; J. Whitmere Allison, Stuart Dom; Joyce Thompson, Elaine Anders; Rita Clark, Cherie Phillips; Alice Martin, Valerie Nusbaum; Aunt Phoebe, Diana Skiles; Inner Alice, Faye Clingan. Party guests are Arlene Baker, Shirley Barnhouse, Diana Davidson, Mary Dickinson, Darlene Fogle, Marjorie Hahn, Judy Miller, Doris Myers, Mary Ohler, Betty Waddell, Betty Ann Wolfe, Luther Foglesong, Carroll Hahn, James Koons, Richard Reever, Bruce Shifflet, Wilson Speak and James Tracey.

The director and chairman of the producing staff is James McCurley; props and construction, Richard Reever and Theron Clabaugh; scene design, Betty Waddell; makeup, Faye Clingan; lights Carroll Hahn; sound, Robert Shaffer, prompters, Diana Davidson and Beverley Feeser.

TO DELIVER SERMON

The sermon Sunday evening will be given by the Rev. Howard Miller, of the Trinity Lutheran Church He will speak on: "Ordinary Men." Other local ministers who will participate are the Rev. William Wiley, of the United Church of Christ, Rev. William Hendricks, of the United Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Arthur Garvin, of the Evangelical United Brethren Church.

The Rev Dr. David Shaum, Ph.D., a former Taneytown High School graduate and a member of the faculty of Mt. St. Mary's College and Seminary, will address the seniors at the graduation exercises on June 7. Greetings from the board of education will be given by Samuel Jenness, superintendent of Carroll County schools. Diplomas will be conferred by Merwyn Fuss, a member of the board of education. Awards will be presented by Ned Musser, principal of the school; Neal Powell, representative of the American Legion; John Harner, chairman of the Taneytown High School Alumni Association board of directors; Lewis Baer, president of the Band Parents' Association, and Ronald Baumgardner, president of the Key Club.

SHULTZ SERVICES HELD

Funeral services for Norman E. Shultz, 60, Gettysburg R. 3, who died Sunday at the Warner Hospital, were held this morning from the Bender Funeral Home, Carlisle St., with the Rev. Laverne E. Rohrbaugh officiating. Interment in Hillcrest Memorial Gardens. Pallbearers were Melvin and Donald Shultz, Edward, Stanley and William Breach and John Sheaffer.

Upper Communities

Telephone Mrs. John Leeti, Biglerville 677-7612

The following members of Biglerville Boy Scout Troop 71 attended the Black Walnut District camporee at Littlestown Fish and Game Association grounds over the past weekend: Kenneth Guise Jr., Ronald Ecker, John White, Robert Brady, Philip Carey, Thomas Harmon, Craig Lady, Steven Heller, William Rice, Robin Grim, George Orner, James Orner, Russell Huettner, Ronald Harlow, David Thomas, Richard Naugle, Donald Horst, and Jeffrey Roth. Earl Ecker, Scoutmaster; Wilmer Diehl, assistant Scoutmaster; Dean Carey, committee chairman, and Joseph Sunbury, commissioner, accompanied them. Committeeman Harold Huettner furnished transportation for the equipment to and from camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Riethmeier and children, Kathy, Lynn and Douglas, Hibbing, Minn., and Mr. Riethmeier's mother, Mrs. Norman Riethmeier, Detroit, Mich., left for home Tuesday after spending a week with Mrs. Riethmeier's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wagner, Table Rock. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner entertained at an open house for their son-in-law and daughter Sunday with 75 guests present from York, Harrisburg, Hanover, Littlestown, Reisterstown and Adams County.

Vacation Bible School will be held at Christ Lutheran Church, Aspers, June 4 to June 8, inclusive, in the evenings from 6:30 to 8:30 o'clock, and June 11 to June 15, inclusive, in the mornings from 8:30 to 11 o'clock. All children of the community are invited. The pastor is the Rev. Dr. O. D. Coble, and the director of the school is Mrs. William Wright.

The Wenksville Methodist and Lutheran Church mother and daughter-father and son social will be held Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Wenksville Methodist Church.

The Arendtsville 4-H Sewing Group met Monday evening in the social room of the Arendtsville Bank with seven members present. Proper pressing, pulling gathering stitches, and stay stitching were demonstrated. The next meeting will be held June 11 at 7 p.m. at the same place.

Biglerville Intermediate Girl Scout Troop 760 will meet Friday evening at 6:15 o'clock at St. Paul's Lutheran Church parking lot to go troop camping at Camp El-Wa-Ho. The court of awards will be held Sunday at 2 p.m. at the camp.

Guests over the weekend at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Emerson Nyce and family, Bilerville R. 2, were Mrs. Nyce's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Andra, and family, Chalfont.

Mrs. Nyce's kindergarten closed with a picnic at South Mountain Fairgrounds, near Arendtsville, Monday noon. Graduation exercises were held Sunday afternoon in the social rooms of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Biglerville. Members of the class were: Samuel Benchoff, Becky Bennett, Linda Bodenberg, Shelly Boyer, Rad Brown, Chris Bushey, Alan Ecker, Michael Emanuel, Thomas Gorman, Sharon Griest, Melissa Guise, Brad Hollabaugh, Billy Jacobs, Kevin Jones, John McDannell, Linda McGlaughlin, Beverly Newton, Tami Payne, Margaret Pitzer and Jean Unger.

The court of awards and fly-up Brownie Troop 754 and Intermediate Girl Scout Troop 755 will be held Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Bendersville Elementary School. Parents and friends are invited to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lady, Biglerville R. 2, have returned from an extensive tour of the United States. They visited Alabama, California, World's Fair at Seattle, Wash., Colorado Springs and Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Detwiler and son, Douglas, Lansdale, visited over the weekend with Mrs. Detwiler's mother, Mrs. Eva Lawver, Biglerville.

Mrs. William Slaybaugh and daughters, Miss Blanche Slaybaugh and Mrs. John Fidler, New Cumberland, visited in Biglerville on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hammers, Mt. Wolf R. D., visited relatives and friends in the community on Monday.

Mrs. Wilson Blocher, Bendersville, recently spent 10 days with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rebert, Lansdowne. She was accompanied home by her daughter, Mrs. Fred Eckert, York, and Mrs. Rebert. Mr. Rebert spend the past weekend with Mrs. Blocher and Mrs. Rebert accompanied him home Sunday.

LICENSED TO WED

The following have secured marriage licenses in Westminster: James Russell Fritz, Linwood, Md., and Marjorie Caroline Hahn, Taneytown; Larry Wrights and Kathryn Reid, both of East Berlin.

DEATHS

George H. McCullough

George H. McCullough, 68, husband of Marie L. Brown McCullough, died suddently at 3 a.m. Tuesday at his residence in New Freedom. Death was due to a heart attack.

A son of the late Valentine and Elsie Bailey McCullough, he was employed by Hartenstein and Company for the past 46 years, and from 1937 until 1961 served as assessor in New Freedom.

The deceased belonged to St. John's Lutheran Church, the New Freedom Lions Club of which he was a director and past secretary; the Austin L. Grove Post, American Legion, Glen Rock; the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics, New Freedom; the Rose Fire Company of which he was a past secretary, serving many years in that capacity, and the Knights of Pythias Social Club. He clerked at many public sales for his late father, who was an auctioneer. During World War I he served in the Army.

In addition to his widow, he is survived by a son, Edward V. (Bud) McCullough, New Freedom; two grandchildren, and a sister, Mrs. Carrie Dennis, New Oxford.

Funeral services will be held at 1:30 p.m. Friday at the Hartenstein Mortuary, New Freedom. His pastor, the Rev. James B. Lau, will officiate. Interment will be in New Freedom Cemetery.

Mrs. George W. Hess

Mrs. Jennie Jones Hess, 62, wife of George W. Hess, Seven Valleys R. 2, died at 2:10 p.m. Monday at Memorial Osteopathic Hospital, York. She was a member of St. Paul's (Zeigler's) Lutheran Church, near Seven Valleys, and had been a member of the choir for many years. She was also a member of the Memorial Osteopathic Hospital Guild.

Besides her husband she leaves four children, Charles H. Hess, East Berlin R. 1; Mrs. Virginia Sovern, Chico, Calif.; Mrs. Loretta Hamme, Seven Valleys R. 2, and Larry E. Hess, Corona, Calif.; six grandchildren; two brothers and seven sisters, Jacob and George Jones, Mrs. Ellie Shaffer and Mrs. Bessie Bowers, York; Mrs. Minnie Kopp and Mrs. Mary Warner, Seven Valleys; Mrs. Fannie McCleary, Jacobus; Mrs. Elsie Leipold, Glen Rock, and Mrs. Lillie Rohrbaugh, Spring Grove.

Funeral services will be held Thursday at 2 p.m. at the Goodling Funeral Home, Seven Valleys. The Rev. M. L. Kroh, pastor of Seven Valleys Lutheran Charge, will officiate. Burial will be in Zeigler's Cemetery. Friends may call at the funeral home this evening.

REPORTS THEFT

Clarence Wormley, 424 S. Washington St., reported to borough police Tuesday night two fender skirts had been stolen from his car while it was parked near his home.

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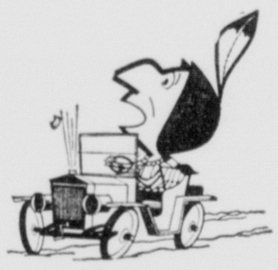

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Senator Morton Trounces Kentucky Foe; Rep. Boykin Loses Bid For 15th Term

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Rep. Frank Boykin, dean of Alabama's delegation in the House, has lost his bid for a 15th term in Congress. In Kentucky, Sen. Thruston Morton has easily won the Republican nomination for a second term.

Boykin's defeat came in Alabama's Democratic primary Tuesday in which he was one of nine incumbent congressmen scrambling for eight available House seats

Alabama Democrats also chose fiery segregationist George C. Wallace, a former state judge, as their gubernatorial nominee, tantamount to election in the Deep South state.

Morton crushed his only primary election opponent and promptly announced that former President Dwight D. Eisenhower had agreed to campaign for him in Kentucky this fall.

TO OPPOSE WYATT

Morton's opponent will be Lt. Gov. Wilson Wyatt, who was federal housing administrator under former President Harry S. Truman. Wyatt, who squashed two foes in Tuesday's Democratic primary, said he hoped President Kennedy would campaign for him this fall.

Both men have fought political battles at the national level. Morton was Republican national chairman in the 1960 presidential campaign and Wyatt managed Adlai E. Stevenson's bid for the presidency in 1952.

Seven Kentucky House members, including one Republican, also won renomination by wide margins. The state's delegation was reduced by one in the 1960 census, but Rep Brent Spence chose not to seek re-election.

WALLACE WINS

Wallace, who urged defiance of federal courts if necessary to preserve racial segregation in Alabama, defeated State Sen. Ryan deGraffenried in the gubernatorial race.

In Florida, State Sen. Sam Gibbons of Tampa, John A. Sutton of Orlando and Don Fuqua of Altha won Democratic nominations for three of the state's four new House seats brought about by population gains.

Edward J. Gurney of Winter Park won Republican nomination in one of the new districts, and in another new district Robert Arthur Peterson was the apparent victor over Paul J. O'Neill for the GOP nomination.

A Free Nation

(Continued From Page 1)

tar which has the unique distinction of being recognized by Congress as a memorial to all of America's war dead—men and women, military and civilian—in all wars.

In historic Boston, where the slow memorial drums of the Grand Army of the Republic once led marches, other marchers moved to cemeteries where the boys in blue now lie.

In Denver, the nation's newest hero — astronaut Malcolm Scott Carpenter—was to be a featured participant in a parade.

Sketches

By BEN BURROUGHS

"STRENGTH OF FREEDOM"

What makes a nation mighty . . . what makes a country strong . . . how can the population . . . sing a peaceful song . . . missiles and bombs may foster . . . some security . . . but life is just a bitter pill . . . unless it can be free . . . the right to worship and to work . . . in any way we choose . . . these are the priceless treasures . . . that all mankind pursues . . . a country's strength depends upon . . . the freedom it enjoys . . . a nation under bondage . . . plunders and destroys . . . protect the freedoms you enjoy . . . and to your land be true . . . for freedom makes a nation strong . . . the rest is up to you.

MARYLAND'S

(Continued From Page 1)

North America with a membership of over 3.2 million.

Statistics released at this final convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland listed 191 ordained ministers and 113,015 baptized members in 160 congregations.

IN BALTIMORE IN FALL

Following the organization of the Lutheran Church in America, Dr. Fife said that the constituting convention for the new Maryland Synod will be held in Second English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, September 28-29, 1962.

Dr. Fife pointed out that the new Maryland Synod will not include four congregations presently in the synod: New Jerusalem, Lovettsville, Va.; St. John's, Martinsburg. W. Va.; Trinity, Arden, W. Va., and Evangelical Lutheran, Waynesboro, Pa.

However, he added the new synod will add 16 churches including 11 ULCA congregations from other synods and five Augustana congregations. The new Maryland Synod of the Lutheran Church in America will include the state of Delaware, the District of Columbia, Accomac and Northampton Counties in Virginia and all of Maryland except the extreme western part of the state.

TO REVEAL PLANS

A report of the Maryland Synod planning commission scheduled for Thursday afternoon will reveal additional details of the new synod to be formed.

Dr. George F. Harkins, New York City, secretary of the United Lutheran Church in America, was scheduled to address the synod on the work o fthe church-at-large at two sessions this afternoon and evening.

A new congregation, Good Samaritan, Seabrook, Md., will be received at the synod this evening. This will bring the congregational total in the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland to 161.

Officers of the synod in addition to Dr. Fife are: Rev. J. Leon Haines, Baltimore, secretary; Rev. Luther L. Hare, Baltimore, statistician, and Vilmer N. Nelson, Washington, D. C., treasurer.

More than 250 lay and clerical delegates are gathered for the current sessions.

A service of ordination Thursday evening will end the synod session. Seven men have applied for admission to the clerical roll of synod.

This morning Dr. Abdel Ross Wentz, former president of the seminary here, had charge of the opening devotions at 8:30 o'clock.

STOCK MART'S PLUNGING LINE NOT FITTING WITH ECONOMY

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst

NEW YORK (AP) — A stock market with a plunging neckline looks odd on an economy where most of the fashion lines feature uplift.

Which style will catch on with the nation's investors, businessmen—and, perhaps even more important, the consumers?

Those who are counting on stock prices steadying at what they call a realistic if lower level cite the general strength of the economy Most sectors are still rising steadily, if slowly. They contend that the high prices previously set by many stocks had got unrealistically out of line with current or prospective earnings.

FEAR RECESSION

Those who regard the stock market as a barometer say the drop in prices means that investors fear another recession may follow close on the heels of the present rise in the economy—which they deem too slow now to guarantee momentum.

And many charge that the price drop was set off by loss of confidence, both by business leaders and investors, following the government hassle with the steel companies over the attempt to raise prices.

The question neither side pretends to answer is what effect a dramatic break in stock prices may have on the average consumer His spending means more to the economy than that of either government or business, important as these are.

COULD BRING UTBACK

There are many historical examples ot consumer confidence being shaken by what happens on Wall Street. And with the rapid widening of stock ownership among American families in recent years, more consumers are directly affected by the drop in stock values—whether the loss be in actual cash or in paper profits.

This loss could be translated quickly into a cutback in plans to spend, especially for luxuries or nonessentials.

SOME POSSIBILITIES

But most families tailor their spending, or taking on of monthly payments, to their actual paychecks and the prospects of continuing income.

With employment high, with work weeks longer in many industries, with wage scales still tending higher, and with savings accounts at record levels, most consumers are in position to go on with present spending plans.

These could change quickly if a prolonged and deeper drop in stock prices should lead consumers to worry about the outlook fr their paychecks. A cutback in business activity culd increase unemployment and shorten work weeks.

Outside the stock market, however, most economists have been predicting a good year as a whole for most forms of business. And even the business leaders who have protested loudly against government interference in their affairs have, with few exceptions, forecast good results for their own firms. The total of c porate profits rose to a new high in the early months of the year.

The economy also has been bolstered in the last 30 years by many built-in stabilizers. These cushion, even if they can't prevent altogether, deep dips in the economy

On these the optimists are building their hopes that even the unsettling rush to sell stocks can't topple an economy with so many strong points as the current state of affairs can boast.

Stock Market

(Continued From Page 1)

The trading covered 1,399 issues a record exceeding the mark of 1,375 established Monday. Declines outnumbered advanced 637 to 630.

Big gains were posted on the Pacific Coast Stock Exchange in San Francisco in one of the biggest trading days in its history.

MAY BE GOOD SIGN

Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange, sightseeing in San Antonio, Tex., after a speech, said the rally may be a good sign but declined to venture an opinion on that the market might do next.

No government action was taken to stem the decline when it was in progress. President Kennedy expressed concern but said he felt the economy was sound.

Graduates

Sidney B. Steinour, son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Steinour, 330 Baltimore St., who was graduated Sunday from Shippensburg State College with a Bachelor of Science degree in Elementary Education. He has been elected to a teaching position in the Gettysburg public schools for this fall.

392 Gather

(Continued From Page 1)

deceased. Barbara Klinefelter Gorman was spokesman for 1947 with 28 present and Jack Bream responded for the class of 1952 which had 32 present. He said there were 115 at graduation and the death of Perry Stauffer Sunday was th first which has occurred in the decade since the class left school.

Bream introduced William Williams and David Swope of the class of 1952 as members of Gettysburg's only undefeated football team.

The fifth year reunion class of 1957 was represented by Jack Crist. He said there were 34 present out of the 115 who graduated. He said 71 are married and have 69 children to date.

DANCE FOLLOWS

It was announced that the bouquet f maroon and white carnations at the speakers' table were being presented to the family of Charles C. Culp, former president of the association, who died recently.

At the opening of the program there were several selections by the "Casuals," four members of the high school student body. Barclay Collins, Guy Weikert, Lloyd Gilbert and John Lott. Jim Davies was the announcer.

The program closed with the singing of the school "Alma Mater" led by Barclay Collins.

The annual alumni dance followed in the school gymnasium with music furnished by Pat Patterson's orchestra. The dance opened with a grand march led by Harbaugh and the incoming president, Mrs. Rebecca Zinn Schwenk.

Introductions during the evening included High Principal Clifford B. Snowberger, Superintendent of Schools H. Edgar Riegle, and present and incoming officers of the alumni association.

After the banquet, a number of the reunion classes staged special reunion parties f their own.

CARS COLLIDE

A car driven by James D. Fox, 18, 30 York St., was damaged Tuesday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock at the intersection of Hanover and York Sts.

Borough police said Zenis K. Goskom, 43, Biglerville R. 1, was driving west on Hanover St., stopped at the intersection, pulled out into York St. and stopped again. Fox, driving a car behind Goskom's truck, collided with the rear of that vehicle when it made its second stop. There was no damage to the truck. Damage to the car was estimated at $115.

First Memorial Service Here Was Colorful Affair

Today for the 95th time Gettysburg honored the memory of veterans who are buried in the Gettysburg National Cemetery with special programs.

The first such memorial exercise was held here May 30, 1868, and was reported in the weekly Star and Sentinel of June 3, 1868.

The article concluded with the editorial note: "The entire ceremony was a fitting tribute to the immortal dead and we hope to see it repeated year by year."

Under the heading "Honors To The Brave," the article stated: "Saturday last was observed throughout the country in honor of the fallen heroes of the Republic and the decking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors who gave their lives to the country . . . "

After detailing how Gen. Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, had called for such observance in his General Order No. 11, the article continued:

MANY SEND FLOWERS

"In this place our people generally cordially united in the movement. In response to the call of the committee, a large number of floral offerings were sent in from various points in the county and some even from distant places—the children of the Orphans Home at Womelsdorf, Pa., through R. A. Lyttle, one of the teachers, sending by express a large box of wild flowers from their mountain home.

"In the course of the afternoon people came pouring into town from every direction in unexpected numbers and by 5 o'clock p.m., when the stores and places of business closed, our streets were alive with a busy, moving throng of people. At 5:30 a procession was formed in the public square under the marshalship of Capt. John F. McCreary and moved to the National Cemetery in the following order:

"1—The children of the National Orphans Homestead carrying bouquettes and banners representing the various states whose dead repose in the National Cemetery.

"2—Vehicle, draped with the American flag, containing the floral tributes.

"3—Gettysburg Brass Band and Drum Corps.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS

"4—Gettysburg Zouaves, Capt. Norris and Franklin Zouaves, Capt. Eicholtz.

"5—Soldiers of the war and citizens.

"As the procession moved through Baltimore St., the bells of several of the churches were tolled, and on entering the cemetery grounds the band played the 'Dead March.'

"The military and citizens formed around the base of the monument, where the exercises were opened with an impressive prayer by Rev. H. C. Grossman. Lt. Wm. R. Eyster, then, on behalf of the committee, briefly explained the purport of the ceremony.

"Rev. Dr. J. A. Brown followed with a brief but eloquent address, in the course of which he remarked in substance — 'We have come to do honor to the noble dead — to strew with flowers the graves of those who died that we and the nation might live We have come not in midwinter or with cypress wreaths, but in springtime when the fields are green, and the flowers blooming and birds singing, that in sympathy with universal nature, we might bring our grateful offering of reverence and affection.'

DECORATE GRAVES

"Professor Ferrier then pronounced the benediction, which closed the exercises at the monument. The decorating of the graves followed, the children of the Orphans Home passing from block to block, depositing the floral tributes and chanting the following lines:

"Lightly, lightly, lovingly tread
O'er the dust of the patriot dead.
Strew the flowers and the triumphal wreath
O'er the brave who sleep beneath.
Lightly, lightly, lovingly rest
Wreath and flower upon each breast.
Offerings pure and sought with care,
Sacred made by love and prayer.

"While this ceremony was going on national airs were played by the band and a salute of 22 guns (one for each block of graves) was fired — two of the Rebel pieces presented to the National Cemetery by the general government being used for the purpose. They were effectively manned by details from the Zouaves. The scene at this moment was inspiring. The mellow rays of the setting sun bathed the Cemetery Hill in a flood of golden light. The chanting of the orphans mingled with the music of the band, broken by the occasional booming of cannon, while over 2,000 people, drawn together by the common impulse of doing honor to the patriot dead, looked on — all returning, as we trust, with a truer appreciation of the debt of obligation the nation owes to its fallen heroes."

WHEN WAS YOUR LAST EYE CHECK-UP?

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Out Of The Past

From the Files of the Star and Sentinel and The Gettysburg Times

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Episcopal Prelate Supports Cardinal: An Episcopal bishop lent his support to George Cardinal Mundelin of Chicago, whose condemnation of Nazi attacks on the Catholic church in Germany reverberated today in Berlin and Rome. Bishop George Craig Stewart of the Chicago diocese said he felt the Catholic prelate was "entirely within his rights" in speaking as he did. "I have long felt that the Roman Catholic church has not been treated fairly in Germany," Bishop Stewart said. "Religious freedom is a precious thing The German people are a religious people and the Roman Catholics of Germany have always adhered to high-minded Christian principles. I have been distressed by the widespread charges leveled at the Catholic clergy by the German government and I am glad that the charges have finally been challenged." Cardinal Mundelin, spiritual leader of more than 1,000,000 Roman Catholics in the Chicago archdiocese, referred to Hitler in an address yesterday, as "an Austrian paper hanger and a poor one at that" called Goebels "crooked" and contended Nazi versions of immorality in Catholic institutions were worse than World War atrocity stories.

* * *

1 Of 2 Stations Opens: The battlefield entrance station just west of here on the Lincoln highway was formally opened today for the use of the touring public The Emmitsburg road station, a short distance south of the intersection of the Emmitsburg road with West Confederate avenue, is to be opened soon.

* * *

Wisconsin Votes Sum For Peace Memorial: Wisconsin becomes the fifth state to vote $5,000 towards the Eternal Light Peace Memorial which will be erected on the Gettysburg battlefield for dedication during the 75th anniversary of the battle and the final reunion of the Blue and the Gray. The Wisconsin legislature, upon the recommendation of Governor Philip La-Follette, approved the $5,000 appropriation without a dissenting vote.

* * *

Breaks Arms: Ross Sachs, 12-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Luther I. Sachs, York St., suffered fractures to both arms while playing on a lot on North Stratton Street Friday evening. Young Sachs was in the company of a group of boys who were pole vaulting in a rudely constructed pit. He was thrown heavily to the ground on one attempt, sustaining the fractures. He was taken to the Annie M. Warner Hospital where X-rays revealed fractures to both bones in the right forearm and a fracture to one bone in his left forearm.

* * *

Rockefeller Expires; A "Poor Man": John D. Rockefeller Sr., the founder of the world's greatest "dollar dynasty," lay stilled in death today at Ormond Beach, Florida — just 26 months short of his cherished desire to live to be 100. The nonagenarian croesus, who rose from a $4.50 a week clerk to mastership of a fortune estimated as high as $2,400,000,000, died a comparatively "poor man." A family spokesman said he left a "relatively small, very liquid" estate. Long ago, since his retirement from active business at the age of 57, he had turned the bulk of his fabulous riches over to his only son, John D. Rockefeller Jr., or spread-eagled it in philanthropic endowments to the far ends of the earth. In his life-time, out of the golden torrents that gained him the soubriquet of the greatest "money titan" in all history, he had given away the amazing sum of $530,830,000. Other gifts by his son raised the total to more than $700,000,000. The man who earned pennies at 7, dollars at 10 and untold millions at 40, pyramiding his savings into the Standard Oil trust which once controlled three-fourths of the country's petroleum output, turned all his energies in been engulfed during the last the last half of his life to giving his millions away. The son of William Avery Rockefeller, a genial, easy going farmer and peddler of medicines, with a reputation as a first rate horse trader, John Davison Rockefeller was of the fifth generation in descent from Johanna Peter Rockefeller who came with his son to America from near Coblenz on the Rhine in 1720 and settled in New Jersey. The family was originally French, named "Rochefeuille" or "Rocqueville," meaning "Rockleaf."

* * *

Governor Signs Bill For Women: Governor Earle signed today the bill setting minimum wages for women and minors in industry The Secretary of Labor and Industry will appoint wage boards for different industries to establish fair rates for each. The Governor also signed the bill appropriating $4,838,000 for relief in June.

* * *

Wilson Urges U. S. To End Crisis: "Gettysburg in all its glory must ever remain in our grateful memories not a symbol of death, but a symbol of life which resolutely turns our faces away from war and toward a promised land of peace and security, the fortunate people of which shall enjoy 'life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'" Those words struck the keynote of the memorial address delivered in the National cemetery by S. David Wilson, mayor of Philadelphia, at annual Decoration Day exercises here. "Let this then be the glorious occasion of another dedication; let it be the dedication of the will of the whole American people to bring to an end once and for all time the awful crisis in which this nation has eight years. It is for us to take the resolution that the living dead of today, the under-privileged and the unemployed, shall not be buried — for theirs would be a burial devoid of the honor and glory of those at Gettysburg — but that we shall open to them the door to life, to liberty and to the pursuit of happiness which shall not be so shadowy and illusory that they may never hope to grasp it. I hold it to be the highest duty of government to accomplish the security of its people."

* * *

Conewago Sesqu'centennial: A crowd of people estimated at from 7,000 to 10,000 gathered at Conewago Chapel today to celebrate the sesquicentennial of the first church in North America dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Philadelphia presided at the pontifical mass held at 11 o'clock this morning. One of the most impressive features of the morning program was the singing of the Pontifical Mass by a choir of over 3,000 school children. In the afternoon a pageant was presented by High School students.

Today's Talk

IMPRESSIONS

Your mind is moulded, as a loaf of bread, by much kneading. It is also painted into a picture by the many colors in the form of impressions, and given the vivid life that it comes to get, like the picture that the artist adds color after color to

Nothing escapes the mind that is alert.

Unconsciously, the mind is influenced by everything that the eyes see and that the billions of cells which form its structure take in their course through the touch and stimulus of thought.

Impressions make up your intellectual life and pave the way for every physical act that you experience.

It is your first impression to which you should pay attention. Because it is the one that is usually imbedded deepest in the mind. But, of course, this first impression may be later wiped out by a newer or stronger impression. Never, however, is the influence of that first impression quite lost.

Your first impressions, while very important, are not always correct. Their correctness depends largely upon the development of your perspective faculties and the breadth of vision that is yours.

Broad minded people are usually generous and tolerant. And while this condition may have been brought about largely through the act of nature, much credit must be given to the daily accumulation of impressions that pile up in an alert and eager mind.

It is not well for a normal mind to be deprived of any phase of life. A boy or girl should not be featherbedded to manhood and womanhood. It is only through frankness and knowledge that a strong character is achieved

How very important, then, that our every act and thought should be of such a nature as to leave fine impressions of worth upon every other mind influenced by our own.

Tomorrow Mr. Adams will talk on the subject: "He Died — Living"

Protected, 1962, by The George Matthew Adams Service

Just Folks

TIME

Time is a teacher calm and wise
Whose blundering children, day by day,
He looks upon with patient eyes
Knowing how much they long to play.

He sees them groping through despair.
He hears them grumbling at their sums,
And smiles and lets them struggle there.
Until at last the answer comes.

Unmoved by questionings and pleas,
Tomorrow's page he will not turn.
No eye into the future sees
The lessons only Age can learn.

Never at single bounds we gain
The heights of souls of men must reach,
But little by little we attain
The wisdom Time alone can teach.

Protected, 1962, by The George Matthew Adams Service

THE ALMANAC

May 31—Sun rises 5:34; sets 8:22. Moon rises 4:31 a.m.
June 1—Sun rises 5:33; sets 8:22 Moon sets 7:24 p.m.

MOON PHASES

June 2—New moon.
June 10—First quarter.
June 17—Full moon.
June 24—Last quarter.

ARMSTRONG'S DEATH LISTED AS "SUICIDE"

(Letters have been received by newspapers in many parts of the country concerning the death of Newton Armstrong Jr., a college student, in California. The following tells of this, and recapitulates Associated Press stories previously carried about the case.)

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP) —The letter to a Mississippi newspaper publisher asked: "Are the Communists so powerful that they can conceal a murder of one who is patriotic?"

It referred to the death of Newton Armstrong Jr., 19, a political science student at San Diego State College.

"HE WAS MURDERED?"

"This young man, about my age," the letter added, "was murdered—hung, because he was concerned about our country becoming socialistic."

Communications similar in tone —some also implying that news of the death had been suppressed— have come to other publishers and editors in such widely separated states as Florida, Tennessee, Colorado, North Dakota and Washington.

The authorities here have concluded that young Armstrong committed suicide or hanged himself by accident.

BODY FOUND

Shortly after midnight March 31, his parents, returning to their Coronado home from a visit across the border to Tijuana, Mexico, found him hanging dead from a beam in their bedroom.

The father, a retired Army officer, member of the John Birch Society and a candidate for election to the San Diego County Republican Central Committee, declared his son had been murdered. He expressed belief it had been done "by Communists to terrorize right-wing political elements in this area."

Young Armstrong had been a member of a right-wing student group at State College, and editor of the group's publication, called "Evolve."

THOROUGH PROBE

Dist. Atty. Don Keller assigned 10 of his own investigators to the case, and enlisted the aid of Ray Pinker, an investigator for the Los Angeles police department.

Keller concluded, at the end of a month-long investigation:

"That decedent, Newton E. Armstrong Jr., came to his death by aspiration due to hanging;

"That no other person or persons were present at the time and place of death, or participated in the means of death."

NOT CONVINCED

His report accepted the finding of Pinker, the Los Angeles police expert, that:

"All available scientific evidence indicates the deceased came to his death as the rsult of hanging by his own hands."

Coroner Robert Creason had reached the same conclusion earlier, and no inquest was held. The district attorney's report closed the case.

Armstrong Sr. told newsmen he still thought his son was murdered and that he would seek support for a private investigation. He denied having any part in the mailing of the anonymous post cards to Gov. Brown and others receiving them. He said he felt they would weaken his cause.

COOKING IS FUN

FRIDAY FARE

This simple way to dress snap beans makes a surprisingly different and good flavor change.

Broiled Fish Mashed Potatoes
Country Green Beans
Salad Bowl Bread Tray
Fruit Beverage

COUNTRY GREEN BEANS

1 pound snap beans
½ cup boiling water
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup commercial sour cream
White pepper to tastec

Cut the ends from the beans; scrub in cold water; drain. Cut into 1-inch lengths slanting knife as much as possible to do so. Turn cut beans into saucepan with the boiling water and salt; cook rapidly, covered, just until tender-crisp. Drain well. Add the sour cream (at room temperature) and pepper. Reheat but do not boil. Makes 4 to 6 servings.

SATURDAY SUPPER

Oven-frying chicken is a great time saver because it needs practically no attention.

Oven-fried Chicken Rice
Green Peas with Scallions
Salad Bowl Bread Tray
Lemon Pie Beverage

OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN

1 broiler-fryer (cut in 12 pieces)
⅓ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon paprika
¼ teaspoon garlic salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ cup (1 stick) butter

Wash chicken; drain and pat dry. Mix together the flour, salt, paprika, garlic salt and pepper; roll chicken pieces in mixture to coat well. Melt butter in a baking dish (12 by 9 by 2 inches) in oven. Arrange chicken, skin side down, in melted butter in pan Bake in a hot (400 degrees) oven about 45 minutes or until done through and browned; turn pieces and baste halfway through baking time. Makes 4 servings.

EVENING SNACK

Two couples coming over? This quick coffee cake should be eaten as soon as it's baked. So have the ingredients ready and put it in the oven just before serving.

Cream Cheese Clam Dip
Crackers
West Coast Coffee Cake Beverage
Fresh Fruit and Nuts

WEST COAST COFFEE CAKE

½ cup raisins
½ cup medium sherry
1 teaspoon grated orange rind
2 cups biscuit mix
¼ cup sugar
⅓ cup butter or margarine
¼ cup milk

In a small saucepan, over low heat, heat the raisins, sherry and orange rind about 5 minutes to plump raisins; cool. Mix biscuit mix and sugar; cut in butter until particles are fine. Stir in milk and raisin mixture; beat with spoon for 10 to 15 strokes. Turn into a greased 8-inch round cake pan; spread batter evenly; mark with a knife into 6 wedges. Bake in a hot (425 degrees) oven 20 to 25 minutes or until cake tester inserted comes out clean. Serve at once with butter. Makes 6 servings.

Today's Pattern

4863 SIZES 10—20

by Anne Adams

Slick quick-to-sew sheath PLUS 3 jackets give change-about variety day after day. Sew jackets in checks, dots, solid. Applique daisy easily on cap-sleeve version.

Printed Pattern 4863: Misses' Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Yardages in pattern.

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For first-class mailing include an extra 10c per pattern.

SPECIAL Summer Pattern Catalog. More than 100 styles — sun, sport, day, dance, work, travel. All sizes! Send 35c.

"insubordination, instability and incompatibility."

Letter To The Editor

May 26, 1962

Paul Roy, Editor
The Gettysburg Times
Dear Sir,

Your recent column about our May 30th celebration (in memory of our war dead) headed "Majorettes to Use Flags" caused me concern. It set me wondering whether this would not be improper use of the flag. Whether the flag be large or small, there are many specific laws concerning its use. It is to be very carefully placed, even in a church. It is not to be trimmed or embellished in any way. Even for a very special flag a gold border has been outlawed. There are detailed laws for its raising and its lowering. Also it should not be allowed to touch the ground—nor to brush against objects." Its use on a majorette's baton seems to me to be totally out of place and likely illegal.

Sincerely
Mary Hay Himes

A Lovelier You

By MARY SUE MILLER

NEW WAYS WITH SCARVES.

In New York and Paris, ranking designers have brought about a rebirth of the scarf as part of a costume. So why not, like the fashion great, augment your own wardrobe with scarves?

Actually, when you wish to transform a simple summer dress into something individually yours, few accessories work as well as a scarf. It must be chosen and draped, however, with a chic hand. Otherwise it can easily have a tacked-on look. Merely as a lead to charming arrangements, these suggestions:

- With a "shifty" kind of daytime dress wear a long taffeta scarf, tied below the throat in a big pussy cat bow. The most attractive scheme is a solid-color dress and a floral scarf, with shadings that pick up the shade of the dress.
- A classic sailor, tiny or enormous, has even more come-hither if you pose it over a scarf. Use a large square of chiffon or sheer silk. It can be gaudy, pastel or printed, as long as it is color-keyed to the hat. It is worn in a triangle, with two ends looped under the chin and one falling on the nape of the neck.
- On a summer night, the enchanters are floating organza scarf-stoles. But mind that yours floats, not drags. For a truly airy

effect, crush your stole around your throat, slip the ends through a scarf pin or loop, let the pin rest at the side of your throat, and let the ends of the stole waft in the breeze.

And to achieve the ultimate in individuality, do invent some ways with scarves all your own.

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Needlecraft

7415

by Alice Brooks

A practical and lovely gift for the new baby, this set of cap, bootees, jacket.

Articles crocheted in one piece, in double crochet, with popcorn stitch trim. Pattern 7415: Directions of set, infants to 6-month size.

Send Thirty-five cents (coins) for this pattern — add 10 cents for each pattern for first-class mailing. Send to Alice Brooks, care of The Gettysburg Times, Needlecraft Dept., P.O. Box 163, Old Cheise Station, New York 11,

BUT DON'T CALL AGAIN

ATLANTA (AP)—When you pay your fine to the traffic department of suburban Decatur's police station, you receive a cash register slip as a receipt.

On the back of the slip is printed: "Thank you for your patronage."

HE COULD NOT TELL A LIE; HIS FATHER SAW HIM

TULSA (AP)—George Washington's father had an axe to grind with him one Sunday recently.

George, 35, went for a drive. So did his father, Fred Washington. When the elder Washington slowed to make a left turn at an intersection, his car was struck from behind by another vehicle.

George was driving the other car.

LINK MURDER AND SUICIDE IN FATAL CRASH

CENTERVILLE, Iowa (AP) — Federal investigators maintained silence Tuesday on reports of a link between a murder-suicide pact and a Continental Airlines jet plane crash that claimed 45 lives.

No official would discuss this facet of the case for the record, but there were indications that they were not dismissing this theory.

A briefcase bearing the initials T.G.D., found among the debris after the plane disintegrated in the air, was in custody of Federal Bureau of Investigation agents.

George Van Epps, head of the Civil Aeronautics Board crew investigating the crash, said an explosive might have been carried aboard the plane in the brown leather case.

EXPLOSION ABOARD

The CAB said an explosion occurred in a lavatory of the plane shortly after it passed through a line of thunderutorms last Tuesday night.

John S. Leak, of the CAB engineering division, said the blast was a high velocity explosion in a concentrated confined space, rather than a aseous explosion.

He said since no copper wire or other evidence of a bomb timing device was found in the wreckage, a person must have set off the blast.

Authorities have not said, so far, that a bomb caused the disaster. They say only that it was caused by an explosive force inside the plane.

Chicago's American said the initials on the briefcase are the same as those of a passenger who bought a $225,000 insurance policy in Kansas City, then went to Chicago to meet a woman with whom he boarded the plane. Both are reported to have died in the crash.

CAB investigators disclosed they had traveled to Odessa, Tex., to examine the body of Joyce Rush, 23, a stewardess whose body was found near the fuselage.

They have ordered analysis of numerous metal fragments removed from her body and clothing.

Boil new potatoes in their jackets, starting them in a small amount of cold salted water. If you remove a center band of peel from each jacket before cooking, the potatoes will look attractive and be easy to peel when they are served.

AIR-CONDITIONED • Stanley Warner
MAJESTIC
GETTYSBURG • ED 4-2513
STARTS TODAY
Doors Open 12:45
Now
Continuous Memorial Day
Feat.: 12:50, 3:00, 5:10, 7:25, 9:35
HE USED LOVE LIKE MOST MEN USE MONEY
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SPORTS

TIGERS MAKE BID TO ZERO IN ON FIRST

By JIM HACKLEMAN
Associated Press Sports Writer

It took them a while to find the range, but Detroit's surging Tigers have finally zeroed in. The next target in their rapid-fire rise is the big one—the American League lead.

Don Mossi's seven-hiting pitching backed by an offensive barrage that included four homers carried the Tigers over Baltimore 12-4 Tuesday and put them a mite closer to the top.

The Tigers, stiffest opposition for the New York Yankees last year ad expected to make another challenge this season, have steadied themselves after an erratic start. They were ninth early this month after a string of five losses and 13 days ago were seventh, 5½ games off the pace.

Since then they've won 9 of 11 in a climb that has taken them to fourth place, two games behind first-place Cleveland.

OTHER GAMES

In other AL games, Kansas City shaded New York 2-1, dropping the Yankees out of a tie for the lead as John Wyatt and Bill Fischer combined for a seven-hitter; Boston beat third-place Minnesota 8-5; and Washington edged Los Angeles 7-6 on Jim Piersall's home run in the 10th inning. Cleveland and Chicago had the day off.

Wyatt and Fischer frustrated the Yankees at virtually every turn as the defending league champions again showed a lack of punch for the big inning. They loaded the bases with one out in the first, got their first two men on in the fifth, and had another chance in the eighth with two on. But they failed to score each time and stranded 10 runners.

250,000 WATCH 500 SPEEDWAY

By DALE BURGESS
Associated Press Sports Writer

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—A quarter-million speed fans came to see records smashed at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway today in a tradition going back to cigar-chewing Barney Oldfield, wine-bibbing Jules Goux and the immortal Ralph De Palma.

The 46th 500-miler was still "the race" to auto buffs, although longer and faster races are run every year on newer tracks with higher banked turns.

There was tremendous excitement when Parnelli Jones turned the first 150-m.p.h. lap in the 500 qualifications. Even the 500 preliminaries drew crowds estimated at 150,000.

TODAY'S STARTERS

Today's starters included Jim Rathmann, who set the world closed course competitive record of 170.262 m.p.h. at Daytona International Speedway in 1959. He got considerably more publicity (and cash) by winning the 500 the next year at 138.767.

There was a chance that today's Memorial Day classic would be run under 3½ hours for the first time—little more than half what it took Ray Harroun to win the 1911 opener in his Marmon Wasp.

The crowd at the 46th running had every reason to expect a record performance from a field that included the top drivers from the U. S. Auto Club's championship, sprint car and midget circuits. It averaged a record 147.33 m.p.h. in the trials, almost two miles faster than the 1961 record.

POPULAR FAVORITE

Jones, the defending sprint champion, was a popular favorite after cracking the 150 m.p.h. barrier but he faced formidable competition from four former winners—USAC big car champion A. J. Foyt Jr., Troy Ruttman, Rodger Ward—and Jim Rathmann.

The first 3½-hour race would take an average speed of 142.857 m.p.h., against Foyt's record of 139.130 last year in his 3¼-second victory over Eddie Sachs.

Harroun needed over 6 hours and 42 minutes to win at 74.59 miles an hour in 1911.

Minor League Baseball
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

International League

Columbus 6, Atlanta 4 (10 innings)
Syracuse 7, Toronto 4
Richmond 4, Jacksonville 0
Only games

Pacific Coast League

Hawaii 4, Seattle 3
Tacoma 5, Salt Lake City 4
Vancouver 4, Spokane 3
San Diego 7, Portland 4

American Association

Omaha 6, Denver 4
Louisville 7, Indianapolis 2
Dallas-Fort Worth 6, Oklahoma City 4

Eastern League

York 6, Springfield 3
Williamsport 15, Elmira 4
Binghamton 6, Charleston 3

NYP League

Auburn 23, Batavia 6
Jamestown 15, Geneva 3
Olean 8, Erie 4

Kelso, 8 Rivals In City Handicap

NEW YORK (AP) — Bohemia Stable's Kelso meets eight rivals today in the 69th running of the $100,000-added Metropolitan Handicap at Aqueduct. It is the first start of the season for the 5-year-old, who was American champion in 1960 and 1961.

Willie Shoemaker rides Kelso, a 4-5 favorite of an expected holiday crowd of 65,000. Kelso must carry 133 pounds.

Carry Back, Mrs. Katherine Price's champion 3-year-old of 1960, has second high weight of 123 pounds and will be ridden by Johnny Rotz. Carry Back is listed at 4-1.

Others in the Met are Merry Ruler, 120; Trans-Way, 115; Ambiopoise, 117; Hitting Away, 117; Physician, 119; Rullah Red, 11; and Bal Musette, 08.

SALE OF REDS IS CONFUSING

By HAROLD HARRISON

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Last year as the Cincinnati Reds surprised everyone by sweeping to the National League pennant, the question often asked was, "Are the Reds for real?"

This year the question may be "Who owns the Reds?"

The question began to come to a head Tuesday when Ohio Atty. Gen. Mark McElroy disclosed in Columbus that he was delving into the sale of the franchise to veteran major league executive William O. DeWitt last March.

DeWitt paid $4,625,000 for the club and Joseph F. Rippe Jr., a Cincinnati realtor, claimed he and a group of associates offered $5.5 million.

UPSET DEAL

McElroy said he might upset the deal with DeWitt if the Rippe groups meets certain conditions. He said he was asking trustees of the Crosley Foundation, which sold the club, to open the books for Rippe's study. Ted Saker, McElroy's chief assistant, said a court order would be sought if the books are not made available.

McElroy indicated that if Rippe comes up with an offer higher than that paid by DeWitt it might be in the public interest to recommend acceptance.

The attorney general figures in the deal because, under Ohio law, he is responsible for supervision of actions of charitabl trusts such as the Crosley Foundation.

The will of the late Powel Crosley Jr., left the club to the Crosley Foundation. It sold the team to DeWitt and still unnamed associates last March.

Rippe claimed then he had made a higher offer.

Littlestown Little League

	W	L	Pct
Yankees	3	0	1.000
Indians	2	0	1.000
Phils	1	1	.500
Cards	1	2	.333
Pirates	0	2	.000
Orioles	0	2	.000

Tuesday's Score
Yankees, 9; Cards, 7.

Thursday's Game
Reds vs. Orioles.

A three-run rally in the bottom of the fifth inning, breaking a 6-6 deadlock, sparked the unbeaten Yankees to a 9-7 victory over the Cards Tuesday evening. Buzz Feeser started the rally with a home run, his second of the season.

Kevin Zumbrum, Yankee pitcher, struck out 14 and yielded seven hits.

Eastern League
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

They say when you're winning all the luck seems to go your way.

Put the Williamsport Grays in this category but don't forget the Grays are making it mostly on their own with plenty of hitting and good pitching.

The Grays chalked up another victory Tuesday night, 15-4 over Elmira, in an 18-hit barrage, and hiked their Eastern League lead to 4½ games over second-place Charleston.

But they also got a hand from Lady Luck when last place Binghamton defeated Charleston 6-3, and the Indians also had a victory last Sunday scratched from their win column on a league ruling.

In the only other action Tuesday night, York beat Springfield 6-3.

Tonight's Schedule
Springfield at York (2)
Charleston-Binghamton at Oneonta, N.Y. (Afternoon)
Charleston-Binghamton at Binghamton (N)
Williamsport at Elmira (2)

PLAYER IN CANADA

MONTREAL (AP) — South Africa's Gary Player, who was top money-winner on the U.S. golf tour in 1961 with $64,540, will compete in the Canadian Open next July 26-29, Royal Canadian Golf Association officials announced today.

"ROMAN LINE" FAVORITE IN JERSEY DERBY

CHERRY HILL, N.J. (AP)—T. Allie Grissom's Roman Line rated a 3-1 favorite to win today's $100,000 added Jersey Derby at Garden State Park.

Roman Line, second in the Kentucky Derby to Decidedly, and third to Greek Money and Ridan in the Preakness, should find the Jersey's shorter 1⅛ mile distance more to his liking. Jockey Jimmy Combest has the mount on the favorite in a field of 12 three-year-olds.

A crowd of 40,000 is expected for this Memorial Day windup of Garden State's spring meeting. The weather forecast carries a threat of rain, which shouldn't bother Roman Line, a superior mud running horse.

ALL SAME WEIGHT

If all 12 named Tuesday go postward, the race will gross $130,700 with $84,995 to the winner. All carry 126 pounds.

Chief contention for Roman Line should come from Fred W. Hooper's Admiral's Voyage, George D. Widener's Jaipur and Christiana Stable's Cyane. Admiral's Voyage was ninth in the Kentucky Derby and runner-up in a trial race here last week. Jaipur was the beaten favorite, by 19 lengths, in the Preakness. Cyane, a standout juvenile in 1961, has been out only once this year and finished fourth.

Braulio Baeza is to ride Admiral's Boyage with Larry Adams on Jaipur and Eldon Nelson board Cyane.

RACING FANS RIOT AT ODDS

By JERRY LISKA

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YONKERS, N.Y. (AP) — Hundreds of spectators rioted for more than an hour at Yonkers Raceway Tuesday night in what police described as "spontaneous uproar" over the last minute drop in odds on the winner of the eighth race.

At least one man was injured and four others arrested.

More than 70 Yonkers police responded to a riot call after scores of shouting spectators surged onto the track at the start of the ninth race. Hundreds more in the crowd of 31,054 followed within minutes.

IS STRUCK DOWN

One spectator was struck down by the arm of a starting gate atop a pacing car leading the horses down the track for the start of the race. The ninth race was called back and cancelled.

A police spokesman said the spectators were angered because the odds on Miss Chief Moken, who won the eighth race, dropped from 9-2 to 5-2 when the race got underway. She was 10-1 in the morning line.

Police said the riot, which broke out shortly before midnight, was under control after an hour and five minutes. However, thousands of persons still milled around the track at 2 a.m., EDT.

Peanuts Lowrey Now Phils' Pilot

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Coach Peanuts Lowrey today temporarily took over as manager of the Philadelphia Phillies for their doubleheader with the San Francisco Giants as Manager Gene Mauch was in a Los Angeles hospital with a lung irritation.

Mauch is undergoing tests in the Rio Hondo Hospital. A Phillies' spokesman quoted the manaer's personal physician, Dr. M. H. Musicer, as saying the irritation was the aftermath of a bout with the flu and was not serious.

Mauch is due to be released from the hospital Thursday, barring unforeseen complications, the spokesman said.

Fight Results
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

STOCKTON, Calif. — Domie Felicia, 127¾, Stockton, stopped Ronnie Perez, 125¼, Hayward, Calif., 10.

WEST NEW YORK, N.J. — Johnny Bizarro, 137, Erie, Pa., outpointed Marcel Bizien, 134, Jersey City, 10.

LONDON, England—Alex Barrow, Nigeria, knocked out Ken Potter, England, 1. Heavyweights.

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Ray Perez, 112, San Jose, Calif., stopped Ray Pacheco, 106¾, Las Veas, 12.

HONOLULU — Hurricade Kid, 153, San Francisco, outpointed Anacleto Battad, 154¾, Honolulu, 10.

Tuesday's Major League Stars
By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Batting — Ernie Banks, Cubs, back in action after four days out due to a beaning, slugged three homers and a double, drivin in four runs in 11-9 loss to Milwaukee.

Pitching — Don Mossi, Tigers, threw seven-hitter for third straight victory as Detroit won eighth in last nine starts, 12-4 over Baltimore.

Cubs Hire 1st Negro Coach

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, who set a baseball milestone last year by abolishing the managerial system, have scored another by hiring the first Negro as coach in the major leagues.

John (Buck) O'Neil, 50, was named the Cubs 11th coach Tuesday. He had served the club as a scout since 1956, and formerly played first base with the Kansas City Monarchs of the Nero American League and managed them.

BASEBALL

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
Cleveland	24	16	.600	—
New York	24	17	.585	½
Minnesota	26	20	.565	1
Detroit	22	18	.550	2
Los Angeles	22	20	.524	3
Baltimore	21	21	.500	4
Chicago	22	22	.500	4
Kansas City	21	25	.457	6
Boston	18	24	.429	7
Washington	12	29	.293	12½

Tuesday's Results
Kansas City 2, New York 1
Boston 8, Minnesota 5
Detroit 12, Baltimore 4
Washington 7, Los Angeles 6 (10 innings)
Only games

Today's Games
Chicago at Detroit (2)
Washington at Kansas City (2)
Cleveland at Baltimore (2)
Boston at Los Angeles (2, twi-night)
New York at Minnesota (2-day, night)

Thursday's Schedule
Chicago at Detroit
Cleveland at Baltimore (N)
Washington at Kansas City (N)
Only games

National League

	W.	L.	Pct.	G.B.
San Francisco	33	14	.702	—
Los Angeles	31	15	.674	1½
Cincinnati	25	16	.610	5
Pittsburgh	24	18	.571	6½
St. Louis	24	19	.558	7
Milwaukee	20	25	.444	12
Houston	17	27	.386	14½
Philadelphia	16	26	.381	14½
Chicago	15	30	.333	17
New York	12	27	.308	17

Tuesday's Results
Milwaukee 11, Chicago 9
Pittsburgh 7, St. Louis 6
Only games

Today's Games
San Francisco at Philadelphia (2)
Los Angeles at New York (2)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh
Houston at Chicago
Cincinnati at Milwaukee (2)

Thursday's Schedule
Houston at Chicago
Cincinnati at Milwaukee
Los Angeles at New York (N)
San Francisco at Philadelphia (N)
St. Louis at Pittsburgh (N)

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

American League

Batting (based on 100 or more at bats)—Jimenez, Kansas City, .398; Essegian, Cleveland, .371.

Runs—Howser, Kansas City, 38; Siebern, Kansas City, 37.

Runs batted in — Kaline, Detroit, 38; Gentile, Baltimore, 36.

Hits — Rollins, Minnesota, 61; Lumpe, Kansas City, and Green, Minnesota, 55.

Doubles—Green, Minnesota, 17; Robinson, Chicago, 15.

Triples—A. Smith, Chicago, 5; four tied with 4.

Home runs—Gentile, Baltimore, 15; Kaline, Detroit, 13.

Stolen bases — Howser, Kansas City, 14; Wood, Detroit, 10.

Pitching (based on five or more decisions) — Donovan, Cleveland, 8-1, .889; Belinsky, Los Angeles, 6-1, .857.

Strikeouts—Pascual, Minnesota, 54; Belinsky, Los Angeles, 51.

National League

Batting (based on 100 or more at bats)—Cepeda, San Francisco, .349; Williams, Chicago, .348.

Runs—Mays, San Francisco, 45; Cepeda, San Francisco, 40.

Runs batted in — Cepeda, San Francisco, 49; T. Davis, Los Angeles, 45.

Hits — Cepeda, San Francisco, and Flood, St. Louis, 65; Williams Chicago, 62.

Doubles—Robinson, Cincinnati, 16; six tied with 11.

Triples — Ranew, Houston, and Virdon, Pittsburgh, 5; five tied with 4.

Home runs—Mays, San Francisco, 16; Banks, Chicago, and Cepeda, San Francisco, 14.

Stolen bases — Wills, Los Angeles, 23; W. Daviis, Los Angeles, 11.

Pitching (based on five or more decisions)—Pierce, San Francisco, 7-0, 1.000; Purkey, Cincinnati, 8-1, .889.

Strikeouts—Koufax, Los Angeles, 99; Johnson, Houston, 60.

Dodger 2nd Sacker Is Good Rookie

NEW YORK (AP) — Walter Alston put his stamp of approval today on the latest Dodger phenom—second baseman Larry Burright.

"The kid's a major leaguer," said the conservative Los Angeles manager. "He's got big league actions and he has the tools to go with them."

The 24-year-old rookie, who never hit .300 in the minor leagues, is batting at a .317 clip and fielding brilliantly at second base.

"I don't expect him to keep on hitting this way," said Alston, "but I do think he's a major league hitter. And he makes all the plays in the field."

Burright didn't get into the lineup until the season was several weeks old but once he got his chance, nobody could get him out of there.

BOWLING

THE EDGEWOOD 850 CLASSIC LEAGUE
The Edgewood Lanes
Final Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Boyle's Five Aces	211	53
Fairfield Fire Co.	197	67
Amvets Post No. 172	180	84
Dudash's Phillips 66	164	100
El Vista Orchards	140	124
Gettysburg VFW No. 15	133	131
American Legion 121	124	140
CWV No. 1	124	140
East End Gulf	108	156
CWV No. 2	106	158
Kuhn's American	89	175
Kennie's Market	8	256

Match Results

CWV No. 1, 6; East End Gulf, 2.

Boyles Five Aces, 4; Dudash's Phillips 66, 4.

El Vista Orchards, 6; Kuhn's American, 2.

Gettysburg VFW No. 15, 8; CWV No. 2, 0.

Anvets Post No. 172, 8; Kennie's Market, 0.

Fairfield Fire Co., 8; American Legion, 0.

High Game and Series

Team—Five Aces, 924; Fairfield Fire Co., 2,585.

Individual—B. Sease, 233; Bud Valentine, 596.

UPPER ADAMS FRIDAY NIGHT SUMMER MIXED LEAGUE
Upper Adams Lanes
Standings of the Teams
May 4, 1962

	W	L
L. E. Smith Wholesale	13	3
James A. Miller Co.	12	4
Swope's "66"	12	4
Bringman's Insurance	11	5
Murray's Greenhouse	10	6
Heiges Masonry	8	8
Kennie's Markets, Inc.	7	9
Adams County Motors	6	10
Heller's Plmbg & Htg	6	10
McDonnell Builders	4	12
Swartz T.V.	4	12
Battlefield Gulf Service	3	13

Match Results

Swope's "66", 4; Heller's Plumbing & Heating, 0.

McDonnell Builders, 4; Swartz T.V., 0.

Heiges Masonry, 3; Kennie's Market, Inc., 1.

L. E. Smith Wholesale, 4; Battlefield Gulf Service, 0.

James A. Miller Co., 3; Bringman's Insurance, 1.

Adams County Motors, 2; Murray's Greenhouse, 2.

High Game and Series

Team—L. E. Smith Wholesale, 729 and 1,983.

Individual — Men, Ronald Heiges, 222; Henry Gageby, 583; women, Lila Gageby, 171 and 500.

UPPER ADAMS FRIDAY NIGHT SUMMER MIXED LEAGUE
Upper Adams Lanes
Standings of the Teams
May 11, 1962

	W	L
L. E. Smith Wholesale	17	3
Swope's "66"	15	5
James A. Miller Co.	13½	6½
Murray's Greenhouse	13	7
Bringman's Insurance	12	8
Heiges Masonry	10	10
Adams County Motors	9	11
Heller's Plmb & Htg	8	12
Kennie's Markets, Inc.	7	13
Swartz T.V.	6½	13½
McDonnell Builders	5	15
Battlefield Gulf Service	4	16

Match Results

Swartz T.V., 2½; James A. Miller Co., 1½.

Heiges Masonry, 2; Heller's Plumbing & Heating, 2.

Murray's Greenhouse, 3; McDonnell Builders, 1.

Adams County Motors, 3; Bringman's Insurance, 1.

Swope's "66", 3; Battlefield Gulf Service, 1.

L. E. Smith Wholesale, 4; Kennie's Markets, Inc., 0.

High Game and Series

Team—Heiges Masonry, 720; L. E. Smith Wholesale, 1,960.

Individual — Men, R. Johnson and J. Slaybaugh, 218; Kenneth Kemper, 596; women, Betty Yingling, 200; Ruth Wright, 492.

LITTLESTOWN WOMEN'S BOWLING LEAGUE
Final Standing of the Teams
April 24, 1962

	W	L	Pts
Dutterer's Restaurant	35	10	48
Village Chevrolet	31	14	43
Koons Florist	26	19	35
Esther's Beauty Shop	20	25	26
Eagles Auxiliary	20	25	25
Eddie's Cleaners	19	26	24
Fissel's Grocery	15	30	20
Marvin's	14	31	16

Match Results

Keens Florist, 4; Fissel's Grocery, 0.

Village Chevrolet, 3; Marvin's, 1.

Esther's Beauty Shop, 3; Eddie's Cleaners, 1.

Dutterer's Restaurant, 2; Eagles Auxiliary, 2.

High Game and Series

Team—Dutterer's Restaurant, 842 and 2,220.

Individual—Janet Mayers, 202 and 491.

CONEWAGO KEGLERS BOWLING LEAGUE
Standings of the Teams
May 23, 1962

	W	L
Upper Adams Lanes	8	0
Gettysburg Const. Co.	8	0
McCleaf's Used Cars	7	1
West Gettysburg Inn	5	3
Hess Antiques	4	4
Highway Garage	3	5
Distelfink	2	6
Pepsi-Five	1	7
East End Planing Mill	1	7
C. E. Williams & Sons	1	7

Match Results

McCleaf's Used Cars, 4; Pepsi-Five, 0.

Upper Adams Lanes, 4; Highway Garage, 0.

Hess Antiques, 4; C. E. Williams & Sons, 0.

Gettysburg Const. Co., 4; Distelfink, 0.

West Gettysburg Inn, 3; East End Planing Mill, 1.

High Game and Series

Team — McCleaf's Used Cars, 966 and 2,759.

Individual — K. Shindledecker, 247; G. Kitzmiller, 616.

WEDNESDAY MIXED DOUBLES LEAGUE
Bankert's Lanes
Standings of the Teams
May 23, 1962

	W	L	Pts
Madeline's Beauty	6	2	6
L-town State Bank	6	2	6
Coralume Enging	6	2	6
Weikert's Bakery	5	3	5
Jerry's Sunoco	4	4	4
Eddie's Cleaners	4	4	4
L-town Natl. Bank	4	4	4
Fissel's Grocery	3	5	3
Cushman Motor	3	5	3
Littco	3	5	3
Phillips 66	2	6	2
Maitland Bros.	2	6	2

Match Results

Littlestown State Bank, 4; Eddies Cleaners, 1.

Coralume Engineering, 4; Littco, 1.

Jerry's Sunoco, 3; Phillips 66, 1.

Madeline's Beauty Shop, 2; Littlestown National Bank, 0.

Fissel's Grocery, 2; Cushman Motor, 2.

Weikert's Bakery, 2; Maitland Bros., 2.

High Game and Series

Team—Littlestown State Bank, 390 and 758.

Individual—Men, Dean Yealy, 215 and 819; women, Eloise Sentz, 180 and 631.

LADIES' LEFT OVER LEAGUE
Upper Adams Lanes
Final Standing of the Teams

	W	L
Superior Distributor	107	33
Sandoe's Fruit Market	98	42
Dolores' Beauty Shop	92	48
Motter's Electroplating	89	51
House of Charles	66	74
Varsity Diner	54	86
Glenn L. Bream	32	108
Schmitt's Interior	26	114

Match Results

Motter's Electroplating, 4; Glenn L. Bream, 0.

Dolores' Beauty Shop, 4; House of Charles (forfeit), 0.

Superior Distributor, 4; Varsity Diner, 0.

Sandroe's Fruit Market, 4; Schmitt's Interior, 0.

High Game and Series

Team — Delores' Beauty Shop, 772 and 2,148.

Individual—Dot Rau, 180; Jean Motter, 467.

MOOSE MEN'S LEAGUE
Moose Home Lanes
Standings of the Teams
April 29, 1962

	W	L
Hides	94	38
Noses	86	46
Tongues	84	48
Heads	75	55
Knees	77	55
Eyes	67	65
Antlers	59½	72½
Backs	54	78
Ankles	44½	87½
Hoofs	18	114

Match Results

Hides, 4; Ankles, 0.
Knees, 4; Eyes, 0.
Noses, 4; Hoofs, 0.
Heads, 3; Tongues, 1.
Backs, 3; Antlers, 1.

High Game and Series

Team—Hides, 922 and 2,624.

Rick Taylor, Gettysburg College third baseman, has been one of the sparkplugs who have carried the Bullets into the District 2 NCAA playoffs at Penn State University Friday and Saturday. Taylor posted a .373 batting mark in the regular season and hit safely in all but one of the 16 games. He leads the team in runs, hits, triples, home runs, runs-batted-in and stolen bases. The Bullets meet St. John's of Brooklyn Friday at 3:30 following the Penn State-Ithaca College game. The winners clash Saturday at 2 for the district title. (Ziegler Photo)

Conewago Little League

	W.	L.	Pct.
K. of C.	3	0	1.000
Moose	2	1	.667
Sylvania Shoe	2	1	.667
Lincoln Restaurant	2	2	.500
Fee's	1	2	.333
Nailers	0	4	.000

Tuesday's Score
Lincoln Restaurant, 4; Nailers, 2

Thursday's Game
Sylvania Shoe vs. Moose

Rick Arigo tossed a two-hitter as the Lincoln Restaurant topped the Nailers 4-2 in a well-played game Tuesday evening.

Lincoln sent eight batters to the plate in the fifth inning when it scored three runs. Five straight hits off Danny Eckenrode gave Arigo the margin he needed. In the fifth Dan Keffer knocked in a pair of runs via a double with the bases loaded and Butch Little singled in a run.

Lincoln added its final run in the top of the sixth on Jim Jacoby's triple and an infield out.

The Nailers averted a shutout in the bottom of the final frame on two walks and a double by Hugh Colgan.

Tonight's scheduled game between the K. of C. and Fee's has been postponed until Friday evening.

Lincoln Rest.	ab	r	h
D. Keffer, 1b	3	1	2
G. Schuman, 3b	2	0	0
B. Little, 3b	2	1	1
W. Smith, lf	2	0	1
A. Wagner, ss	4	0	2
J. Bennett, c	3	0	0
J. Staub, cf	3	0	0
J. Kiunk, 2b	3	0	0
M. Millar, rf	1	0	0
J. Jacoby, rf	1	2	1
R. Arigo, p	2	0	1
Totals	26	4	8

Nailers	ab	r	h
McSherry, ss	3	0	0
D. Staub, 2b	3	0	0
Lawrence, c	2	0	0
Eckenrode, p	3	0	1
Noel, 3b	2	0	0
Sentz, lf	2	0	0
M. Staub, 1b	1	0	0
Redding, 1b	2	0	0
B. Jacoby, cf	2	0	0
Colgan, cf	2	1	1
Livelsberger, rf	2	0	0
Keeney, rf	2	1	0
Totals	26	2	2

Score by innings:
Lincoln Restaurant 000 031—4
Nailers 000 002—2

3B—J. Jacoby; 2B—Little, Keffer; SO—Eckenrode 2, Redding 1, Arigo 6.

Big Little Baseball League

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Legion	2	0	1.000
Elks	1	1	.500
Exchange	1	1	.500
Phillips 66	1	1	.500
Kiwanis	1	1	.500
Eagles	0	2	.000

Tuesday's Score
Kiwanis, 8; Elks, 5.

Thursday's Game
Kiwanis vs. Phillies 66 at 6 p.m.

The Kiwanis broke a 2-2 tied with five runs in the fourth inning and went on to an 8-5 decision over the Elks Tuesday evening.

James started the fourth inning with a single. Heflin walked and Fox singled home James. Toddes walked after which Eyler singled to score Heflin and Fox. Smith followed with a single but Toddes was out at the plate. Heiser doubled with Eyler and Smith scoring.

The Elks rallied for three runs in the last of the sixth. Fair singled and Mickley and Teeter walked. R. Newman was safe on an error as Fair tallied. Gebhart doubled with Mickley and Teeter racing home.

Fair led the winners with three singles and a double in four trips to the plate.

Kiwanis	ab	r	h	o	a	e
Toddes, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Folmer, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hinkel, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Waybright, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stoner, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Eyler, cf	3	2	1	1	0	0
Smith, c	3	1	0	8	0	0
Heiser, p, 1b	4	1	1	1	1	0
Raffensperger, 3b	2	1	1	0	2	2
James, ss	3	1	1	2	0	0
Heflin, rf	2	1	0	0	0	0
Lutz, rf	1	0	1	0	0	0
Fox, 2b	4	1	1	3	7	1
Sanders, p, 1b	4	0	1	6	2	2
Totals	29	8	7	21	12	5

Elks	ab	r	h	o	a	e
Kravets, lf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Fiscel, p, ss	4	0	0	0	2	1
J. Newman, p, ss	4	0	1	2	2	3
Gebhart, rf	3	0	1	0	0	1
Fair, c	4	2	4	13	0	1
Mickley, cf	2	1	0	1	0	1
Dillon, ef	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teeter, 3b	2	1	0	0	0	0
R. Newman, 1b	3	0	0	4	0	0
P. Wisotzkey, 2b	4	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	29	5	6	21	4	7

Score by innings:
Kiwanis 011 501 0—8
Elks 011 003 0—5

2B—Heiser, Raffensberger, Fair; SB—Elks 2, Kiwanis 5; ER—Kiwanis 3, Elks 2; SH—Elks 1, Kiwanis 2; DP—Kiwanis 2, HO—Heiser 4, Newman 2, Fiscel 5, Sanders 2; SO—Heiser 3, Newman 6, Fiscel 7, Sanders 3; BB—Heiser 5, Newman 6, Fiscel 1, Sanders 1; WP—Heiser; LP—Newman.

Individual—G. Keller, 208; H. Byers, 586.

LADIES' LEFT OVER LEAGUE
Upper Adams Lanes
Standings of the Teams

	W	L
Superior Distributor	103	33
Sandroe's Fruit Market	94	42
Dolores' Beauty Shop	88	48
Motter's Electroplating	85	51
House of Charles	66	70
Varsity Diner	54	82
Glenn L. Bream	32	104
Schmitt's Interior	26	110

Match Results

Superior Distributor, 3; Sandroe's Fruit Market, 1.

Varsity Diner, 3; Schmitt's Interior, 1.

Glenn L. Bream, 3; House of Charles, 1.

Motter's Electroplating, 3; Dolores Beauty Shop, 1.

High Game and Series

Team—Superior Distributor, 741 and 2,067.

Individual—Jean Motter, 193; Jean Clark, 473.

ERNIE BANKS' THREE HOMERS NOT ENOUGH

By MIKE RATHET
Associated Press Sports Writer

Cancel those get-well cards for Ernie Banks, who returned to action only four days after a pitch plunked him in the head, and fired a home run salvo that shot him right up among the leaders in the National League home run derby.

Fortified with aspirin to relieve his aching head, the 31-year-old Chicago Cubs' slugger returned to action Tuesday, doubled in his first appearance, then followed with three consecutive homers in an 11-9 loss to Milwaukee.

Banks drilled a double in his first at-bat since a pitch by Cincinnati's Moe Drabowsky sent him to the hospital last Friday night, hit a two-run homer in the third and wound up his one-man show with bases-empty homers in the fifth and seventh.

TIED FOR SECOND

The first three-homer performance of the season pulled Banks, No. 1 homer-hitting shortstop in major league history, into a tie for second place in the NL homer race with San Francisco's Orlando Cepeda. Each has 14. Willie Mays of the Giants leads with 16.

Twenty-nine hits, but not a homer, were sprayed to all corners at Pittsburgh in the only other game played, and when it was all over an error had made it possible for the Pirates to take over third place by beating St. Louis 7-6 and dropping the Cardinals to fourth.

Gettysburg Little League

	W.	L.	Pct.
G-burg Nat. Bank	1	0	1.000
Moose	1	0	1.000
G. L. Bream	1	0	1.000
Lions	0	0	.000
Rotary	0	1	.000
Elks	0	2	.000

Tuesday's Score
G. L. Bream, 7; Eks, 6

Thursday's Game
Moose vs. Rotary

A single by Brad Stahle in the bottom of the sixth inning with out gave the Glenn L. Bream a 7-6 win over the Elks Tuesday evening. The contest marked the season opener for the defending champion Breammen.

With the count tied 6-6 going into the bottom of the sixth, Charles Cole beat out an infield single, went to second on Sam Green's sacrifice bunt and took third on a passed ball. After Gary Keiholtz went down swinging, the Elks decided to intentionally walk Stahle. After Sam Teeter, Elk hurler, fired two balls, the third came too close to the plate and Stahle lined the ball between first and second to drive in Cole with the winning run.

The Breammen tallied in the bottom of the first when Bill Coston crossed the plate after being forced in when Cole walked with the bases loaded. The Elks knotted the count in the second when Eric Maitland singled to right, stole second, went to third on a passed ball and stole home. Bream's scored four times in the third and another in fourth. The Elks crossed the plate four times in the fourth and a sixth run in the top of the fifth.

Eric Maitland paced the losers with a pair of safeties for the same number of at bats. Charles Cole and Brad Stahle each had two hits for the winners. Sam Teeter and Mike Spahr went the distance on the hill for their respective teams. Teeter is the loser while Spahr gets the win.

Elks	ab	r	h	o	a	e
T. Maitland, 2b, lf	3	0	0	1	2	1
Rohrbaugh, lf	3	1	1	0	1	1
Smith, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0
S. Teeter, p	3	2	1

Littlestown

ASCENSION DAY TO BE MARKED

The Ascension Day Holy Communion service will be held in St. Paul's Lutheran Church on Thursday at 8 p.m.

St. Paul's Senior Choir will not rehearse this week and the next rehearsal will be held Thursday, September 6.

The public is invited to attend an Ascension Day service in Redeemer's United Church of Christ at 7:30 p.m. Thursday. The service will be in charge of the Women's Guild.

Explorer Post No. 84 will sponsor a Buddy Deane Record Hop from 8 to 11 p.m. on Thursday in the Maple Avenue school auditorium. Tickets are available from any Explorer or at the door.

Following participation iin the Littlestown Memorial Day parade, the Explorers met on Monday evening at the Community Center. Plans were advanced for the Explorers to go on a Canadian canoe trip June 16-30. Associate Advisor Charles Mummert is project chairman. Advisor Stanley Frock is assisting with arrangements. There will be a furthered discussion on the trip at the meeting next Monday, 7:30 p.m.

FOE TO INSTALL

There will be installation of newly elected officers and a memorial service in connection with the meeting of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Littlestown Aerie No. 2226 on Thursday at 8 p.m. at the FOE Home, W. King St.

Mrs. Henry Barnes, Mrs. Paul Bowers and Mrs. Ralph Wantz will be hostesses at the meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Lutheran Church at the church, Thursday, 8 p.m.

The May meeting of the Sunshine Class of Grace Lutheran Church, Two Taverns, will be held in the parish hall at 8 p.m. on Thursday.

Confessions will be heard in St. Aloysius Catholic Church today, Thursday and Saturday at 4 and 7 p.m. Masses on Thursday, the Feast of the Ascension a Holy Day of Obligation, will be held at 5:30 and 8 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Communion will be distributed outside of Mass on Friday at 5:45 and 7 a.m., Masses at 8:15 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The annual Eighth Grade commencement exercises for the parochial school will be held in conjunction with the 7:30 p.m. Mass.

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Fairfield

MRS. KENNETH SANDERS

FAIRFIELD — Mr. and Mrs. Henry Landis, Charlotte, N.C., spent several days recently with Mr. and Mrs. James Landis.

Mr. and Mrs. James Smith, Roanoke, Va., were recent guests of M/Sgt. and Mrs. J. E. Saunders, Crouse Apartments.

Guests of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Polley on Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Donald Glen and Miss Mary Herr, all of Lancaster.

Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Duttera, York, visited Sunday with Mrs. Duttera's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Preston Weikert.

Seven members of the Blue Angel Patrol of Girl Scout Troop 757 camped out Friday night at the home of their leader, Mrs. Charles Taylor. Members of the Fillies Patrol will camp out this Friday night, weather permitting. Susan Sanders, patrol leader, is in charge of Kapers for the weekend. Permission slips have been distributed. Cooks are requested to see Mrs. Taylor Thursday after school before going shopping for food.

Dinner guests recently of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stine were Mr and Mrs. Allen Longanecker, Rockford, Ill.; Miss Kimberly Connor, Philadelphia, and Miss Regina McIntire of Gettysburg.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Frogner has been named Christina Ann. The mother is the former Betty Ann Myers.

Final arrangements were made for the annual strawberry festival to be held June 9 beginning at 5 p.m. at the high school by the Fairfield Band Auxiliary at their meeting Monday evening. Mrs. Harry Kane, kitchen chairman, and Mrs. Robert Newman, dining room chairman, need the help of every band parent as well as help for the evening games.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Sites were Mr. and Mrs. James Swope, Fayetteville, and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Sweizer, Circleville, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph De Blaker, Maywood, N.J., were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Sanders.

2 ACCIDENTS

(Continued From Page 1)

demolished at 9:40 o'clock Tuesday night five miles northwest of here on the Mummasburg Rd. The state police "brief" listed the car of Karl Henry Stullo, 45, Gettysburg R. 2, as going west at the time of the crash. Ogburn's car was headed east, according to the report, and was demolished when it overturned after going off the road. Damage was estimated at $400. No injuries were listed.

MARKETS

Oats	$ .68
Barley	$ .96
Corn	$1.27
Wheat	$1.74

FRUIT

APPLES - N. Y. Cartons U. S. Fancy C. A. storage. Golden Delicious, tray pack, 88s-125s, $6; McIntosh, cell pack, 100s-120s, $4.50. Wash., cartons, tray pack, Winesaps, Extra Fancy, 113s, $6.50; 125s, $5.25—6; 138s, $5.25—5.50.

BALTIMORE

CATTLE — Receipts 100; not enough on offer to test prices.

HOGS — Receipts 200; barrows and gilts scarce, slow with poor demand and fully 25—50c lower; 14 head lot U. S. No. 1 219-lb. barrows and gilts, $17.25; few lots U. S. No. 1-2 190-220 lbs., $17; 1 lot mixed No. 1, 2 and medium grade near 200 lbs., $16.25; 2 lots mixed No. 1-3 235-lb. garbage feds, $15.75.

Weight watchers at your house? Serve crisp rye wafers or melba toast instead of bread.

Three of the pressmen, Plank, Small and Bowman, who spent more than 21 hours printing the two-tabloid sections.

Part of the stack of the 100,000 64-page "Visitors' Supplement" of today's edition of The Gettysburg Times in the Hotel Gettysburg pressroom where men and women worked for hours hand-stuffing one 32-page section into another of similar size.

COLLEGE WILL

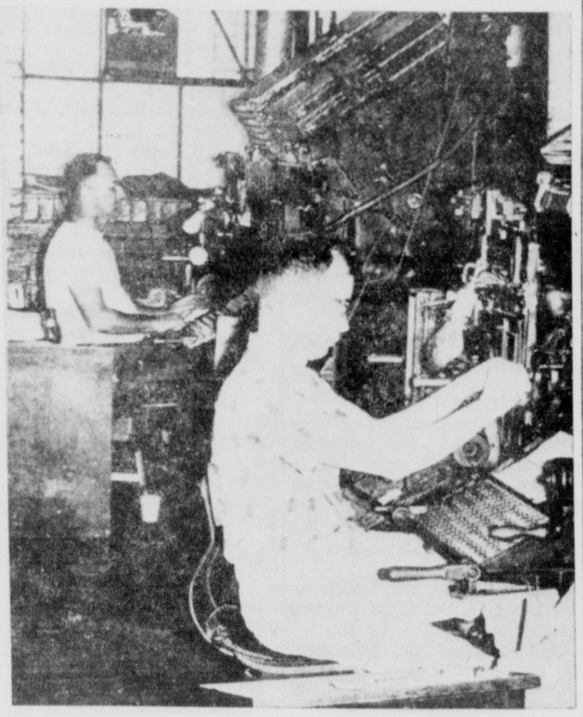
(Continued On Page 6)

cussion will follow the main address, moderated by H. Theodore Ryberg '55, associate director of libraries, Syracuse University. Panelists include Dr. Basil Crapster, associate professor of history at Gettysburg College, and Dr. Grace E. Fox, historian and author of Washington, D.C.

Dr. Fox is a graduate of Vassar College, with advanced degrees from Columbia University. She has carried a post-doctoral study at Oxford University in England. Although her experience includes teaching at Sarah Lawrence College, American University and Goucher College, Dr. Fox has spent most of her time in independent research and writing in the field of Asian foreign relations. She has held numerous grants from learned societies, including the Social Science Research Council, The American Council of Learned Societies and the American Philosophical Society. She also served as historian for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, Washington headquarters, from 1944-1949. She has placed in the Gettysburg College library a set of original documents published by UNRRA which are available for restricted use by research scholars.

After the program there will be tours of the library and a social hour, with Mrs. C. A. Hanson and Mrs. W. S. Paul as hostesses, assisted by the library staff.

Two of the make-up men, Hemler and Turner, are shown making up some of the 64 pages of the tabloid.



Two of the eight linotype operators, German and Baker, who set the type for the Visitors' Supplement.

Group Discusses Pa. Tax Problems

Types of taxes were discussed by the Carroll's Tract Advisory Council at its May meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Benner, Fairfield R. 1.

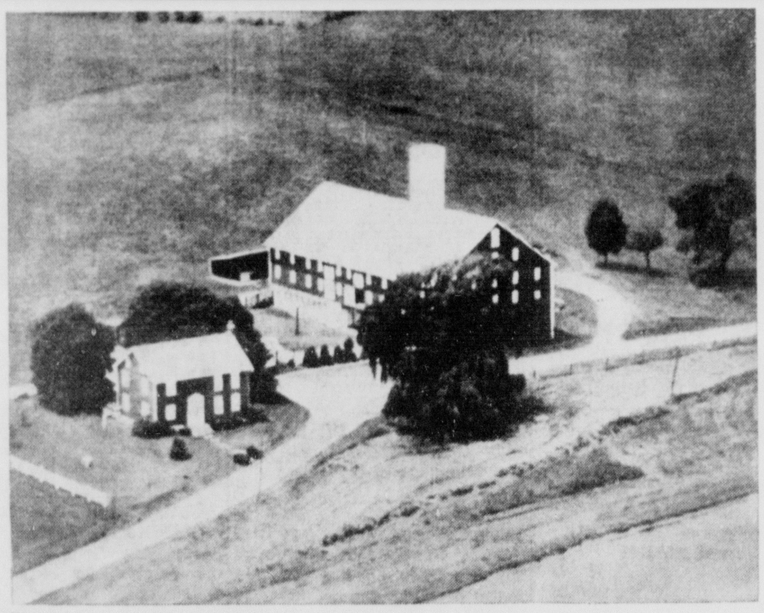
Calvin Bream, the discussion leader, said that no one likes taxes but most everyone likes the things that make taxes high. Real estate owners pay 75 per cent of the taxes that are collected locally. This presents the need to search out other tax sources to release the unfair burden of property owners, he said.

A broad base tax would relieve the property owner but the Pennsylvania constitution prohibits a graduated income tax. A classified income tax would apply to those in business only and exempt all salaried and laboring people. The group decided the present Pennsylvania sales tax is a good broad base tax and would approve a progressive income tax "if it becomes necessary to make a choice between a classified or a progressive income tax."

The group will meet again June 20 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lott, Gettysburg R. 3.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Democratic Congressman Daniel J. Flood of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., is recuperating from throat surgery at his home here and expects to be back in his office by mid-July.

The announcement was made Tuesday by Flood's chief aid, Eugene Hegarty. Heharty himself returned to work this week after suffering a heart attack last March.



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JOHN A. REEVES

LITTLESTOWN HI GRADUATES 59 TUESDAY; HONORS GIVEN

Fifty-nine Seniors received diplomas at the 49th annual commencement of the Littlestown High School Tuesday evening in the school auditorium. These were the first commencement exercises held in the new high school. Approximately 800 persons were in attendance.

Miss Shirley Ann Bair was valedictorian of the class and presented a talk on "Evaluation of Our School System." She was also recipient of the American Legion Citizenship award, given to the outstanding girl of the class by Ocker-Snyder Post 321 Legion Auxiliary. This award is based on courage leadership, honor, service, scholarship. Miss Bair is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theron M. Bair, Littlestown R. 2. She has matriculated at West Chester State College for the fall term.

The salutation was Miss Mary Jane Harmon, daughter of Charles W. Harmon, Littlestown R. 2, and the late Mrs. Harmon. She gave a "Musical Narrative," recitation to the organ accompaniment of Evelyn Koons. She also gave the greeting of the evening. Miss Harmon's future plans are undecided.

CHANGE IN SPEAKERS

The American Legion Citizenship award to the outstanding boy of the class, went to Donald Marvin Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bittle M. Jones, W. Myrtle St. The award is presented annually by Ocker-Snyder Post, American Legion. He has enrolled at Albright College, Reading, and will begin his Freshman year of studies in September.

The commencement address was delivered by the Rev. John R. Hedeman, pastor of a Baltimore United Church of Christ. His theme was "Words and Music" and he told of the reunion with his high school graduating class and the future of the members, stressing the importance of words and study of language. He told the graduate: "You must decide for yourself what field you want to pursue; working man has a larger field or horizon than he ever had before. I am a great believer in people seeking happiness and we must decide what kind of happiness we want; music is symbolic of the feeling that what we do contributes something to the world; it is important to give service." In concluding, the Rev. Mr. Hedeman used Kipling's "Gunga Din" to point out the importance of common man: " 'A person ought to have courage in the work that he is doing.' " In the course of his address, the speaker sang Henley's "Invictus." Atty. Theodore R. McKeldin was unable to be present to speak for the exercises as previously scheduled.

M. Francis Coulson, Biglerville, Adams County assistant superintendent of schools, spoke briefly. He quoted J. C. Penney's philosophy "What you are is God's gift to you, what you make of yourself is your gift to Him."

AWARDS ANNOUNCED

The program opened with the procession march, "Pomp and Circumstance," Elgar, accompanied by an instrumental ensemble of underclassmen, and continued with the invocation by the Rev. Lawrence H. Roller, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church; salutatory, Miss Harmon; valedictory, Miss Bair; address, the Rev. Mr. Hedeman; class song, "Moments to Remember," words by Rita Heiser and Doris Harrison, accompanied by Joann Scott; presentation of the class gift to the school, made by Diane Y. Yealy, president of the Class of '62. The gift, carpeting for the aisles of the auditorium, was used for the first time Tuesday night.

Announcements of honors and awards, Paul E. King, supervising principal of the Littlestown Joint School System, as follows: Honor students, Shirley Ann Bair, Mary Jane Harmon, Bonnie Kaye Greene, Sally Anne Basehoar, Melinda Karns, Paul Allen Bowman, Sally Lorraine Brown, Evelyn Louise Koons, Elizabeth Ann Morelock, Linda Dehoff Nickey, Rosalie Yvonne Sager and Linda Lee Oberlander.

Awards, Alumni Association, academic, Shirley A. Bair; commercial, Linda Dehoff Nickey; home economics, Susan L. Bechtel; industrial arts, Eugene P. Myers; faculty, instrumental music, Paul A. Bowman; vocal music, Mary Jane Harmon; athletic, Rodney E. Sponseller; Arion Foundation, music, Paul A. Bowman; American Legion citizenship, Donald M. Jones and Shirley A. Bair; Dr. George W. Stoner award, Sally Anne Basehoar; PTA award, Bonnie K. Greene; Bausch and Lomb, science, William S. Blocher; Beta Sigma Phi Sorority, nursing, Diane Y. Yealy.

SENIORS GRADUATED

The class was presented to the board of education by Frank E. Basehoar, high school principal. Fred H. Hartlaub, vice president of the joint board of education, awarded diplomas to the following: Donald Clair Arbogast Jr., Shirley Ann Bair, Francis Arthur Barnes, Lester Lee Barnes, Sally Ann Basehoar, Susan Lynn Bechtel, Robert Merle Bittle, William Stevens Blocher, Paul Allen Bowman, Sally Lorraine Brown, Patsy Ruth Croft, Peggy Louise Croft, Linda Jane Ealy, Sharon Lynne Flinchbaugh, Sandra Elizabeth Freeman, John Edward Forsythe, Ronald Leroy Gladhill, Bonnie Kaye Greene, Connie Regina Grove, Robert Allen Hahn.

Mary Jane Harman, Doris Elaine Elaine Harrison, Dorothy Forsythe Harner, Rita Ann Heiser, Richard Lee Hornberger, Donald Marvin Jones, Melinda Karns, Joyce Lee Knight, Evelyn Louise Koons, Paul Allen Krom, Barbara Michele Long, Elizabeth Ann Morelock, Eugene Paul Myers, James Harry Myers, Shirley Jane Myers, Jon Orville Newman, Linda Dehoff Nickey, Linda Lee Oberlander, Norman Russell Rager Jr., Edward James Reaver, Carol Lee Reindollar, James Leroy Rineman, Carl Lee Roberts, Charles Levere Sager, Rosalie Yvonne Sager.

Lester Phillips Schue Jr., Joann Mary Scott, Donald Wayne Selby, Anne Marie Shadle, Judith Anne Shomper, Carl Leon Showvaker, Rodney Edgar Sponseller, Pamela Jean Stonesifer, John Allen Strevig, Barbara Ann Walters, Diane Yvonne Yealy, Randolph Marion Yohn, Alvin James Zeigler and Einar Sigurbjornsson N. R.

The program concluded with the benediction pronounced by Rev. Roller.

Among those marching in the processional were Junior-Senior high school faculty, academic personnel, Paul E. King, Frank E. Basehoar, Lloyd L. Stavely, Mrs. Brenda B. Walker, Mrs. Mildred H. Kline, Miss Diane V. Meisenhelter; scholastic, Mrs. Rachael W. Barley, Mrs. Louella S. Baumgardner, John D. Bream, Maurice E. Bream, Miss Dorothy P. Crabbs, Mrs. Ruth W. Elder, Clayton L. Evans, Donald C. Feeser, Elmer W. Gall, Paul A. Harner, Frank A. Keefer, Ronald M. Lawhead, Robert C. Musser, Guy J. Ohler, Miss Beverly Ritter, James L. Rhoades, Mrs. Kay C. Sentz, Mrs. Virginia O. Sheely, Donald C. Sheely, Mrs. Nancy L. Shelly, Mrs. Dorothy L. Sites, H. Dean Stover, Richard D. Thomas and Gordon E. Warner. Members of the board of education also were in the procession.

The stage was decorated with bouquets of cut flowers for the occasion. There was also a basket of talisman roses, the class flower.

SHIRLEY BAIR

MARY JANE HARMON

DONALD M. JONES

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. William H. Milliken Jr., R-Pa., is expected to return to his Washington office Monday after recovering from a back injury.

Milliken has been resting at home in Sharon Hill, Pa., after a stay in the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. He sustained the injury while repairing storm damage at his summer home at Ocean City, N.J.

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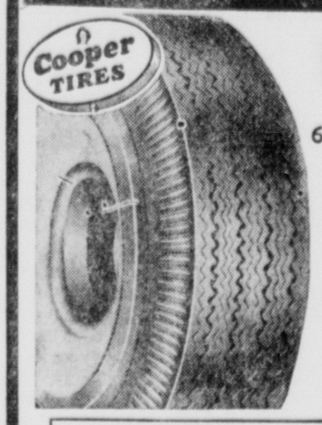

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850-14	9.88	11.38

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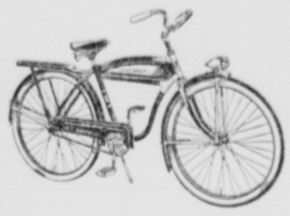

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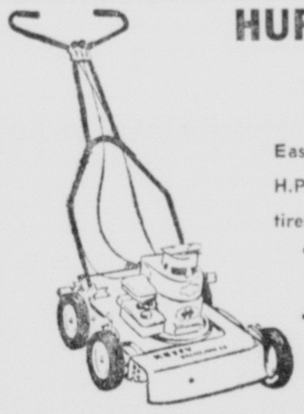

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Easy to operate. Economical 2½-H.P. engine. Semi-pneumatic tires.

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Here's a basic unit designed to do a precision cutting job year after year. A big 2½ HP, 4 cycle proven cast iron cylinder sleeve engine . . . cuts a full 20" swath . . . cutting height adjustable from ¼" to 3⅜"

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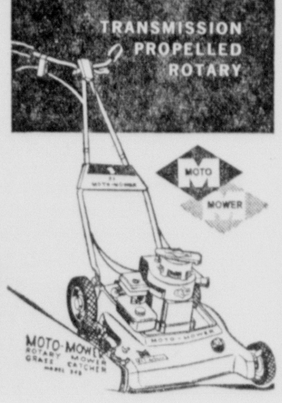

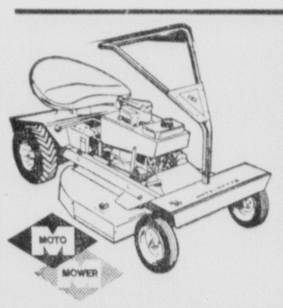

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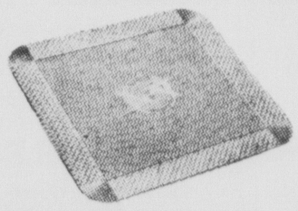

Choice of colors. Hurry — only 100 on sale at this price.

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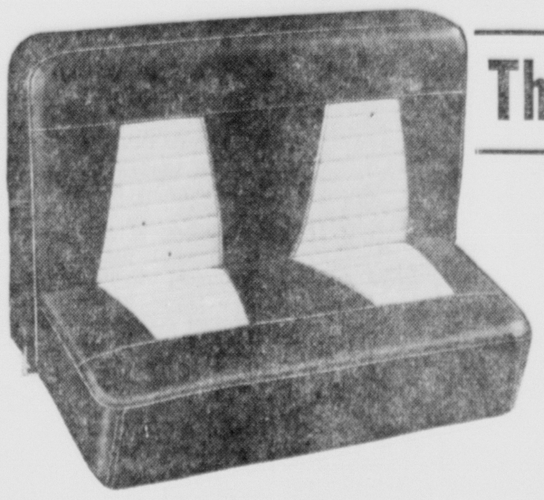
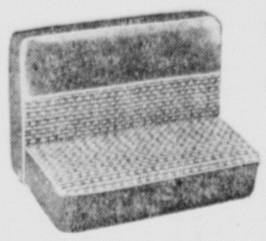
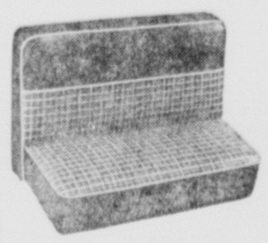


COLORS: Red, Blue, Gray, Green, Black, Silver.

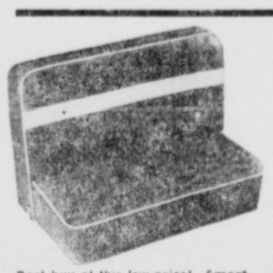
The ROYAL SPORTSMAN
All the snap and beauty of sports-car styling. Custom-made in our own shops. Perfect fit assured.
$29.95
- Heavy quilted art leather like new car equipment.
- Your choice of any color combination.
- Top quality assures long service.



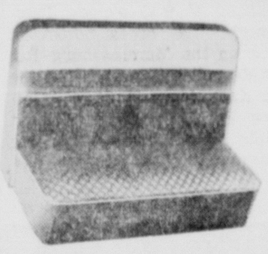
KOOL-TEX
Big Value At Low Price!
$9.95
COLORS: Red, Blue, Green, Gray.
- Woven plastic coated fibre.
- Entire set trimmed in leather embossed plastic.
- Trimmed with white plastic piping.



VOGUE
Beauty . . . Long Wear . . . Low Price!
$15.95
COLORS: Red, Blue, Green, Brown, Black.
- Long wearing woven Saran combined with leather-embossed plastic.
- 100% vinyl trim.
- Looks and wears like highest priced covers.



MASTER
$18.95
Best buy at this low price! Smart new design in jet spun and rayon weave combined with leather-embossed plastic.
COLORS: Red, Blue, Green, Brown, Black.
- Supported embossed leatherette in front seat for extra wear.
- Highly resistant to fading and burns.
- Quality materials reduce static.



VISCOUNT
$36.95
The Aristocrat of the K&W Line. Custom tailored in any wanted style or color.
- Made from top quality puffed woven plastic.
- Cushion-effect provides ventilation and year 'round comfort.
- Front seat trimmed with supported leatherette for extra wear.

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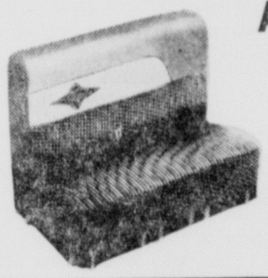
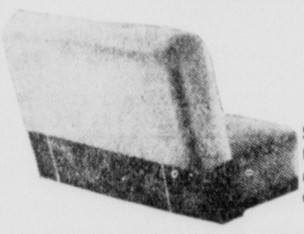
Install them yourself in a jiffy. Wide selection of styles and colors at special low prices.

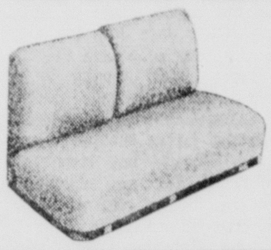


ARISTOCRAT
$6.95
Elegant high fashion Saran, trimmed in supported leatherette. 2-tone shoulder. Silver piping.

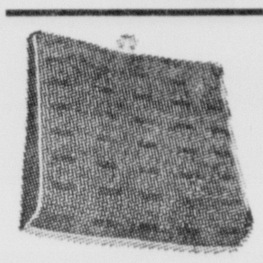
THUNDERBIRD
$5.95
Luxurious roll and pleat instant cover. Handsome pastel supported leatherette quilt panel.



TERRY COVERALL
$3.95
Stretchable terry with custom tailored beauty. Lock drawstring. Choice of colors.



DE LUXE SUPERWEIGHT TERRY
$5.95
Extra heavyweight Turkish toweling of unsurpassed quality. Beautifully tailored. Full coverage.



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Reg. $1.25 Value

MacGregor AUTO CARPETS
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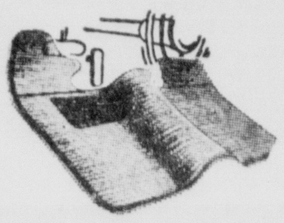
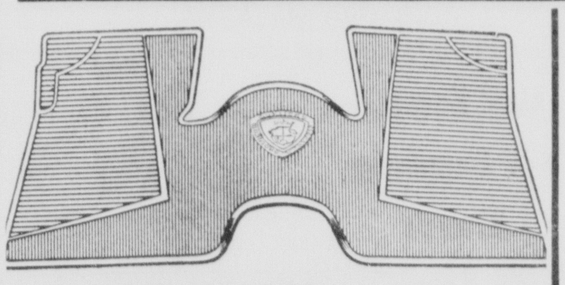
Deep pile, like handsome original equipment. Non-slip latex back. Choice of colors.





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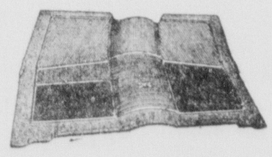
HEAVY GAUGE RUBBER WITH FELT BACKING



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1952 to '60 ..... $6.62	1955 to '60 ..... $6.59	1957 to '60 ..... $6.99

LOW PRICES ON ALL OTHER SIZES TO FIT MOST CARS. AVAILABLE IN A WIDE RANGE OF COLORS AT A SLIGHTLY HIGHER PRICE.

4-YR.-OLD BOY SWALLOWED BY MINE CAVE-IN

GHOST PINE CREEK, Alta. (AP)—Almost no hope was held today for a 4-year-old boy swallowed by the cave-in of an abandoned coal mine as he played 100 yards from his home.

Faint cries of "Daddy, daddy" soon after Kenny Kowalchuk disappeared Tuesday spurred a mine official to make a hazardous descent on the end of a cable 45 feet down the rickety shaft late Tuesday night.

District Mines Inspector J. J. Kubin of Calgary said he found no sign of the chubby, dark-haired boy. Loose earth plugged the 85-foot-deep shaft.

"I have no hope the boy will be found alive," said Kubin.

Kenny, second youngest of the 11 children of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Kowalchuk, plunged through a thin crust of earth topping the old shaft while playing with his brother, Johnny, 3, shortly before noon.

ABANDONED 30 YEARS

The mine, abandoned 30 years ago, is two miles from this central Alberta hamlet and about 50 miles northeast of Calgary.

Summoned by Johnny, Mrs. Kowalchuk found a hole in the grass-covered mound marking the old mine site. She was reported to have talked with the trapped boy while her husband drove to a phone 2½ miles away to call for help.

Mounted police Cpl. Keith Sutherland, one of the first rescue workers on the scene, reported he heard the child whimpering about 1:30 p.m. There was no further sign of life.

Kubin said he believed the boy had either been trapped under fallen earth or had fallen down a narrow hole behind steps leading down the shaft. If he had fallen down the hole, Kubin said, the child might be near the bottom of the 85-foot shaft, which once supplied domestic coal for farmers in the three hills district.

Taneytown

TANEYTOWN—Mrs. Charles B. Kephart, R. 2, has returned home after spending four weeks with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Amos, Columbus, O.

Mr. and Mrs. Larry Little and daughter, Robin, Mayberry, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rinehart and family, of Gettysburg, were Sunday dinner guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Teeter Rd.

Guests during the weekend at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Smith, York St., were Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Kiessling and twin daughters, Sharon and Karen, of York, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jones and son, Charles Paul, of Walkersville.

Maurice Bowers, Teeter Rd., is visiting his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bair, at Hummelstown, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Derr, E. Baltimore St., were Sunday dinner guests of Mrs. Derr's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Stauffer, York.

Rev. Howard W. Miller of Trinity Lutheran Church accompanied by lay delegate Glenn Bollinger and alternate delegate Truman Hahn are attending the 43rd annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Maryland at the Church of the Abiding Presence, Gettysburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Boyle and Mrs. Anna Thomas, of Baltimore, were Saturday dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Cluts, Keysville Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Ray Wettling, of Upper Sandusky, O., spent the weekend with Mrs. Wettling's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert J. Null, Baust Church Rd.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Birnie Scarborough, Granville, O., and Mr. and Mrs. William Scarborough, Columbus, O., visited over the weekend with their cousins, the Misses Amelia and Elizabeth Annan, E. Baltimore St. Their grandfather, the Rev. William Scarborough, was an early pastor of the Taneytown Presbyterian congregation and his wife was the former Miss Margaret Birnie of Glenburn.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Taneytown Fire Company will be held on Tuesday, June 5, at 8 p.m. instead of the regular date due to the carnival. President Pauline Vaughn will preside.

Dr. and Mrs. Harmon Bickley and daughter, Susan, of Rochester, N. Y., spent the weekend with Mrs. Bickley's mother, Mrs. A. D. Alexander, W. Baltimore St. Mrs. Alexander returned home with them Monday for a two-week visit.

Graduating Class Of Emmitsburg High School

Say Defendant At Scene Of Crime

BUTLER, Pa. (AP)—Constable Joseph Schmeider of Winfield Twp. has testified he saw Donald H. Montgomery and Charles Ganss Jr. standing in front of a house in which a woman burned to death.

Schmeider testified Tuesday at the trial of Montgomery, 19, of Brackenridge, charged with murder in the arson death of Mrs. Pauline Ritter last Jan. 20.

The trial was scheduled to continue today, even though it is Memorial Day, because Judge Clyde Shumaker said he wanted to keep the jurors occupied.

A jury already has convicted Ganss, 17, of Cabot and sentenced him to die in the electric chair for his part in the crime.

The state claims Ganss and Montgomery went to the Ritter home, beat Mrs. Ritter's husband, Raymond, with a rifle, robbed the couple and shoved them into separate closets and then set fire to the house.

Prof Dismissal Is Investigated

GROVE CITY, Pa. (AP)—An investigation opened Tuesday into Grove City College's dismissal of Dr. Larry Gara on charges of incompetence.

The probe is being made by a three-member committee of the American Association of University Professors.

Prof. Ralph S. Brown of Yale University said, "We've only talked to faculty members so far."

He said the investigation will last "a couple of days, maybe longer. But I don't know what our plans for the rest of the time will be."

Many Grove City students and faculty members have protested the dismissal of Gara who was head of the history department.

Gara denied the charges of incompetence and claims his tenure has been violated.

REDS CHANGE MIND AGAIN ON AGREEMENT

By DORIAN FALK

GENEVA (AP)—High Western diplomats believe Moscow's scuttling of the only significant East-West agreement thus far of the 17-nation disarmament talks foreshadows tougher Soviet policy on such cold war issues as Laos, South Viet Nam and West Germany.

The diplomats note that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian A. Zorin made particular mention of these three cold war theaters in explaining his government's repudiation of the three-day-old agreement to condemn war propaganda.

A harder Soviet position also would be in line with the resumption of Soviet nuclear tests, expected within two weeks, the Western diplomats added.

STUNNED DELEGATE

Zorin stunned the non-Communist deleates to the conference Tuesday with the unexpected withdrawal of his government's agreement to the war propaganda document, which was worked out in weeks of patient negotiations between Zorin and U.S. Ambassador Arthur H. Dean, the conference cochairmen.

War propaganda is only a side issue of disarmament, but the agreement to condemn it had been hailed as an encouraging sign for the generally deadlocked conference.

What worried Western diplomats was the reason behind the Soviet about-face. They were convinced the reason must be major to outweigh the loss of prestige the Soviet Union is certain to suffer among the noncommitted nations at the talks.

Western sources speculated that the Kremlin may have made some dramatic and still unknown major policy decision over the weekend.

CHILDREN TO SUFFER IF BOTH PARENTS WORK

MUNICH (AP) — A German pediatrician says that children born in the Nazis' World War II Lebensborn baby farms were mentally and physically backward because of lack of parental care.

He says a similar fate threatens many children in the 1960s when both parents go to work.

Under the Lebensborn project, "Nordic" males—mostly officers of the SS guard—were mated with selected "Aryan" volunteer birls. The idea was that the offspring be raised outside any "weakening" family influence.

Prof. Theodor Hellbruegge of the Munich University's Pediatric Clinic, says he examined a group of Lebensborn children before they were adopted after the war.

"Their faces were strikingly pretty," he recalls. "They were blond and blue-eyed but completely emaciated. If you got near to them, they showed the typical empty stares of idiots."

TO FORM ELITE

"These children were mentally and physically backwards, they were most serious cases of psychic starvation."

The Nazis planned that the Lebensborn children, after growing up in selected educational institutes, would eventually form the leardership elite of the Reich.

According to unofficial estimates, some 11,000 children were fathered in 18 hostels of the Lebensborn setup.

Prof. Hellbruegge says he is still reminded of this Lebensborn experiment when child patients are sent to him from homes where care is lacking.

"We are being asked to find out whether these children have a feeble mind. When they are given to a nurse who has strong motherly affections they are back to normal within a few weeks; they laugh again and pick up weight."

CURRENT PROBLEM

Prof. Hellbruegge says that many modern mothers "think they have to go on working so they can make enough money to spend on the children, for better dresses and play rooms. They put the children into day schools—I think they should be called 'day orphanages'—and then they wonder why the children do not thrive.

"I have nothing against women accepting jobs. But I am opposed to the idea that a wife's work at home is invariably ignored while an out-of-house job is considered valuable. This is a schizophrenic way of thinking."

Graduating Class Of St. Joseph High School, Emmitsburg

Top row left to right: Donald Rohrbaugh, Miss Catherine G. Althoff, Miss Ann E. Baltzell, Miss Judith L. Keilholtz and Miss Rebecca A. Sanders; middle row: Miss M. Genevieve Wivell, Miss M. Teresa Weedon, Miss Pamela A. Miller, Miss Judith A. Topper and Miss Rebecca M. Haley; bottom row: Miss Diane J. Topper, Miss Doris M. Michael, Miss Gwendolyn M. Shorb, Miss J. Darlene Fitz and Miss Gertrude L. Rosensteel.

Top row left to right: G. Thomas Sicilia (president), Anthony D. Topper (vice president), Miss Betty L. Little (secretary), Miss Jean M. Herring (treasurer) and Charles J. Niziolek; bottom row: Miss M. Elizabeth Barbe, Ronald J. Hill, Miss Paula F. Williams, Bernard J. Ott and Miss Mary E. Marshall.

Accident Occurs Before Its Time

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—A car that was on its way to have an accident Tuesday had it too soon.

The intent was to hoist the auto into the air by helicopter, then drop it 240 feet onto the rock ledge of a quarry.

The wreckage, supposed to be what a car would look like fter a head-on collision at 60 miles an hour, was designed as a demonstration to frighten Memorial Day motorists.

As the 'copter was carrying the 1952 model car, a chain broke and the car plunged into a swamp about half a mile away.

SMART QUARTERBACK

CHICAGO (AP) — Smartest quarterback in the Big Ten last season was Northwestern's Bob Eickoff, a premed student from Lima, Ohio. He made the Big Ten Academic team for the second straight season. A player qualifies with a B or better scholastic average.

Texan Town Will Switch To DST

CISCO, Tex. (AP)—This town of 5,000 in the center of Texas is breaking with the rest of the state and will go on daylight saving time Friday.

Purpose, says Chamber of Commerce manager Larry Miller, "is to give our fishermen more time to fish, our golfers more time to golf, our swimmers, bridge players, skiiers and other lovers of leisure more time for their favorite recreation."

Grenadine, available in bottles in food markets, gives delightful flavor and sweeting to a fruit cup.

BOY KILLED IN PLUNGE DOWN 525-FT. SHAFT

SHAMOKIN, Pa. (AP)—Rescuers today found the body of a 12-year-old boy who plunged down a 525-foot shaft while exploring an abandoned coal mine with a friend Tuesday night, Shamokin city police said. Police said the boy was dead.

Shamokin police said the body of Kenneth Schickley Jr. was found 400 to 500 feet down the shaft, wedged between two coal cars on an offset of the shaft.

Police said a coroner lowered into the shaft pronounced the boy dead.

Kenneth fell down the shaft when a step on a ladder broke, authorities said. The other boy summoned rescuers.

The boy's friend, Bill Kreiger, also 12, told authorities he and Kenneth had gone up to a wooded mountain area not far from their homes when they came across the mine.

Bill said they decided to explore the mine and started to climb down the open shaft on a wooden ladder. They went down a few feet, then started to climb back, Bill related. He said a ladder step broke and Kenneth plunged down the shaft.

STILL MAKING CONTACT

TAKOMA PARK, Md. (AP) — Ching Johnson, a colorful defenseman for the National Hockey League's New York Rangers a quarter of a century ago, is now an electrical engineer in this suburb of Washington.

EUROPEANS TO SEEK MOSLEM SETTLEMENT

By ANDREW BOROWIEC

ALGIERS (AP)—Desperate European settlers are trying to pressure the Moslem nationalists into negotiating Algeria's future with them instead of with the French government.

Offers to negotiate a "system of coexistence" have been made by the terrorist Secret Army Organization and the General Union of French Workers of Algeria, which represents virtually the whole European labor force.

They have not put their demands into concrete form. But as their part of the bargain, the European terrorists are proposing to stop their murder of Moslems and systematic destruction. The labor unions are offering to halt the exodus to France of the European labor force.

HAVE CONTACTS

In a pamphlet and a pirate broadcast, the secret army hinted that leaders of the European extremists already have had contacts with the provisional Algerian executive installed by the French and members of the Moslem National Liberation Front, the FLN.

The provisional executive denied such contacts. One of the key members, Chewki Mostefai, said the secret army's hints were "a system of intoxication which can further jeopardize the future" of Algeria's European community.

There has been no formal comment so far from the FLN government in Tunis. The nationalists' attitude has always been that the secret army represents no valid political force and that it can be destroyed in 15 days if tough enough means are used.

ALL GUARANTEES

Both the provisional Algerian executive and the FLN contend that all possible guarantees for the Europeans have been stipulated in the Evian ceasefire agreement.

The European settlers regard Evian agreement as a declaration of intention and not as a binding contract. They want to discuss their future with the Moslem nationalists before the self-determination vote July 1.

French gendarmes still were investigating two mass graves found in a Moslem suburb of Algiers. They contained the bodies of 35 Europeans believed kidnaped, tortured and slain by the Moslems in retaliation for secret army killings. Last week 17 mutilated European bodies were found in an empty lot east of Algiers.

BOOKING ORDERS

I will be at DON'S DINER, York Springs, Pa., every THURSDAY night from 7 to 9 o'clock to book orders for Baby Chick, Baby Guineas, White Pekin Ducklings, Turkey Poults.

G. K. Wagner Chickery
R. 2, Elizabethtown, Pa.
Phone EM 7-3745

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WATCH FOR OUR GRAND OPENING

Southern Women Placed Flowers On Graves Of Fathers, Sons In 1865

By PIERCE LEHMBECK
Associated Press Staff Writer

On a spring day in 1865, somewhere in the Civil War-ravaged South, a small group of women and children walked into a field and placed flowers on the fresh graves of their fathers, husbands and sons.

Like gunfire echoing across the valleys, word spread and the act was repeated—first in neighboring communities and thence into the North where on May 5, 1868, Gen. John A. Loan issued a general order to the newly organized Grand Army of the Republic.

"Th 30th day of May is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in the defense of their country in the late rebellion and whose bodies now lie in every city, village and hamlet churchyard in the land," the order said.

HONOR TODAY

The nation pauses again today to honor those who died in her defense — at Bull Run and El Caney, in the Argonne, on Pacific beaches, at the Chanjin Reservoir, in the air, in the sea, and at An Chau in South Viet Nam.

Observances will take place from the National Cemetery in Arlington, Va., to the decks of the partly submerged USS Arizona in Hawaii's Pearl Harbor.

Historians believe Northern occupation troops, moving southward in April and May of 1865, observed communities decorating Confederate graves and relayed the word back home.

The graves of federal soldiers buried in the South also were remembered. Small groups of Unionists performed the rite, and frequently Negroes joined in taking flowers to the Union graves.

1ST OFFICIAL DAY

The first official observance of Decoration Day, as it came to be called then, is claimed by Carbondale, Ill. It was held on April 29, 1866, two years before it was made a national holiday.

Some Southern states have their own days for honoring their soldier dead. Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Mississippi set aside April 26. North and South Carolina observe this holiday May 10 and Louisiana and Tennessee on June 3.

PRISONERS HONOR SAINT

FOLSOM PRISON, Calif. (AP) —A Solemn High Mass honoring St. Dismas was attended by 250 inmates of Folsom Prison recently.

St. Dismas was known as "the good thief."

MORE STORMS ARE FORECAST FOR MIDWEST

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

More showers dampened broad areas in the eastern half of the nation Tuesday in the wake of another outbreak of stormy weather in the mid-continent.

Twisters and tornadic winds, with rain and hail, lashed areas in Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. No injuries were reported but property damage was heavy.

In Oklahoma, tornadoes were sighted near Stillwater and Ingersol, while strong winds with gusts up to 80 m.p.h. swept Shawnee during a severe thunderstorm.

Twisters and tornadic winds also were reported in the area of Paola, Kan.; Rock Springs, Tex.; Ottumwa, Iowa, and in rural sections of west central and northern Illinois.

4 INCHES OF RAIN

More than four inches of rain doused southwestern Iowa while in Kansas the state highway patrol reported 2½ feet of water in the town of Frankfort. Flood warnings were posted for parts of southwestern Iowa, some eastern sections of Kansas and Nebraska and northwest Missouri.

In the Southeast, where the weather was hot and humid, severe thunderstorms rumbled over areas from South Carolina southward into northern Florida. Heavy hail damaged cotton crops in areas of South Carolina.

INLAND COAST GUARD WORK

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — One of the few inland stations maintained by the U.S. Coast Guard is located at Louisville on the Ohio River.

It was established in 1881 to rescue small boats caught in falls' rapids.

It now operates because of heavy undertow at a dam and the falls, and to enforce safety of the heavy river traffic.

10,000 FEWER OHIO FARMS

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — The number of farms in Ohio is estimated to have dropped about 10,000 in the period from 1959 to 1961, say Ohio State University economists. They believe this took about 400,000 acres in farmland out of production.

Emmitsburg

MRS. RALPH LONG
HI 7-2231

EMMITSBURG — Masses this week at St. Joseph's Catholic Church are as follows: Wednesday, Rogation Days, 6:30 and 7:15 a.m.; Thursday, Ascension Day 5:30, 6:30, 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.; Friday, first Friday of the month, 6 and 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. followed by devotions. Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, confessions will be heard.

The Freshman class of St. Joseph's High School attended the home economics open house at St. Joseph College Friday afternoon. The class wore dresses they made in the home economics class. While there they viewed the wardrobes created by the college students, were given a guided tour of the home economics building and were served refreshments.

Mrs. William Hopkins and daughter, York, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Wachter, over the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shorb and Clarence Shorb attended the funeral of their uncle, Roy Kreiger, in Baltimore Friday. Mrs. Kreiger is the former Emma Shorb, Emmitsburg.

Mrs. Sarah Rhodes has returned to her home on N. Seton Ave. after spending some time with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Rhodes, Baltimore.

The following children made their first Communion at St. Joseph's Catholic Church, recently: Deborah Cool, Linda Cool, Thomas Eckenrode, Patrick Eckenrode, David Elder, Stephen Hobbs, Gregory Hollinger, Patricia Houck, Lee Joy, David Little, Michelle Murray, Bruce Martin, Dennis Miller, Michael Myers, Eugene Newcomer, Luretta Norris, Nancy O'Brien, David Oddo, Catherine Ott, John Ott, Joseph Ryder, Jeffrey Sanders, Barbara Seidel, Dale Shields, Deborah Sprankle, Kathy Stoner, Susan Topper, Richard Van Brakle, Donna Vaughn, Michael Wantz, Christopher Warthen, Dennis Wetzel and David Huber.

Recently elected officers of Intermediate Girl Scout Troop 72 are: President, Frances Wagerman; vice president, Donnie Seiss; secretary, Wanda Rodgers, and treasurer, Judy Hardman.

The annual Memorial Day services were held Sunday in Emmitsburg meeting at the Legion Home on N. Seton Ave. Members of the VFW Post and Francis X. Elder American Legion post took part. A wreath was placed at the honor roll in front of the American Legion Home and at the square where a wreath was placed at the VFW honor roll and a third placed at the Doughboy. Following the parade services were held in the Reformed Church at 10:30 o'clock.

BERSERK BUS PASSENGER IS SHOT TO DEATH

CHICAGO (AP)—A passsenger aboard a Greyhound bus, who police said went berserk and stabbed the driver and two other men, was fatally shot Tuesday by police.

Police said the knife wielder, identified as Milo Savo Brekich, 27, of San Francisco, threatened to kill the 40 passengers in the bus. Two persons were hospitalized suffering from shock.

Policemen Arthur McCauslin and Ross Moran said they fired at Brekich when he refused to obey their orders to drop his knife

The policemen had stopped their squad car when they saw the bus parked in an emergency strip on the Congress Expressway on the city's West Side.

ENROUTE WEST

The bus was enroute to San Francisco, with several stops along the way.

Wilfred Doss, 41, of Addison, Ill., the driver, told police he stopped the bus to seek police aid after Brekich tried to start a fight with another passenger, William Kokko, 23, of Negaunee, Mich., an Army private.

Police said Brekich sought to force Marine Pfc. Richard Williams, 19, stationed in Santa Ana, Calif., to drive the bus after he had stabbed Doss and the two passengers Williams managed to leap from the bus.

Doss told police that as he returned to the bus when he was unable to flag down a police car, Brekich stabbed him in the side and neck. Brekich leaped back into the bus, Doss said, and forced Kokko and two other passengers from the bus and attacked two of them with the knife.

SHOT IN HEAD

Police said Brekich stabbed Donald Paul, 38, of Des Moines, Iowa, a Greyhound bus driver who was a passenger, in the left chest; and slashed Kokko on the left ear. Both were hospitalized. Donald Valencourt, of Spring Lake, Mich., also forced from the bus, was not attacked.

McCauslin and Moran said they succeeded in getting Brekich to leave the bus but that he waved his knife at them as he stepped out. They said Brekich lunged at them and they fired. Brekich was shot twice in the head.

Williams and Ruth Kellog, 68, of Park Forest, Ill., suffering from shock, were hospitalized.

LOUIS XVI IS LOUISVILLE'S LOUIS

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—It was Gen. George Rodgers Clark who named this city in honor of King Louis XVI of France.

Most Spectacular Series Of Nuclear Shots To Open Soon In Pacific, AEC Says

By FRANK CAREY

WASHINGTON (AP) — The most spectacular shots of the U.S. nuclear tests in the Pacific will begin in about three days. These are the high-altitude bursts whose brilliant glow will be seen for hundreds of miles.

The three or four blasts with their high-soaring nuclear fireballs and glittring aurorae may temporarily disrupt some radio communications and radar observations.

Militarily, the shots obviously are designed to test the effects of high-altitude blasts on the nation's wartime communications gear—and on electronic monitors designed to detect oncoming missiles.

OVER JOHNSON ISLAND

The government announced Monday the series will be fired over Johnston Island.

The first shot, with an explosive force of something less than a million tons of TNT—a megaton—will be exploded at a height of "tens of kilometers." Educated guesses put this at about 30 to 40 miles.

Two following blasts—one in the megaton range, the other less than a megaton—will be triggered higher—up to 500 miles, according to some sources. The Atomic Energy Commission would go no further than "hundreds of kilometers." One hundred kilometers is 60 miles.

4TH SHOT UNCERTAIN

Whether a fourth shot will be necessary depends on the results of the initial three explosions.

So far the United States has announced firing 14 nuclear explosions in the current series of atmospheric tests which began April 25. All have been in the vicinity of Christmas Island, the other test site in the Pacific range.

The glow from the first test—but not the fireball—probably will be visible in Hawaii, about 700 miles from Johnston Island.

The island state very likely will be able to see the unearthly fireballs of the second and third explosions.

FEARS GROUNDLESS

One of the higher shots may disrupt one of the Van Allen radiation belts which is at an altitude of 500 miles.

The joint announcement of the tests by the AEC and Defense Department indicated that the concern voiced by some scientists—that a nigh-altitude blast would wipe out one of the Van Allen belts—was groundless.

These scientists were reported worried that the rupture might be so severe that it would take 100 years to replenish the particles constituting the belt.

The AEC announcement said a panel of scientists called together at President Kennedy's request to review possible effects of high-altitude tests on the radiation belts concluded that any disruption of the inner belt is expected to disappear within a few months.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES

RAILROAD MAN SINCE 1911

CORDELE, Ga. (AP)—C. R. Bulloch who can remember "when we had more hobos on freight trains than we have riders on passenger trains now," has retired after 51 years of service with the Southern Railway.

Bulloch started his railroading career November 13, 1911, at the age of 16 and at a salary of $40 a month. He had been station agent in Cordele since 1918.

ROLLING PIN ART MAKES DOUGH

NEW YORK (AP) — John A. Coe is making more money as a painter than an actor.

At each performance of "The Apple," an avant garde drama at the Living Theater, Coe splashes oil colors upon a plastic panel and flattens the mixture with a rolling pin. It is part of his portrayal of a beatnik artist.

During the intermission, Coe's nightly performance abstraction is auctioned off. All but three have been sold at prices ranging from $12 to $90. His weekly pay as an actor is $45.

INSPIRED HIMSELF

NEW YORK (AP) — Broadway dramas have frequently inspired subsequent White Way musicals. Now an off-Broadway success of three seasons ago is providing material for an off-Broadway song show.

"King of the Whole Damned World!" is George Panetta's new title for his own comedy "Comic Strip." Robert Larimer, who works in the same advertising agency where Panetta is employed, is providing the songs and lyrics.

"The Pleasure of Your Company" is always a delightful interlude at Schmitt's Interior Decorations

Please feel "at home"—take your time in browsing through our display galleries where you will see furniture reflecting the best early American design, furniture just right for informal living, carpeting and a myriad of accessories that will compliment you and your home—our trained staff is always at your service.

for Junior Women in White

the Shoe with the SLIP-RESISTANT SOLE

Created especially for every woman who walks while she works . . . an absolute must in every student nurse's training wardrobe. Minute corn cob grits are imbedded in the composition of the sole . . . provide a walking surface that actually grips the floor and helps prevent slips, skids and spills even on waxed or water soaked flooring. Each shoe is styled along regulation lines . . . with easy-care, washable leather uppers.

A. MARALANE B. MARY KNOLL C. GARRETT

MARTIN SHOE STORE
Baltimore Street Gettysburg, Pa.
ALSO STORES IN CARLISLE AND YORK
"The Place to Go for the Brands You Know"

New Summertime Comfort Playtex® Panty Briefs now only 4.95

Now you can keep that Playtex shape in comfort all summer long. Playtex panty briefs are perfect for all your summer activities. You can look your best in figure-revealing summer sheers, slacks, shorts and swimsuits. Whether you stand, stoop or sit your Playtex Panty Brief won't ride up because of seven-way stretch. And best of all the new Playtex Panty Brief is only $4.95.

Coffman-Fisher DEPARTMENT STORE
Lincoln Square Gettysburg, Pa.

PEOPLE LOSE OUT ON SHOWS DURING MOVE

By CYNTHIA LOWRY
AP Television-Radio Writer

NEW YORK (AP)—People are creatures of habit, a characteristic which is an important element in a successful television schedule.

Take, for instance, CBS' Saturday night lineup of programs — starting with "Perry Mason" and ending with "Gunsmoke." Watching them has become so much a part of so many family's living pattern that neither of the rival networks has ever been able to make much of a dent with their shows over the seasons.

When a program is moved from one time period to another, it often loses an important part of its audience—it either just gets lost, as far as the viewer is concerned, or becomes one of those programs that must be missed because of pressures of other duties.

ARRANGE WORK

Housewives, in particular, are likely to arrange their work around favorite game shows and daytime serials. CBS has a very complicated reshuffling of its daytime schedule coming up on Monday, June 18, and is trying its best to spread the word, so none get lost.

In the course of the realignment, two programs will disappear: "Video Village" and "Clear Horizon," the former a game show and the latter a daytime serial which has a hard core of devoted viewers who have been doing a lot of letter-writing trying to save it.

"The Verdict Is Yours" will be moved from afternoon to the 11-11:30 a.m. period, followed by "The Brighter Day," which will be expanded from 15 to 25 minutes. A daytime version of "To Tell the Truth" turns up in the 3:30-3:55 p.m. period. "The Secret Storm stays put, but will be stretched to a half-hour show starting at 4 p.m.

MARKET SHOWS

CBS quickly pulled in some "experts" to second-guess the declining stock market on Tuesday's "Calendar." It will also bump the "Alvin Shoe" (7:30-8) tonight for a news special on the subject. Called "The Bear Market," Douglas Edwards will preside.

Recommended tonight: "Howard K. Smith—News and Comment," ABC, 7:30-8 (EDT)—Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman discusses the Billie Sol Estes case; "50 Faces of '62" CBS, 10-11—special report on politics.

SHERMAN OAKS, Calif. (AP)—Jesse Crawford, 66, one of the nation's best known motion picture house and radio organists in the 1920s and 1930s, died Monday of a heart ailment.

LONDON (AP)—Maurice Winnick, 59, British television impresario, died Tuesday after an illness of two years.

OBERLIN, Ohio (AP)—Robert Rutherford Barr, 54, assistant secretary of Oberlin College since 1945, died Monday of a heart ailment. Barr had been named secretary of the college, effective July 1. He was born in Bridgeport, Conn.

Edward H. Gastley, well known as an athlete here, and who resided with Mr. and Mrs. James Leech, Gettysburg R. D., is now a private first class in the Marine Corps and stationed in Okinawa. His address is PFC Edward H. Gastley, 1966697, H and S Co., 3rd Recon. Bn., 3rd Mar. Div. (REIN) FMF, Care of FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

4 ARE KILLED IN AUTO CRASH

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Four men were killed and two other persons injured when an auto crossed the medial strip and plunged head on into another car near the Schuylkill Expressway's Montgomery Drive exit, within the city.

Five cars were wrecked Tuesday in the resultant pileup, bringing peak rush hour traffic in both directions to a dead stop for more than an hour.

Killed outright were Philadelphians William Jones, 37, and George W. Barker, 55, and Frank Kyrzeja, 50, of Fullerton, Lehigh County. Leroy Palmer, 37, of Philadelphia, died Tuesday night in Woman's Hospital.

CROSSED MEDIAL

Police said Barker and Jones were passengers in a car driven by Palmer.

They said the auto was southbound toward the city when it crossed the low medial divider and slammed headon into Kurzeja's northbound car.

The impact spun the Kurzeja auto into one driven by Christian Sandstrom, 53, Philadelphia.

Two other cars smashed into the wreckage. They were driven by Joseph Dattilo, 49, Broomall, and Mrs. Cornelius Sargent, 56, Palo Alto, Calif.

Dattillo and Sandstrom were treated at hospitals for minor injuries.

Young Mother Is Killed In Mishap

HARRISBURG (AP) — A car veered off Route 22 and plunged over a 30-foot embankment Tuesday, killing a 19-year-old Dauphin County mother and injuring her husband and 6-month-old baby boy.

State police identified the victim as Mrs. Mary C. James of Union Deposit. She was the driver of the car.

Injured in the crash were Mrs. James' husband, Francis Jr., 22, and 6-month-old son, Dean James.

Both were admitted to Harrisburg Hospital in fair condition.

The accident occurred about 12 miles east of Harrisburg.

BABY KILLED, OTHERS HURT IN EXPLOSION

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A sfilled home was wrecked by an explosion Tuesday, injuring fatally a one-year-old baby and sending seven firemen, a mother and two of her children to the hospital.

William Thompson died in West Penn Hospital some 10 hours after the explosion.

As fire fighters were checking the inside of the two-story frame house in Pittsburgh's East Liberty section for the source of the gas leak, the blast let go, blowing off the roof, buckling the walls and scattering debris.

FALLING DEBRIS

Several firemen were injured inside the house while others on t outside were injured by falling debris.

The housewife, Mrs. Eileen Thompson, 35, was inside the house with her infant son, William.

Fire Capt. Claude Morris, 43, was burned about the face, hands and back when the blast occurred as he was searching for the leak in the cellar. He was listed in serious condition.

SLIGHT INJURIES

Two of Mrs. Thompson's children suffered slight injuries. They were treated then released. Six other firmen, in addition to Morris, were hospitalized, but none was considered serious. Mrs. Thompson was detained in fair condition.

Hoseman Paul Piper, 33, said he ordered Mrs. Thompson out of the house after she had entered to show firemen where she thought the leak was. He said she apparently was on the way out when the explosion occurred.

Fire Investigator James Belknap said the fumes apparently flowed from a leaking pipe near a gas meter in the cellar.

But a spokesman for the Equitable Gas Co. said the gas appeared to have leaked from a service line under the porch.

Orrtanna

MRS. LUTHER WETZEL

ORRTANNA — The monthly meeting of the Young Adults' Class of the Mt. Carmel EUB Sunday School was held recently in the church hall. Cloyd Spence, class president, was leader and opened the meeting with devotional reading from the 23rd Psalm. The hymns, "The Whole Wide World" and "Jesus Shall Reign," followed after which prayer was offered by the pastor, Rev. Alfred Gotwalt. Chapter III was studied on the topic "The Church Expands and Faces Problems." Mrs. Claire Rebert, teacher of the class, reported on the missions in Germany; Rev. Gotwalt, the work in Africa, and other missions by Mrs. Gotwalt.

Church division was discussed by Miss Linda Carbaugh. The business meeting followed the study hour. The officers' reports were given by Miss Carbaugh. It was reported approximately $70 was cleared from the sunrise breakfast sponsored by the class Easter morning. The class voted to recess the meetings during the summer months.

The next meeting in September will be led by Clyde Metz with Miss Linda Carbaugh as hostess. The meeting closed with the Lord's Prayer in unison.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gildner and Mrs. John Cover, Waynesboro, were dinner guests on Thursday of last week of their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Claire Rebert, following the funeral of their aunt, Miss Ottie Cover, held at United Church of Christ in McKnightstown Thursday morning.

HOUSTON, Tex. (AP) — Mrs. A.B. Jordan and her three children saw a tail moving across the TV screen Tuesday and it wasn't a part of any program.

Gathering her nerve, Mrs. Jordan took a stick and jabbed a two-foot snake off the picture tube inside the set and beat it to death.

L. R. Thurston (left), United Telephone Company president, congratulates John Honodel, Gettysburg wire chief, who has just been awarded a certificate by Pennsylvania State University upon completion of a management development program conducted by the university. Prof. Harold L. Hinman (right), Penn State faculty member, presented the certificate.

The Blue And The Gray

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Under the one the Blue;
Under the other the Gray.

These in the robings of glory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All with the battle-blood gory,
In the dusk of eternity meet:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Under the laurel, the Blue;
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Under the roses, the Blue
Under the lilies, the Gray.

So, with an equal splendor
The morning sun-rays fall,
With a touch impartially tender,
On the blossoms blooming for all:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Broidered with gold, the Blue;
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Wet with the rain, the Blue;
Wet with the rain, the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done.
In the storm of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won:
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Under the blossoms, the Blue;
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red:—
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day:—
Love and tears for the Blue;
Tears and love for the Gray.

(Francis Miles Finch)
(1827—1907)

Rock-Throwing Crow Must Go

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — A crow that drops rocks on youngsters drew the wrath of mothers in a northeastern Portland suburban area Tuesday.

They told sheriff's deputies that Shorty, the crow, must go.

He also pulls hair, dive-bombs children and dogs, greets each dawn and other neighborhood activities with loud caws, and in general makes a pest of himself, the women complained.

Shorty is the pet of the William H. Free family, which has four children. They have had Shorty two years. He sometimes follows them to school. On other occasions he flies escort for the family car.

Free admitted Shrty could be a trial to others.

"We'll do something. Maybe clip Shorty's wings," he said.

ASTRONOMERS HUNT SECRETS OF METEORITES

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A new search for meteorites and secrets of why locusts swarm figure in science news:

METEORITE SEARCH

Astronomers are starting a new project to find and harvest freshly fallen meteorites. They want more of them to determine, by radioactive dating analysis, the ages of these visitors from interplanetary space.

At 16 locations in seven Midwestern states, the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory is setting up cameras operating automatically at night, and photographing the heavens to the north, south, east and west.

Films will be sent to the observatory to Cambridge, and whenever a meteor fall is indicated, quick trips will be made to the predicted site of the fall. The total possible recovery area of the stations, in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and Oklahoma, is about 2½ billion acres.

LOCUSTS

Hormonal reactions trigger locusts instinctively into forming tremendous swarms which sweep with ruinous appetites over areas of Africa, the Middle East, and India, British biologists report.

Using radioactive materials, they find that the swarming tendency is controlled in female locusts by two tiny glands in the brain. These glands are regulated by hormones secreted by cells in the head. These cells, in turn, are stimulated into action by a chemical on the bodies of male locusts.

When fairly large numbers of locusts cluster together — either because food is abundant or in short supply—the chemical reaction is triggered, and the insects increase in size and then fly off in devastating swarms.

Volunteer Fireman Accused Of Arson

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A 19-year-old volunteer fireman was convicted on an arson charge Tuesday after two juveniles testified he asked them to set fires so he would be recognized for extinguishing the blazes.

Judge James A. Reilly, who sentenced Thomas Gibson of nearby Munhall to an indefinite term at Camp Hill, remarked:

"The evidence indicates the defendant masterminded setting the fires—if that's the proper expression."

Gibson was a fireman only two weeks when he was arrested and accused of being involved in two brush fires and a garage fire. He denied having anything to do with the fires.

Nude Modeling Not For Nurses

NORWICH, England (AP)—The Norfolk and Norwich Hospital says nude modeling is not a proper way for its nurses to earn extra wages.

The girl who brought on the stricture was a student nurse, Margery Carleton, 26, who took to posing unclad for art students at a night school.

After hospital authorities objected, she quit the hospital.

"Other nurses in Norwich do nude modeling at night to earn a little extra," Margery told newsmen. "We have got to live."

Mt. Hope

JOY E. METZ

MT. HOPE—Mr. and Mrs Paul Bankert, Hanover, spent Sunday with Mrs. Bankert's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Kump, Virginia Mills.

G. O. Mickley recently observed his 90th birthday anniversary.

Mrs. E. V. Hartzell, Hagerstown, spent the weekend with her sister, Mrs. Goldie Dudash, Mt. Hope Rd.

Rev. and Mrs. Amos Funk and sons, Timmy and David Marion, recently visited Mrs. Funk's father, G. O. Mickley, and uncle, Roy Mickley.

Roy E. Metz spent a few days recently with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gelwicks, and family, Baltimore.

DOA Official Says No Favors, Gifts Or Pressure Involved In Billie Sol Estes' Bond

By W. B. RAGSDALE JR

WASHINGTON (AP)—An Agriculture Department official who let Billie Sol Estes' bond remain at $700,000 for storing millions in government grain — a decision that has brought Republican charges of favoritism—says there were no favors, gifts or pressures involved.

The official, Carl J. Miller, transferred from his job as chief of warehouse division as a result of the Estes scandal, testified Tuesday he met the indicted Texas promoter twice — once on business and once socially at a dinner here.

The time he talked business with Estes, he said, was in January 1961, when the department proposed to raise Estes' bond to $1 million. Estes, then storing grain valued at about $50 million, was fighting the proposal.

MUCH BRAGGING

Miller told the House Government Operations subcommittee that Estes spent most of the time bragging about his rise from poor Texas farm boy to big time operator.

He said Estes' talk with him was not a factor in his later agreement to keep the bond at $700,000 instead of raising it to $1 million.

What was a factor, he said, was a net worth statement Estes submitted.

Miller said, "This was in the nature of a compromise. If Mr. Estes would agree to an independent audit, I would agree to the $700,000 bond."

The audit put Estes' worth at $13.7 million, considerably more than required to back up the lower bond. Miller dropped the plans for increasing it.

DID ADEQUATE JOB

Miller's superior, S. R. Smith, testified earlier that the accountant who prepared the net worth statement had admitted he didn't do an adequate job of auditing Estes' books.

Estes, his operations in cotton, grain and fertilizer wrecked, now says he is bankrupt.

Smith said he transferred Miller to other duties in the department shortly after the Estes scandal "broke, so to speak," in March.

He said he told Miller nothing had been brought out to cast doubts on his honesty, integrity or devotion to duty. He said this still was the case.

But Smith added, "The walls of doubt closed in on me" over the thought Miller might have been "imprudent" in his relations with Estes.

RECEIVED NO FAVORS

The subcommittee chairman, L. H. Fountain, D-N.C., then turned to Miller and said, "Let's let Mr. Miller speak for himself."

Miller said he had received no favors from the Texan and had not been pressured by him, or by anybody connected with him, for favors.

In Franklin, Tex., the government turned over the entire Agriculture Department report on Estes to state District Judge John M. Barron. It will be at his discretion whether to turn it over to the grand jury investigating the mysterious death of Henry H. Marshall.

The report has been the center of argument, the government contending it wasn't necessary for the jury to see the full report and the state contending it was.

Foreign Visitors Up By 13 Per Cent

WASHINGTON (AP) — The fledgling U. S. Travel Service, claiming an initial success in luring foreign tourists to American shores, reports the number of visitors from abroad increased 13 per cent early this year.

The travel service said Tuesday that 97,802 foreigners visited the United States in the first three months of 1962. This figure, which exluded visitors from Canada and Mexico, compared with 86,597 in the same months last year.

Congress created the travel service in an effort to reduce the tourist gap and ease the gold-dollar problem. The agency has a budget of $2.5 million for the fiscal year ending June 30 and seeks $4.2 million for next year.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

The Board of Directors of the School District of the Township of Straban, Adams County, Pa., pursuant to the provisions of Act #481 of the General Assembly, approved June 25, 1947, P.L. 1145 and its amendments, hereby gives notice of its intention to adopt a resolution at a meeting of said Board to be held Monday, June 11, 1962, at 7:30 o'clock p.m., D.S.T., in the Gettysburg High School, Gettysburg, Pa., for the school year 1962-63, providing for the imposition, levying, assessing and collecting of a tax for general revenue purposes on the occupations of all residents of said school district over the age of twenty-one (21) years at the rate of one hundred fifty (150) mills, that is fifteen (15c) cents on each One ($1.00) Dollar of the occupational assessment of each such resident, providing for the payment, method and manner for collection of tax imposed, assessed and levied by this resolution and imposing responsibility on the husband for his wife's tax. The reason which, in the judgment of the Board, necessitates the imposition of the aforesaid tax is the need to secure funds to meet current operating expenses and rental obligation of the school district. The amount of revenue estimated to be derived from said tax is approximately $32,283.00 per year.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF STRABAN, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

NOTICE

Estate of Cletus Pittenturf, deceased, late of Huntington Township, Adams County, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the above decedent have been granted unto the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Adams County, Pa.; all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent are requested to make known the same and all persons indebted to said decedent are requested and required to make payment without delay unto the undersigned.

DONALD L. DUBBS
R. 2
York Springs, Pa.
Executor of the Will of Cletus Pittenturf, deceased.

Or to his attorney
J. Francis Yake Jr.
Gettysburg, Pa.

NOTICE

Estate of W. L. Baumgardner, also known as William L. Baumgardner, late of the Borough of Bendersville, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary upon the estate of the above decedent have been granted unto the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Adams County, Pennsylvania; all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same, and all persons indebted to the said decedent are requested and required to make payment without delay to the undersigned.

WARD D. TAYLOR
Bendersville, Pennsylvania
PAUL G. PITZER
R. 1
Executors of the estate of W. L. Baumgardner, also known as William L. Baumgardner, deceased

Bigham & Raffensperger
Attorneys At Law
First National Bank Building
Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

NOTICE

Take notice that the resolution which provided for the assessing, levying and collection of a $5.00 Per Capita Tax for general revenue purposes on the adult residents of Mount Pleasant Township, Adams County, Pa., for the school year 1961-62, has been re-enacted without substantial change for the school year 1962-63 by the School District of Mount Pleasant Township aforesaid; said tax being limited to that portion of the township which lies South of the State Highway Route 116.

FRED HARTLAUB
Secretary

NOTICE BY
CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT

In re: First and Final Account and Schedule of Distribution of the Gettysburg National Bank, Trustee, of an inter vivos trust, dated November 18, 1961, of which trust Katherine M. Gresh, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, was Settlor.

No. 2, August Term, 1962

TO ALL BENEFICIARIES, HEIRS AND OTHER PERSONS CONCERNED:

NOTICE is hereby given that the First and Final Account and Statement of Proposed Distribution of the Gettysburg National Bank, Trustee as aforesaid, have been filed in the the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, at Gettysburg, Pa., for confirmation of the Account and approval of the Schedule of Distribution on Monday, August 20, 1962, at 10:00 o'clock, a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

CLARK E. SPENCE
Clerk of the Orphans' Court

Pursuant to the provisions of Acts of Assembly requiring the registration of assumed or fictitious names, notice is hereby being given of intention to file in the Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and in the Office of the Prothonotary of Adams County, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday, June 6, 1962, an application for certificate for the conducting of a business on Lincoln Way East (no street numbers), R. 4, Gettysburg, Pa., under the assumed or fictitious name, style or designation of Hi-Way Manor Motel. The character of the business so carried on or conducted is conducting and operating of a motel. The name and address of the sole person owning or interested in said business is Helen A. Sanders, residence address Lincoln Way East (no street numbers), R. 4, Gettysburg, Pa.

J. F. YAKE JR.
Attorney at Law
Gettysburg, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

The Board of Directors of the School District of Mount Pleasant, Adams County, Pa., pursuant to the provisions of Act #481 of the General Assembly, approved June 25, 1947, P. L. 1145 and its amendments and supplements, hereby gives notice of its intention to adopt a resolution at a meeting of said Board to be held Tuesday, June 12, 1962, at 9:00 o'clock p.m., D.S.T., in the Littlestown High School, Littlestown, Pa., for the school year 1962-63, providing for the imposition, levying, assessing and collecting of a tax for general revenue purposes on the occupations of all residents of said school district over the age of twenty-one (21) years at the rate of ten (10c½) per cent, that is ten (10c) cents on each one ($1.00) dollar of the occupational assessment of each such resident, providing for the payment, method and manner for collection of tax imposed, assessed and levied by this resolution and imposing penalties for default in payment and imposing responsibility on the husband for his wife's tax. The reason which, in the judgment of the Board, necessitates the imposition of the aforesaid tax is the need to secure funds to meet current operating expenses and rental obligation of the school district. The amount of revenue estimated to be derived from said tax is approximately $4,000.00 per year. Said tax being limited to that portion of the township which lies South of State Highway Route 116.

SCHOOL DISTRICT OF THE TOWNSHIP OF MOUNT PLEASANT, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.
Fred Hartlaub, Secretary

NOTICE

Take notice that the resolution which provided for the assessing, levying and collection of a one per cent (1%) Realty Transfer Tax for general revenue purposes for the School District of Mount Pleasant Township, Adams County, Pa., for the school year 1961-62, has been re-enacted without substantial change for the school year 1962-63 by the School District of Mount Pleasant Township aforesaid; said tax being limited to that portion of the township which lies South of the State Highway Route 116.

FRED HARTLAUB
Secretary

NOTICE

Take notice that the 1954 resolution which provided for the assessing, levying and collection of a $9.00 Per Capita Tax for general revenue purposes for the School District of Straban Township, Adams County, Pa., for the school year 1954-55, has been re-enacted without substantial change for the school year 1962-63 by the School District of Straban Township aforesaid; said tax being the same which was imposed for school year 1961-62.

OREN H. WILSON
Secretary

NOTICE

Take notice that the 1958 resolution which provided for the assessing, levying and collection of a one per cent (1%) Realty Transfer Tax for general revenue purposes for the School District of Straban Township, Adams County, Pa., for the school year 1958-59, has been re-enacted without substantial change for the school year 1962-63 by the School District of Straban Township aforesaid; said tax being the same which was imposed for school year 1961-62.

OREN H. WILSON
Secretary

THE SHOE BOX
Presents

For The Ladies
Air Step Dress and Play Shoes
Penobscot Sport Shoes
Clinic Duty Shoes
Daniel Green Slippers
Summerettes

For The Gentlemen
Roblee Dress and Sport Shoes
E. T. Wright Shoes
Sebago Moc Sport Shoes
Evans Slippers and Casuals

For The Children
Buster Brown Shoes
Glamour Debs
Terry Slippers
Keds—by U. S. Rubber
Jets—by Ball Band

Addler Socks—No Mend Hosiery—Viyella Socks

STAG FEED
FOR MEMBERS ONLY
CASHTOWN FIRE COMPANY
Cashtown, Pa.
FRIDAY, JUNE 1
Starting at 6:30 P.M.
Cost $2—All You Can Eat
Shrimp — Fish — Fried Oysters

KUHN'S MILLINERY
Mrs. Rose Sanders, Prop.
Chambersburg Street Gettysburg, Pa.
Offers
Summer Hats at Reasonable Prices
and When Looking for a "Little Gift" to Take Home—We Have a Large Selection of Beautifully Handmade Aprons—Sure to Delight Someone—Hand Crocheted and Knitted Baby Bootees and Sacques—Also Gloves, Bags, Purses

How Does Your Garden Grow? Find Garden Needs Listed Below

NOTICES

● Florists F

WHEN IT'S flowers, remember ours. Flowers for all occasions. Murray's Greenhouse, Harrisburg Rd. Phone ED 4-2149.

● Cemetery Lots G

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY, Arendtsville, Pa., has desirable burial lots for sale, size 10 x 20 for $50 each. Contact A. J. Carbaugh or Ira Cutshall, Arendtsville.

A FOUR-FAMILY lot in Hillcrest Memorial Gardens, $330. Phone collect Dillsburg 4841.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

● Lost and Found 1

LOST: BLACK male Cocker Spaniel with large mole on lower jaw, blind one eye, answers to Billie, if found, call 677-7577 after 5:30 p.m.

● Special Notices 3

MERLE'S BARBER Shop, Bendersville, is now open for business after being closed for two months due to illness.

500 CARD party every Saturday night at 8 o'clock in Harney fire hall, Harney, Md.

RUMMAGE SALE. GAR Room, E. Middle St., June 1, noon to 6 p.m.; June 2, 8 a.m. to noon. Auxiliary to the Sons of Union Veterans.

INCORRECT INSERTIONS OF CLASSIFIED ADS

Please notify the Classified Department immediately of any error contained in your ad as The Times can only be responsible for one incorrect insertion. Please check your ad the first day of publication. Corrections may be made until 9 a.m. daily.

● Restaurant and Food Specialties 4

BATTLEGROUND RESTAURANT open daily except Monday 11:30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Serving family style. Try us for the best in home cooking. Picnic area now open. Phone ED 4-1315.

HOMEMADE PIES from Smith's Restaurant, York Springs, always make the most simple meal delicious.

FRIED COUNTRY ham sandwiches 50c. Texas Lunch, Chambersburg St.

LIKE HOMEMADE soup? Try Chris', Chris' Restaurant, Chambersburg St.

REC-PARK DINER, West St., will be open all night every Saturday beginning June 2.

Today will be the last Wednesday we serve our potpie special until the first Wednesday in September.
THE AVENUE DINER
21 Steinwehr Ave. Gettysburg

PENSUPREME RESTAURANT & DAIRY
Rt. 15 North (Harrisburg Pike)
Veal cutlet, 2 vegetables rolls and butter
85c

STOP AT Lupp's Restaurant, Biglerville. Home cooking, breakfast, lunch and dinner.

EDUCATIONAL

● Schools and Instruction 7

RAILROADS NEED MEN
Over 17 years. Due to retirement, station agents, telegraphers, teletype operators, clerks are needed. No physical defects, high school education required. We train you at low cost. Excellent starting salaries, plus many outstanding railroad benefits. Jobs waiting upon completion of training. Training arranged so you can maintain income while training. For qualifying interview give address, age, phone number, time usually available. Write Box 49-F, c/o The Gettysburg Times.

EMPLOYMENT

● Female Help Wanted 9

GIRL TO assist dentist. State age, education, previous occupation to Box 41-X, c/o Gettysburg Times.

GIRL OR woman for housekeeper, light housework and care of children, live in or out, Littlestown area. Write wages, experience and references to Box 46-C, c/o The Gettysburg Times.

LADIES! EARN that extra money by showing Avon's beautiful cosmetics as advertised in leading magazines and on TV. For appointment call Hanover ME 2-0293, or write Mrs. Nedra Kuhns, 1300 Livingstone Rd., York, Pa.

SALES MANAGER
TOYS, GIFTS AND VARIETY
National Party Plan company look to establish business in Gettysburg and suburbs. Open branch, units, dealerships. Bonus, commissions, plus expenses paid. State background and experience. Write White Cross Home Products Corporation, 6 Spice St., Charlestown, Mass.

WAITRESS WANTED: Apply Plaza Restaurant, Lincoln Square.

BOX NUMBERS are strictly confidential and no information is available except to boxholder in person.

PLEASE NOTIFY the Classified Manager of any fraud or misrepresentation experienced from ads appearing in this section.

DEADLINE FOR classified ads, 9 a.m. Monday through Friday for same day 5 p.m. Friday for Saturday. Noon Saturday for Monday. Cancellations the same.

Language groups of more than 10,000 people are difficult to find in Netherlands New Guinea, which has a population of about 700,000.

EMPLOYMENT

● Female Help Wanted 9

WANTED: EXPERIENCED stitchers. Apply Bloser Baby Shoe Company 318 W. Middle St., Gettysburg.

● Male—Female Help Wanted 10

OVER 40? Why work for others? $125 per week can be yours by serving customers in Franklin, Liberty Twp. area. Part time considered. Write Rawleigh Dept., PAE-620-17, Chester, Pa.

SHORT ORDER cook, first shift. Five Star Restaurant, Emmitsburg Rd.

WANTED: MAN or woman out of Gettysburg area to deliver Sunday News on motor route. Car allowance and commission furnished. Write Sunday News, 107 E. Phila. St., York.

MOTOR ROUTE DRIVER

Reliable type man or woman for delivery of evening newspapers.

WEEKDAYS
2:30-5:30 p.m.
SATURDAYS
12:00-2:30 p.m.

This is an ideal opportunity to regularly supplement your present income. Car necessary.

For interview apply:
Donald Miller
Circulation Manager
The Gettysburg Times
Telephone ED 4-1131

● Male Help Wanted 11

OPENINGS FOR men over 21 years of age in dry cleaning and shipping department. Eddie's Cleaners, Littlestown, Pa.

AUTOPARTS COUNTER clerk and salesman, full or part time, experience preferred. Gettysburg Autoparts Co., ED 4-1112.

FIRST COOK for one of leading restaurants in Gettysburg. Good starting salary. Reply to Box 43-Z, c/o Gettysburg Times.

NIGHT WORK: Full-time floor waxing and janitorial work. Car required. Apply in person only. MacDonald Company, 22 Baltimore St., Gettysburg.

Dish Machine Operators
Benefits
Apply in Person
Howard Johnson Restaurant
445 Steinwehr Avenue
Gettysburg, Pa.

● Work Wanted 12

BEAUTICIAN DESIRES full-time employment. For further information write P. O. Box 253.

WILL KEEP child in my home. Call Biglerville 677-7469.

BUSINESS SERVICES

● Appliance Repairs 14

FAST, EFFICIENT electrical appliance repair. Washers, dryers, refrigerators, ranges, etc. N. O. Sixeas, Gettysburg. ED 4-2312 or 4-5216.

● Radio and TV Repairs 15

BUCHER'S TV & Radio Service is now doing custom installation of hi-fi and stereo units; also public address sound work and tape recordings of weddings. Phone 677-8972.

● Building & Remodeling 17

SUMMER REMODELING SPECIALS
Values you can't afford to miss! Heavy vinyl linoleum, regular $1.29 value, now only 95c sq. yd.; cold application fiber roof tar, 5-gal. bucket only $4.50; inside latex wallpaint by Davis, over 100 colors to choose from, now only $3.75 per gallon. Cullison's Sales, S. Washington St. ED 4-1811.

REMODEL NOW. Add a room, new aluminum or asbestos siding, new roof, hardware veneer flooring, you name it! Work done by Adams County's best craftsmen from Arendtsville Planing Mill. Phone 677-7218 for prompt, free estimates.

PLANK-BOTTOM CHAIRS, one or a dozen. Fast delivery, reasonable prices. East End Planing Mill, E. Middle St., Gettysburg.

GLENN E. Simpson Northern Home Sales. FHA approved. Estimates, terms. General contracting, residential and commercial. 1 mile north of Gettysburg on Rt. 15. ED 4-1929.

● Cleaners and Laundry 19

SCOTTEE DRY cleaning, 8 pounds, $2. See the article on page 182 of June, 1962, McCalls. Scottee at 413 York St., Gettysburg.

SCOTTEE WASH, 413 York St., coin-operated self-service laundry. Open 24 hours daily, seven days a week. Ample off-street parking. Double load, 25 lbs., 50c; fluff dry, 10 minutes, 10c.

● Household Cleaning 23

BALTOZER CUSTOM-CLEAN Service: Waxing, cleaning floor, washing walls. R. 6. Phone ED 4-1924.

● Lawnmower Sales and Service 24

REPAIR AND sharpening; new mowers; Homeco 22-inch self-propelled; Moto-mower, 18 and 20-inch; garden tillers, 32 and 22-inch; Rototiller parts. Hankey's Garage, McKnightstown.

BUSINESS SERVICES

● Lawnmower Sales and Service 24

COMPLETE LAWN mower service and complete motor service. Smith's Radiator Shop, 31 E. Water St. ED 4-2820.

● Painting & Decorating 27

CUSTOM-TAILORED DRAPERIES, slipcovers and bedspreads. Your choice of hundreds of distinctive fabrics available at reasonable prices. Dorothy Snyder, Gettysburg R. 3. ED 4-4322.

PAINTERS' PARADISE
of color selection. That's what you get when Charles "Junie" Kerrigan does your work. Neatly, quickly and economically completed inside and outside. Phone ED 4-6144 for free estimates.

● Personal Services 28

ENGRAVING. BENDER'S Gifts, Lincoln Square.

● Photographic Services 29

A LOVELY vision to behold . . . the bride . . . such a beautiful wedding. The bride, poised and radiant . . . her gown perfectly fitted and in superb taste . . . Yes, she's one of our brides . . . Photographed by our own photographer to capture the full beauty of that glorious occasion . . . her wedding. Her wedding, of course, is photographed by The Ziegler Studio, known for sparkling, clear photographs. 69 W. Middle St., Gettysburg, ED 4-1311.

DON'T FORGET the florist. He's part of making your wedding day a big success. He'll make you look real pretty and so will we in a professional way through wedding day photographs. The Lane Studio, 34 York St., Gettysburg, Pa. ED 4-5513.

● Rugs and Furniture 31

REUPHOLSTERING, ALL the latest fabrics. For free estimates see G. L. Adair, Gettysburg R. 1. Phone ED 4-2260.

● Roofing and Siding 32

CODORI ROOFERS Supply Co., Inc., new telephone number, ED 4-4300, 26 N. Washington St., Gettysburg.

● Special Services 33

SEPTIC SERVICE: Septic tanks cleaned and installed. Excavating and grading E. G. Shealer & Son. Call ED 4-4811 or 4-3565, Gettysburg R. 4.

WE CAN solve your water problem efficiently and economically. Call your Culligan man at 677-8495 or 677-8151.

MERCHANDISE

● Antiques 37

TWO SPOOL beds and child's bed with springs. Phone ED 4-3421.

● Auction Sales 38

PUBLIC SALE — Estate of Mary C. Sneeringer including valuable antiques. Saturday, June 2, 12:30 p.m. in Bonneauville. H. M. Sneeringer, Executor

DITZLER'S AUCTION, Seven Stars, every Friday evening. Call ED 4-4451.

● Building Supplies 40

WHEELING GALVANIZED Channeldrain Cop-R-Loy roofing, all lengths available. Biglerville Warehouse Company, phone 677-7215.

● Clothing and Footwear 41

KNAPP SHOES, new styles for the summer of casuals and dress shoes; also service shoes. Many styles to choose from. Newman's Shoe Repair, Biglerville. Open Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings only. This shop will be closed June 4-16.

● Cameras and Supplies 42

RAINBOW TRANSISTORIZED electronic flash unit only $24.95 at Dave's Photo Supply, Steinwehr Ave. Opposite Keller's Esso Service Station.

● Fuel 44

TEXACO PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
For a complete line of petroleum products see your local Texaco distributor. Large enough to serve you, small enough to call you by name.
WALTER & LADY, INC.
Biglerville, Pa.

Bread 12c Pound Loaf
with $1 Gas Purchase
Every Friday and Saturday
Direct-To-You Gas Station
High St., Gettysburg
R. 5, Gettysburg

● Home Improvements 45

MARTIN-SENOUR
"3000" OUTSIDE WHITE
Just $4.95 per gallon. Easy to apply, long lasting, self-cleaning, bright-white, lead-free, one-coat covers. Biglerville Hardware, Biglerville, Pa.

ASBESTOS FIBERED roof coating, special 59c gallon in 5-gallon buckets. Cash and carry. Gettysburg Building Supply Company, S. Franklin St., Gettysburg.

WATER HEATER Special: Rheem 20-30-gallon, $79.95, installed to gas. Town and Country Gas Service, Inc., Biglerville Rd. ED 4-1516.

VENETIAN BLINDS custom-made for you; also expert cleaning and repairing. MacDonald Company, 22 Baltimore St., Gettysburg.

● Household Goods 47

GRADUATION SPECIAL: Regular $59.95 Lane Cedar Chests, choice of finishes, special $48. Gettysburg Furniture Center.

MERCHANDISE

● Household Goods 47

FOR THE perfect graduation or gift for any occasion, see our selection of transistor radios, as low as $14.95. Ditzler's Music Supply, 12 Baltimore St.

THE BEST for less in used furniture and appliances. Walhay's Furniture, Fairfield Rd.

USED TV sets in good condition. We have several starting at $49.95. Trostle's Furniture & Appliance (Two Taverns-Barlow Road), R. 1, Gettysburg.

3 Rooms Of Brand New Furniture Can Be Yours For Only
$299
Saving is believing!!
Easy terms, too!!
Stocks limited
Be sure to ask about the $100 cash vacation money we are giving away
COMMUNITY HOUSE FURNITURE
Littlestown and Taneytown

GET YOUR Frigidaire freezer now, save all winter. Ditzler's Furniture & Appliance, York Springs.

3-PIECE LIVING room suite, library and lamp tables. Phone ED 4-2747.

AIR CONDITIONERS for home, office or business. Weishaar Bros., Baltimore St., Gettysburg.

SPECIALS — CROSLEY Shelvadore refrigerator, $40; Westinghouse laundromat washer, $25; 5-piece chrome dinette set, $35; 4-piece living room suite, $40; (2) 3-piece bedroom suites, $40 & $50 each; writing desk with swivel chair, $20; gate-leg table, $12. Hudson's Used Furniture, York Springs.

● Trees, Plants, Flowers 48

CLIMBING ROSES. Boyer's Nurseries & Orchards, Biglerville R. 2. Phone 677-8558.

BEAUTIFUL BOXWOOD for your lawn, 35c each. Mrs. Chester Ogden, 677-7675.

● Jewelry and Gifts 50

WE HAVE a fine line of graduation watches. Come in and compare prices. Crum's Watch Shop, Bendersville, Pa.

● Machinery and Tools 51

JOHN DEERE industrial dealers, sale or lease with option to buy. Central Penn Industrial Supply Co., New Kingston, Rt. 11, near Carlisle interchange.

ELECTRIC SAW, 6¼" McGraw-Edison, $24.95. Zerfing's Hardware, Gettysburg and Littlestown.

● Miscellaneous 52

MANY PAIRS of shutter dogs, size 8 inches. Call ED 4-5619.

FOR WEDDING, birthday, gifts for all occasions, toys of all kinds, see Jacoby's Gift Shop.

SWIMMING POOLS for family fun, various sizes, 10-year guarantee, filter pure water, financing arranged. Call 677-7218 for free estimates. Arendtsville Planing Mill.

GIVE DAD a personalized handpainted ceramic ash tray or coffee mug. Place your order now for Father's Day at George's "66" Service, Biglerville Rd.

COINS AND supplies, 1955-S pennies, 25c. Riley's Store, Seven Stars.

DRY KINDLING wood, free for hauling. Timely of Gettysburg, ED 4-6231.

USE ONE of our Carpet Shampooers free with Blue Lustre Carpet Shampoo. Redding's Supply.

MYERS JET pump and tank, like new. Call 677-7433.

● Musical Instruments 53

PIANOS
We are specialists when it comes to selecting pianos. Stop in, we'll be glad to share our professional knowledge and help you make a good selection. Menchey Music Service, 430 Carlisle St., Hanover.

● Pets and Supplies 56

POODLES, AKC registered, $25. Carlisle, CH 9-1048.

FOR SALE: Riding and driving mare. Emmitsburg HI 7-4921.

BEAGLE PUPPIES, 8 weeks old, good stock. R. Kump, 642-3422.

SHETLAND PONIES, mares, geldings and stallions, from our show stock. Priced to sell, some broken to ride and drive. Leroy Winebrenner farm.

KITTENS TO give away to good homes. Phone 677-7498.

18-MONTH-OLD MALE Chihuahua, $50; 8-week-old male Chihuahua, $25; 6-month-old female boxer, $15. Mrs. Harry Diehl, Hillcrest 7-2221.

AKC TOY poodles, 6 weeks old. Call Dillsburg 2761.

AKC DACHSHUND puppies, $35. Phone Harry E. Bender, ED 4-3760, Seven Stars.

FOX TERRIER puppies, 5 weeks old. Lincolnway East, Call ED 4-5370.

● Specials at Stores 57

HANOVER MATERNITY Shop. Maternity dresses, sportswear, lingerie. 41 Frederick St.

MERCHANDISE

● Specials at Stores 57

MENCHEY'S SPRING PIANO SALE

Piano prices are going up! We ordered a truckload at the old prices. We must sell our present stock before May 30.

HERE'S WHAT WE HAVE

	Was	Now
Kimball Console	$1,395	$990
Kimball Spinet	750	595
Whitney Spinet	625	515
Everett Console	975	780
C. Nelson Spinet	625	525
C. Nelson Spinet	825	695
H. F. Miller Mah.	595	495
H. F. Miller Mah.	669	555
H. F. Miller Wal.	695	570
Wurlitzer Elec.	350	275

Bench, delivery, first tuning in your home are yours at no extra cost. Hurry in today—we may not have some of these tomorrow.

MENCHEY'S MUSIC SERVICE
430 Carlisle St. Hanover, Pa.

● Sporting Goods 58

CAMPING ITEMS: Swim trunks, life vests, swim masks, Coleman stoves and lanterns, sleeping bags, tents. Gettysburg News & Sporting Goods, Chambersburg St.

● Wanted to Buy 61

WANTED: OLD coins, highest prices for all kinds. George W. Olinger, 137 Washington St.

WANTED TO Buy: Antique guns, autos, newspapers, documents, furniture, etc. Phone ED 4-4564.

FARM AND GARDEN

● Implements 64

FARM EQUIPMENT
New Massey-Ferguson 3-point Hitch Corn Planter
Used Massey-Ferguson 3-point Hitch Disc Harrow, 8-ft. Cut
Used Century Mounted Weed Sprayer, 21-foot Boom
Used Allis-Chalmers WD Tractor with Cultivator
O. C. RICE & SON
Biglerville, Pa.
Opposite the high school

NEW HOLLAND baler, engine-driven, in good working condition, $195; Bolen garden tractor with cultivators and cycle bar, $175; corn planter, pull type, $25. Richard Galusha, Bendersville, 677-8414.

JOHN DEERE Industrial Dealers: Sale, exchange and lease with option to buy all models equipment. Central Penn Industrial Supply Co., New Kingston, Pa., Rt. 11, near Carlisle interchange.

USED EQUIPMENT
Seven used tractor mounted mowers with 7-ft. cutter bars, priced from $95 to $175. First come, first served.
O. C. RICE & SON
Biglerville, Pa.
Opposite the high school

1 LARGE tractor spring harrow, 9 ft.; 2-row cultipacker. Phone ED 4-4660.

NEW TILLERS and new lawn mowers for sale. Shealer's Motor Clinic, N. Stratton St. ED 4-1797.

DAVID-BRADLEY WAGON; Ferguson side delivery rake, 3-point hitch; good condition. Call Harvey Cullison, HU 7-5964 after 5 p.m.

SEE THE Jacobsen Chief tractor, 7-h.p., with attachments and hydraulic lift, at Kane's Lawnmower Service, Arendtsville.

● Livestock and Supplies 66

17 HEAD feeder steers. Frank Merriken, Plum Run Farm, Taneytown Rd., opposite Barlow Fire Hall. Phone ED 4-1882.

MEXICAN BURRO, can be ridden or driven. Price $80. Write Box 44-A, c/o Gettysburg Times.

● Miscellaneous 68

SPECIAL MAY discount price on galvanized comfort stalls and posts. If I can't get that, will take less. Atlee Rebert, Littlestown 359-5863.

TOP SOIL for sale. E. G. Shealer & Son, phone ED 4-4811 or ED 4-3565.

MICHIGAN WAX stone silos, Unadilla silos, dairy barn rafters, steel truss buildings. Harry Hawbaker, R. 4, Chambersburg. CO 4-2730.

● Poultry and Supplies 69

STEWING CHICKENS, 10c a pound. Allen A. Weikert, 334 2867.

MR. POULTRYMAN: Why not try the completely new Wayne Pullet Starter for your replacement flock this season? Central Chemical Corporation.

● Products and Supplies 70

COUNTRY CURED hams wholesale and retail. Welty's Market, Emmitsburg, Md. We're now open on Sundays from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Stop out and see us.

STRAWBERRIES PICKED fresh daily. Sandoe's Fruit Market, Biglerville. Phone 677-8310. Open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

CLASSIFIED HOURS — Monday through Friday, 8 to 5; Saturday, 8 to Noon. Phone ED 4-1131.

FARM AND GARDEN

● Products and Supplies 70

FIELD AND lawn seed, fertilizer, petroleum products. Adams County Farm Bureau, Gettysburg.

DEKALB SEED corn, hybrid sorghum, hybrid Sudan grass. Francis Weikert, Gettysburg R. 2. 642-8971.

● Wanted to Buy 71

WANTED: 5,000 Leghorn fowl weekly. Knox Brothers, Taneytown, Md. PLymouth 6-6337.

WANTED TO Buy: Dairy goats. Please state price and all particulars in first letter to Box 45-B, c/o Gettysburg Times.

RENTALS

● Apartments Furnished 75

TWO ROOMS and bath, third floor, all utilities paid. Write Box 28-H, c/o Gettysburg Times.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS and trailers. Apply E. L. Smith Garage, S. Washington St. ED 4-1819.

● Apartments Unfurnished 76

3-ROOM FURNISHED apartment. Appiy Bookmart.

SECOND-FLOOR APARTMENT, 5 rooms and bath, 60 Chambersburg St. Adults only. ED 4-3840.

MODERN 5-ROOM apartment in Bendersville, available May 1. Call after 6 p.m. Dale Clark, Bendersville.

APARTMENT AVAILABLE immediately, 4 rooms, kitchen and bath. Strand Theater building. Call ED 4-5718.

5-ROOM APARTMENT, 3rd floor, 167 E. Middle St., Tipton Apts. Adults only. Phone ED 4-4072.

5 ROOMS and bath, newly redecorated, 1 mile east of Gardners. Available April 16. References required. Harry E. Hoffman, Gardners R. 1.

APARTMENT FOR rent in Biglerville. Call Robert Gillelan, 677-7026.

4 ROOMS and bath, heat, hot water, stove and laundry furnished. Immediate possession. Biglerville 677-8087.

APARTMENT IN Arendtsville, heat, hot water, stove and laundry furnished. Immediate possession. Biglerville 677-8087.

3-ROOM AND bath apartment. Adults. 50 York St.

MODERN UNFURNISHED apartment for rent in Fairfield for two persons. Dr. Ira M. Henderson.

1ST FLOOR, 3 large rooms and bath, newly redecorated, centrally located. Available July 1. 334-1045.

● Business Properties 77

FOR RENT: Warehouse, center of town, approximately 16,000 square feet. J. E. Codori.

● Garages for Rent 79

EIGHT LARGE and small private garages, rear 46 York St. J. E. Codori.

● Houses for Rent 80

½ HOUSE in Bendersville, modern conveniences. Dale Clark, Bendersville.

● Miscellaneous 82

HOUSE TRAILER for rent, Gettysburg R. 5. Call 334-4286.

● Rooms 85

TWO NICELY furnished rooms. Phone ED 4-3421.

LARGE FRONT bedroom for rent, furnished. Apply 27 Hanover St.

● Wanted to Rent 86

WIDOW NEEDS small unfurnished apartment in the Gettysburg-Fairfield area with reasonable rent. Call 642-8462.

2 OR 3-bedroom apartment or house, preferably furnished, in Gettysburg area. ED 4-1937.

REAL ESTATE

● Agents—Brokers 90

MAY WE HELP YOU?
LEE M. HARTMAN, REALTOR
54 HANOVER ST. ED 4-1713

Always the Best Selection in Town and Country Homes
WM. A. BIGHAM, REALTOR
121 Buford Ave. ED 4-3817

P. L. DIEHL, REALTOR
R. J. Brendle, Agent
Phone MAdison 4-2388

HARRY D. RIDINGER
Real Estate and Insurance
Carlisle St. ED 4-2213

For Real Estate
See WEST'S
J. C. Bream, Rep. ED 4-1824

● House for Sale 93

The ONLY REAL SECURITY
A Home of Your Own
Attractive home in Rolling Acres for sale. Call I. H. Crouse & Sons, Inc., Littlestown, Pa. Phone 359-4121.

TWO-BEDROOM HOME with all conveniences, 2-car garage, 2 miles from town. Priced right for quick buyer, $10,500. Frank Hartzok, Broker. Call Jay D. Johnson, Agent, 167 Seminary Ave. ED 4-4527.

THREE-BEDROOM HOUSE, like new, 1½ miles on Biglerville Rd., consists of utility room, large living room with fireplace, storm windows and doors, full basement, gas heat and fully insulated, 2-car garage, lot 90 x 250. This property is rented for a nice income and tenant will stay if buyer wishes to rent. For full details call ED 4-2001 after 2:30 p.m. Priced to sell.

REAL ESTATE

● House for Sale 93

HOME IN Biglerville, reasonable, immediate possession. 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, garage; also barn. 677-8525.

NEW BRICK house, 3 bedrooms, all conveniences, south end of High St., Biglerville. C. F. Ditzler, York Springs.

YEAR ROUND HOMES WITH CREEK FRONTAGE
Near New Oxford — Two story stone, two bedrooms, gas hot air heat, all conveniences.
Brown's Dam — One story frame, two bedrooms, screened porches, garage, workshop and out-kitchen.
P. I. TOPPER
Real Estate & Insurance
422 Main St., McSherrystown
Phone MElrose 2-4259

FOR SALE: 2-apartment house priced for quick sale. Write Box 47-D, c/o Gettysburg Times.

FINANCIAL

● Business Opportunities 100

BEAUTY SHOP opportunity for licensed beautician. A business for yourself without high capital outlay. Shop and equipment available on lease basis. Unusual features. Active location in conjunction with other well-trafficked businesses in Gettysburg. Inquire today. Write or call Charles A. Brock Company, 54 Ridge Rd., Westminster, Md. TI 8-3520.

18-UNIT MOTEL
Practically new, brick, attractively landscaped, including two 6-room unit brick dwelling. Finest motel for 30 miles. Completely equipped and operating at a profit. Situated on 4½ acres. Ideal location for large restaurant, located on dual highway at Westminster, Md. Ed Bollinger, Westminster, Md. Call 848-5800 or 848-8350.

SPLENDID BUSINESS OPPPORTUNITY
For aggressive married couple. Owner of prosperous food market desires moving to another area. Building also includes living quarters. Entire property for sale. Partial financing available to preferred buyer. If interested, please reply by letter only to Harry R. Newman, Store Supervisor, P. A. and S. Small Co., 301 N. George St., York, Pa.

6-ROOM MOTEL, Rt. 30, 10 miles east of York with living quarters, 220' front. Can be financed. $18,000 full price. Yellow Shutter Motel.

● Savings and Loans 103

GETTYSBURG B&L Association Home Mortgage, 4% savings 145 Baltimore St., Gettysburg.

ADAMS COUNTY Building & Loan Association, home mortgage, 4% interest on savings. 16 E. Middle St., Gettysburg.

AUTOMOTIVE

● Automobile Dealers 107

ROY BREAM
"Home of Like-New Cars"
600 Carlisle St. Hanover

SEE E. L. Smith for good used cars, trucks and trailers 241 S. Washington St. Phone ED 4-1819.

● Accessories Parts 108

Don't fuss-call us for late model used parts, tires, tubes and batteries.
HANSFORD'S AUTO WRECKERS
We Buy and Sell Late Model Wrecks
Located 4½ miles east of Gettysburg on U.S. 30
ED 4-5043

GIVE YOUR car some new tires for the new spring season. Battlefield Gulf Service, Steinwehr Ave.

AUTOMOBILE INSPECTION parts on sale. Use your RBA charge. Western Auto, York St.

KELLY - SPRINGFIELD TIRES, wholesale and retail. J. C. Hartman & Sons, 246 Baltimore St.

GET UP to 26% more tire mileage with Eastern States Farmers' Exchange new co-op Super Custom safety passenger car tires. 12% deeper tread than industry standards. Hanover, Biglerville, Pa., or Westminster, Md. William Orner, representative, Gettysburg.

FRESH STOCK of Atlas tires, all sizes, discounts from 25% to 30%. Road hazard guaranteed. We adjust our own tires, no waiting for factory adjustments. Keller's Esso Service, Steinwehr Ave. ED 4-4511. Opposite Dave's Photo Supply.

● Service and Repair 109

STATE INSPECTION SERVICE
Have your car inspected now by one of our expert mechanics. Swope's "66" Service, 150 Carlisle St. ED 4-3148.

DIAL ANGELL'S Texaco at ED 4-2712 and help's on the way when battery's dead or you have flat. Angell's Texaco Service, Steinwehr Ave.

LET US check your radiator now before summer really arrives. Save costly repairs later. James P. Neth, Biglerville Rd. ED 4-1790 or 4-4907.

BRAND NEW. Our new Esso Plus, economy premium gasoline has just arrived at Mellott's Esso, Buford Ave. For better performance and gas mileage, try some today.

STATE INSPECTION
Avoid the rush. Have your car inspected now. Free pickup and delivery. Heller's Shell Service, 446 Steinwehr Ave.

AUTOMOTIVE

● Service and Repair 109

WHEN IN town, get your car washed and serviced at Fred & Merle's Gulf Service, 103 Carlisle St. Phone ED 4-4530.

● Motorcycles 110

RIVERSIDE MOTOR scooter, used 1 year. Call Littlestown 359-5777.

● Mobile Homes 111

VACATION, FISHING, camping and fun. Take the family in a camper. See the 8-foot, fully equipped. Fits any pickup truck, price $1,295. See this camper at Heller's Shell Service, Steinwehr Ave.

MOBILE HOME, 10' x 54', 3-bedroom, 1961 Champion. Call ED 4-4680.

8'x40' DETROITER house trailer. Apply Hansford's Auto Wreckers, Lincolnway East, or call ED 4-5043.

FACTORY OUTLET, wholesale, 10' wide, 2-bedroom, from the factory direct to you, $3,495 delivered, set up, ready to live in. Low down payment and easy terms. Chas C. Greene Mobile Homes, Fayetteville, Pa. Phone FL 2-3121.

42' 2-BEDROOM mobile home, $2,195; also on display the better bilt Homemaker and Imperial. Ben Thomas Trailer Sales, near State Line Drive-in, State Line, Pa.

● Trucks for Sale 114

1953 INTERNATIONAL truck, tilt cab series R 200 Red Diamond, 406 motor. Phone ED 4-5511.

'54 FORD Sedan delivery truck, as is, $395; '51 Ford Panel truck, $225. Call ED 4-4680.

● Automobiles for Sale 115

USED CARS & PICKUP TRUCKS
Shealer's Auto Sales
1½ miles east of Gettysburg on Hunterstown Rd. Phone ED 4-4811

'62 RAMBLER convertible coupe, show car. Finished in white, white top, automatic, heater, power steering, whitewalls, red and grey interior and many other accessories. A real beauty. Hunt Avenue, Inc., ED 4-2189.

DON'T STOP Memorial Day traffic in that old klunker. See our selection of smooth-running used cars today at Zentz Auto Sales, Carlisle St. ED 4-6116.

'61 FALCON 4-door, less than 14,000 miles, radio, heater, good whitewall tires plus snow tires, $1,695. Phone ED 4-4330 after 5 p.m. or can be seen weekends at 141 Barlow St., Gettysburg.

ENJOY A ride so restful, so even, so gentle it's jet-smooth in a used car from 30 West Auto Sales, one mile west of Country Club. ED 4-3300.

1960 PLYMOUTH Belvedere 2-door sedan, V-8 engine, powerflite transmission, radio, heater and power steering, 1 owner, A-1 condition. Sacrifice without trade at $1,100. Call ED 4-2010.

58 FORD Fairlane 2-door, standard transmission, heater. McCleaf's Used Cars, Arendtsville. Phone 677-7711 if no answer 677-7067.

1950 PONTIAC, good condition. Call 677-7095 after 5 p.m.

AIR CONDITIONED 1959 Ford, 2-door, solid white, V-8, automatic, power steering, 1 local owner. Spend the summer in comfort for only $1,545. Buy at Adams County Motors, your local Ford dealer, York St.

'59 CHEVROLET station wagon. Emerson Orner, Bendersville. Biglerville 677-8350.

BETTER CARS AT LOWER PRICES

'57 Mercury Montclair 2-door hardtop, full power, Mercomatic, radio and heater
$495

'57 Plymouth Savoy 4-door sedan, V-8, Powerflite, radio, heater, perfect throughout
$695

'57 Rambler Custom station wagon, 6-cylinder, radio, heater, whitewalls, exceptionally clean
$795

'57 Plymouth Belvedere 4-door sedan, V-8, Powerflite, radio, heater
$495

'56 Chevrolet "210" 2-door sedan, V-8, Powerglide, radio, heater, low mileage, A-1 throughout
$595

'55 Pontiac "870" 4-door sedan, V-8, hydramatic, radio, heater, perfect paint, clean as a pin, excellent condition
$495

WARREN CHEVROLET SALES
Lincolnway East, Gettysburg, Pa.
Phone ED 4-3191

1924 CHEVROLET touring car, must be sold. Call 334-4244 evenings after 6.

FEW STARTERS EVER FINISH IN 500 RACE

By JERRY LISKA
Associated Press Sports Writer

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—No matter who wins the Indianapolis 500-mile auto race today, you'll probably wonder why so few of the 33 starters are still roaring at the finish.

Why can you push your six-cylinder family car at 60 to 65 miles per hour on a 500-mile vacation trip without mishap, yet these hand tailored speedway racers fall out of the 500 like flies?

Only 12 cars still were running after last year's 500. In 1960, only 13. And, in 1959, 16 survived.

These cars are built to make 180 miles an hour on the straightaway and average almost 140 MPH for the entire speedway grind.

SAME DIFFERENCE

Why are these sleek racers so much more vulnerable than your buggy which cries for no more than gas, water and oil after being pushed hard on the road for an entire day?

Here's an explanation, in layman's terms, by Ted Halibrand, head of an engineering company which produces virtually all the wheels, axles, spindles, rear ends, steering gears and brakes on speedway cars:

"It's the same difference between walking and running around a golf course. Just about anybody can walk 18 holes, but how many sprinters would you have left after the first four or five holes?"

MANY PRESSURES

Halibrand pointed out that the greatest of the many pressures, strains and stresses that hit the Indianapolis racers comes in decelerating in coming into each of the four turns on the 2½-mile strip and accelerating in coming out of them.

"Your passenger car wouldn't last any time at all if you pushed the pedal to the floor for a mile, let off for a sharp curve, and then gunned wide open again for another mile," said Halibrand. "For 500 miles it would be an impossibility."

"For the most part, the average driver on the road is cruising—which is what his car is built for. These boys on the speedway are charging every foot of the way. They are pushing the maximum capacity of every vital unit in their machines."

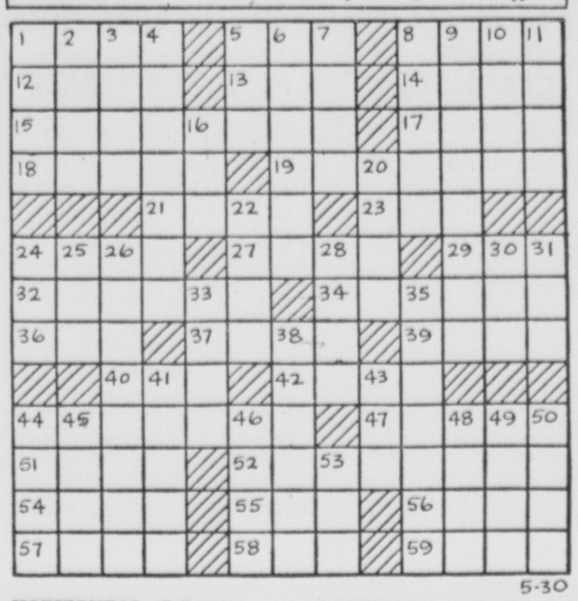
John Rudometkin, who has signed with the New York Knickerbockers, holds all University of Southern California basketball records. He scored 1,484 points with USC, 400 more than Bill Sharman, now with the Boston Celtics.

Manny Jiminez, Kansas City rookie outfielder who has been leading American Leaguers in hitting this spring, formerly was in the Milwaukee chain. He hit 17 homers for Vancouver, B. C., last year.

Airman Basic Larry W. Rohrbaugh, son of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Barton Sr., Orrtanna R. 1, has been assigned to the United States Air Force technical training course for aircraft maintenance specialists at Armarillo AFB, Tex. He has completed his basic military training at Lackland AFB and was selected for the advanced course on the basis of his interests and aptitudes. He is a 1960 graduate of Gettysburg High School.

STEELE'S
Laundry Cleaning Storage
Call Gettysburg Enterprise 1-3747

CROSSWORD - - - By Eugene Sheffer



5-30

HORIZONTAL
1. rear
5. furnish with weapons
8. musical passage
12. genus of lily plant
13. little
14. famous English river
15. cautionings
17. lease
18. inclines
19. slander
21. masculine name
23. pointed instrument
24. in bed
27. tidy
29. fuss
32. gorge
34. jumped
36. make lace edging
37. Egyptian goddess
39. employed
40. existed
42. beetles
44. Oriental
47. Russian stockade
51. yearn
52. fabric
54. Cain's brother
55. Shoshonean Indian
56. sufferings
57. position
58. to the right
59. large continent

VERTICAL
1. howl
2. wings
3. feminine name
4. Attorney General
5. beard of wheat
6. entertain sumptuously
7. muddle
8. English poet: Thomas ——
9. extends over
10. Spanish noblemen
11. poker stake
16. doctrine
20. head
22. taverns
24. performance
25. sheep's cry
26. interlaces
28. besides
30. Scotch river
31. strange
33. French river
35. middle European country
38. conceive
41. to intrigue
43. female ruff
44. applaud
45. professional tramp
46. complacent
48. suffers
49. precipice (Hawaii)
50. party giver: —— Maxwell
53. golf mound

Answer to yesterday's puzzle.

Average time of solution: 21 minutes.
(© 1962, King Features Synd., Inc.)

CRYPTOQUIPS

UDI GSJHAMRX RZJQ XZEZJZ GSI LS HAMZL UDEQZJX.

Yesterday's Cryptoquip: FINE PURPLE TULIPS FLOURISH IN THE HOT SUN.

McSherrystown

MRS. LESTER BOWMAN

McSHERRYSTOWN — The Senior Class of Delone Catholic High School held its class picnic at Sandy Point, Md. They left by bus Tuesday at 7 a.m. and spent the day The class was chaperoned by Mrs. Thomas Hufnagle, Mrs. Leon Groft, Mrs. William Keffer, Mrs. Thomas Livelsberger, Mrs. Charles Weaver, Mrs Harry Walter, Mrs. Dale Hemler, Robert Storm, Mrs. Evan Miller, Mrs. Lester Berkheimer, Mrs. Anthony Valentino and Mrs. Raymond Livelsberger.

The McSherrystown Fire Company was called to extinguish a fire that started with a short circuit in a fuse box in the Annunciation School Tuesday evening.

Abbottstown

MRS. DELLA BUTT

ABBOTTSTOWN — Mr. and Mrs. William Doyle, Hanover, have moved into the Albert Benedict property.

Miss Elsie Eisenhart and 40 members of her Sunday School Class attended a gas cooking demonstration in Gettysburg Monday evening. Prizes were awarded.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Berkheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Mummer and Mrs. Mary Rudisill spent Sunday at Du Pont Gardens, Del.

Guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Butt over the weekend were Mrs. Oscar Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Griffin and grandson, of Carlisle, and Mr. and Mrs. John Leibhart, of Lancaster.

Mrs. Richard Sanders is a patient in the Hanover General Hospital.

The Rev. A. C. Rohrbaugh, former pastor of the United Church of Christ in Abbottstown, will be the speaker for the Memorial Day observance today. The parade will form at the Lutheran Church and move at 7 p.m.

In the 10:30 a.m. service in the Lutheran Church next Sunday, the congregation will remember the departed members of the congregation.

The altar flowers last Sunday were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Foster Kimball in memory of Mrs. Kimball's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Rife, and Mr. Kimball's father, Victor E. Kimball.

A basket of flowers were in the chancel in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fair, presented by raughter, Mrs. Isaac Kraft.

Mrs. Foster Kimball and Mrs. Wilmer Rodgers are the members of the Altar Build who will serve during June. Tommy Roomsburg will be the acolyte.

A planning session for the community Vacation Church School will be held in the Lutheran church on Friday evening at 7:30. The school will be held June 11-15 and 18-22 with sessions from 9 to 11 a.m.

The annual Mother and Daughter banquet of the Lutheran church will be held in the United Church of Christ on June 9 at 6 p.m.

A service of baptism for children will be held at 10:30 on Whitsunday, June 10.

A very nice donation of clothing has been gathered for the needy people overseas. The Luther League recently packed it.

Classic cuisine: When you serve sauerbraten, accompany it with potato pancakes and braised red cabbage.

W-G-E-T Programs
Dial 1320

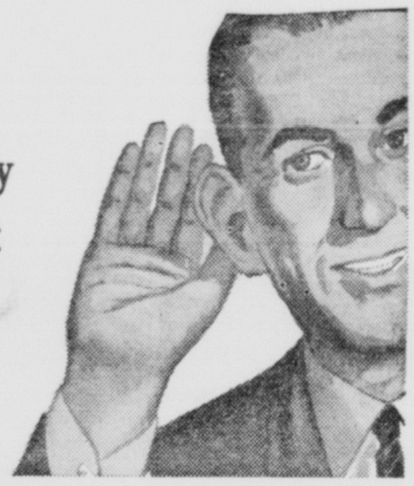
TONIGHT'S PROGRAMS

6:00—News
6:05—Weather, Measured Soil Food
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15—Guard Session
7:30—News
7:35—Music On Deck
8:00—News
8:05—World Today
8:30—Sports, Bill Stern
8:35—Capital Assignment
9:00—News
9:05—Serenade in the Night
9:30—News
9:35—Serenade in the Night
10:00—News
10:05—Weather, Kleinfeter
10:10—Serenade in the Night
10:30—News
10:35—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

THURSDAY'S PROGRAM

6:00—News
6:05—Weather, Walter & Lady
6:10—Morning Show
6:30—Farm World
6:45—Morning Show
7:00—News
7:05—Morning Show
7:25—Weather, Official Weatherman from Harrisburg-York Airport
7:30—Sports, Bill Stern
7:35—Morning Show
8:00—News, Martin Optical Co.
8:05—Local News, Hen Roth, First National Bank
8:15—Morning Show
8:30—Sports
3:35—Morning Show
9:00—Morning Devotions
Rev. John Kugle
New Oxford Lutheran
9:15—Sacred Heart
9:30—News
9:35—Music in the Morning
10:00—News
10:05—Local, Regional News
10:10—Weather
10:15—Music in the Morning
10:30—News
10:35—Music in the Morning
11:00—News
11:05—Quiz Time
11:30—News
11:35—Farm Journal
11:45—Farm Representative
12:00—National News
R. W. Wentz & Sons
12:05—Local News
12:10—Market Reports
12:15—Weather, Adams County Fruit Packing & Distributing Co.
12:20—Farm World
12:30—News
12:35—Sports
12:40—1320 Matinee
1:00—News
1:15—1320 Matinee
1:30—News
1:35—1320 Matinee
2:00—News
2:05—1320 Matinee
2:30—News
2:35—Just Music
3:00—News
3:05—Local News
3:15—Afternoon Melodies
3:30—News
3:35—Afternoon Melodies
4:00—News
4:05—Traffic Time
4:30—News
4:35—Traffic Time
5:00—News
5:05—Spotlight on Sports
5:15—Traffic Time
5:30—Sports, Bill Stern
5:35—Traffic Time
5:45—Report on Wall Street
6:00—News
6:05—Weather, Measured Soil Foods
6:10—Local News
6:15—Between the Lines
6:30—News
6:35—Evening Overtures
7:00—News, Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15—AAUW, International Relations Study
7:30—News
7:35—Music on Deck
8:00—Baseball: Phils vs. Giants Phillies, Atlantic Ballantine
—Serenade in the Night
11:00—News
11:05—Local News, Sports
11:15—Serenade in the Night
11:30—News
11:35—Serenade in the Night
11:55—Sign Off News

We've probably heard it before.



In our many years of serving the financial needs of our farm neighbors, we have been consulted about—and have had a hand in solving—almost every kind of money problem. For that very reason, you are likely to find that we can be helpful with *your* problem. Come in and talk it over!

The Bendersville National Bank
BENDERSVILLE, PA.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

A LOT OF USED CAR for your money!

TODAY'S SPECIALS

1961 Dodge 4-dr., Power	$1,995
1961 Corvair 2-dr.	1,495
1958 Buick Wagon, Power	1,095
1957 Cadillac 4-dr., Power	1,495
1955 Plymouth V-8 4-dr.	195
1953 Ford 2-dr.	195

1962 Fiat 1100 sdn.
1962 Monza Coupe
1961 Dodge 4-dr.
1961 Oldsmobile Starfire convertible
1961 Oldsmobile S-88 4-dr.
1961 Oldsmobile S88 Holiday Cpe.
1961 Corvair 2-dr.
1960 Mercury 4-dr.
1960 Dodge Wagon
1960 Oldsmobile convertible S88
1960 Chevrolet Corvair
1960 Olds 4-dr. Holiday
1960 Oldsmobile 88 4-dr.
1960 Oldsmobile 88 Cpe.
1960 Dodge Sedan
1959 Oldsmobile 88 2-dr.
1959 Mercury 4-dr.
1959 Chevrolet Bel Air 4-dr., power
1959 Cadillac Coupe
1959 Pontiac 4-dr. hardtop, Air
1959 Ford Station Wagon
1959 Pontiac 4-dr., power
1958 Oldsmobile 98 4-dr.
1958 Ford 2-dr. Wagon
1958 Ford Station Wagon, power
1958 Buick Wagon
1958 Ford 500 4-dr., Hardtop
1957 Cadillac Sedan
1957 Oldsmobile 98 4-dr.
1957 Dodge Sedan
1957 Plymouth 4-dr.
1957 Pontiac Sdn., power
1957 Chevrolet 4-dr sdn.
1957 Buick Super 4-dr
1956 Cadillac Sedan DeVille
1956 Pontiac Coupe
1956 Plymouth 4-dr.
1955 Plymouth Sedan
1955 Plymouth 4-dr., V-8
1955 Pontiac Sedan, R & H
1955 Oldsmobile 98 sedan
1955 Pontiac Coupe
1955 Oldsmobile S88 4-dr.
1954 Pontiac Wagon
1954 Plymouth 4-dr.
1954 Oldsmobile 88 4-dr.
1958 Oldsmobile Holiday coupe
1953 Ford 2-dr.
1953 Pontiac 4-dr.
1952 Cadillac Sedan
GMC Chassis & Cab, V Tag
GMC Pickup Wideside

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We Pick Up Dead Stock
Hides - Fat - Bones - Grease
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Roof Painting • Roof Coating
Roofing • Siding • Shingles
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696 S. Washington St.
Gettysburg, Pa.

T/A John W Walter
FORMSTONE—STUCCO
SANDBLASTING — POINTING
Contact
JOHN H. WALTER
Phone HI 7-3031 Emmitsburg, Md.

PETERS
Funeral Home
321 Carlisle Street
Gettysburg, Pa.

DR. D. L BEEGLE
DR. JOHN BEEGLE
CHIROPRACTORS
Res. ED 4-2704 Office HI 7-4681
EMMITSBURG, MD.

GET ON THE FOOD SAVINGS BAND-WAGON

We, at Lower's, have a suggestion . . . if you don't mind driving a very few miles, come to Lower's this weekend.

THE DISTANCE IS SMALL—THE SAVINGS ARE BIG!!

Lots of Homegrown Produce—Choice Meats and Quality Brand Name Groceries . . . Quality—Service—Savings!

PORK LOIN SALE

7-Rib Cut	lb. 29c
Loin End Chops	lb. 49c
Center Chops	lb. 67c
Whole or Half Loin	lb. 42c
FRESH GROUND HAMBURG	3 lbs. $1.29
BISQUICK	40-oz. 39c
We Also Have HOMEGROWN STRAWBERRIES	
TIP-TOP LEMON-AID	5 6-oz. cans 49c
RA CORN BACON	2 lbs. 85c

WINNERS OF BICYCLES
Boy's—Harold S. Rummel
R. 6, Gettysburg, Pa.
Girl's—Robert McCleaf Sr.
R. 1, Biglerville, Pa.

EXTRA BIG FOOD SAVINGS

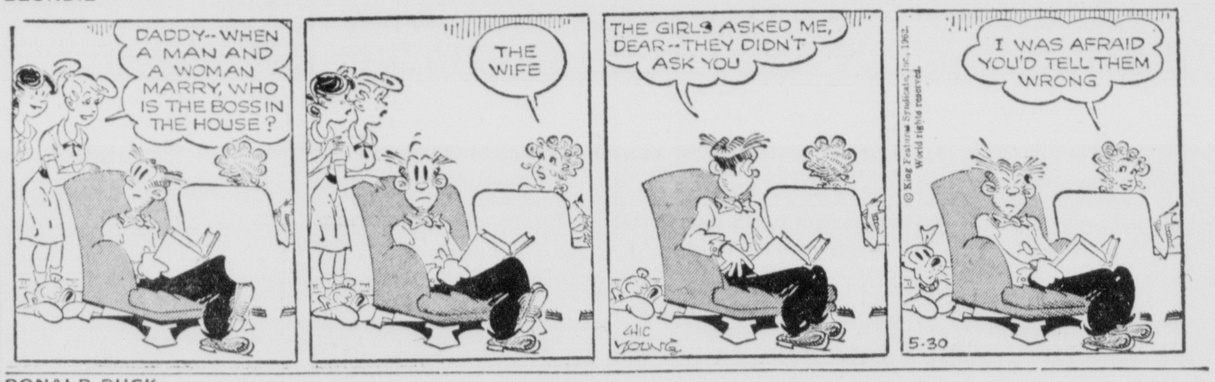
Betty Crocker CAKE MIXES	3 boxes 99c
VELVEETA CHEESE	2 pound box 75c
Kounty Kist PEAS	7 cans $1.00
Fancy BANANAS	lb. 10c
New POTATOES	5 lbs. 35c
EGG BASKET EGGS	3 doz. $1.00

SINCE 1896 S&H GREEN STAMPS
25 FREE STAMPS
With Purchase of
Phoenix CANDY KISSES bag 29c

SINCE 1896 S&H GREEN STAMPS
25 FREE STAMPS
With Purchase of
Keebler's Chocolate SANDWICH COOKIES bag 49c

LOWER'S COUNTRY STORE
Table Rock, Pa. Phone 677-8515
"Nobody, But Nobody—Undersells Lower's"

BLONDIE



DONALD DUCK

VISITORS' SUPPLEMENT

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

Truth Our Guide—The Public Good Our Aim ESTABLISHED 1902 *With Honor To Ourselves And Profit To Our Patrons*

Adams County's Only Daily Newspaper GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA—1962 Leased Wire Members of The Associated Press

Gutzon Borglum's North Carolina Monument

Welcome To Gettysburg

THE GUNS OF GETTYSBURG and Shiloh, of Bull Run and Vicksburg, of Antietam and others are silenced forever . . . the faint echo of their whistling shells has long since passed into an unrecognizable void . . . the spirit of a nation united soothes all ills . . . therefore it is with this spirit of national fellowship and good feeling that The Gettysburg Times, an offspring of The Centinel, first newspaper published in Gettysburg, November 12, 1800, welcomes you to this, the largest and most beautiful Civil War shrine in America.

There are no known breaches of faith or fellowship in this historic community, custodian of the 16,000-acre Gettysburg Battlefield where memorials in bronze and stone commemorate the heroic deeds and sacrifices of the men who wore the Gray as well as those who wore the Blue . . . and where the bodies of the known and unknown dead of the Army of the Potomac lie buried in sacred ground.

Gettysburg is for all America . . . a blending of United States . . . it is for Concord, Lexington, Valley Forge, York and Yorktown, for Independence Hall, for Atlanta, New Orleans, for Vicksburg . . . there is no division of American spirit. . . . Men fought and died for a cause . . . women and children willingly sacrificed for a belief they thought right. Therefore, it is for us, the living, to keep fresh and green the memory of those who have gone before and to reverence their sacrifices in the selfless spirit of a nation once more united in a common cause of FREEDOM.

May your visit here be pleasant and happy and fruitful of those objectives which have made this nation the great brotherhood of free men that it is.

We hope you return soon.

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

The Most Visited Battlefield Museum In The World

Showing More Civil War Relics Than Any Place In America

NATIONAL MUSEUM

Home Of The ELECTRIC MAP

The Dramatic Description Of The Day-By-Day Fighting
As Narrated By Joseph L. Rosensteel

Opposite Gettysburg National Cemetery On Route 134

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MUSEUM

GETTYSBURG, PA.

GEORGE D. ROSENSTEEL, President-Director

"ONE OF THE NATION'S GREATEST ATTRACTIONS"

WAR COMMENCED!

Fort Sumter Is Bombarded At 4 A.M. April 12, 1861

THE WAR has in reality commenced at Fort Sumter.

On the 8th of April, Gen. Beauregard, in command at Charleston, sent the following despatch to L. P. Walker, Secretary of War at Montgomery:

"Sir—An authorized messenger from President Lincoln has just informed Gov. Pickens and myself that a vessel containing provisions will be sent to Fort Sumter—peaceably, if possible, otherwise by force."

To this Secretary Walker replied:

"Sir—If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the Washington Government to supply Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation, and if this is refused, proceed in such manner as you may determine to reduce it. Answer."

The demand was made at 2 o'clock on Wednesday. During the afternoon Major Anderson replied:

REFUSES TO COMPLY

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication demanding the evacuation of this Fort, and to say in reply thereto, that it is a demand with which I regret that my sense of obligation to my Government prevents my compliance."

Major Anderson added verbally to the officer sent to me the demand:—**"I will await the first shot, and, if you don't batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days."**

Secretary Walker then instructed Gen. Beauregard as follows:

"Sir—We do not desire needlessly to bombard Fort Sumter. If Major Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate (be starved out), and agree that in the meantime he will not use his guns against us unless we ourselves should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood. If this or its equivalent be refused, you will reduce the Fort as your judgment decides to be the most practicable."

BOMBARDMENT OPENS

Major Anderson would not consent.

Accompanying the correspondence the following note is furnished for publication:

"Note. — Intercepted despatches disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Major Anderson under the pledge that his purpose was pacific, had employed his opportunity to devise a plan for supplying the Fort by force, and that this plan had been adopted by the Washington Government, and was in progress of execution!"

Charleston, April 12.—The bombardment has commenced and war is inaugurated. The batteries on Sullivan's Island, Morris Island and other points, opened on Fort Sumter at 4 o'clock this morning. Major Anderson has returned the fire, and a brisk cannonading has been kept up throughout the day.

We have no information from seaward yet, with regard to the movements of the United States vessels outside.

The militia are under arms and the whole of our population are on the streets.

SILENCE TWO GUNS

Charleston, April 12 — P.M. — The firing has continued all day without intermission.

Two of Fort Sumter's guns have been silenced, and it is reported a breach has been made in the Southeast wall.

The answer sent by Major Anderon to Gen. Beauregard's demand, was that he would surrender when his supplies were exhausted if he was not reinforced.

Not a casualty (so far as known,) has as yet happened to any of our men.

Of the nineteen batteries in position around the harbor, only seven have opened on Sumter. The remainder are held in reserve for the expected flees.

Charleston, April 12—P.M.—The bombardment of Sumter still continues briskly. The floating battery and Stephens' battery are operating freely. Fort Sumter is returning the fire.

RESTS HIS MEN

Charleston, April 13—12:30 A.M. —The bombardment is still going on. The besiegers are firing from their mortar batteries every twenty minutes.

It is supposed that Major Anderson is resting his men for the night.

It is still said that three vessels of war are outside the bar, but that they cannot get in as the sea is rough.

The Floating Battery works well and "nobody is hurt."

Troops are arriving hourly. inlet is guarded to prevent the landing of the Federal troops from the fleet. We are having lively times.

FAMILIES ARE LEAVING

The firing on Sumter still continues, and there are reviving times on the Palmetto coast.

It will be utterly impossible for the Federal fleet to throw their reinforcements into Sumter tonight. A storm is raging.

Many families, intimidated by the threatening aspect of affairs, are leaving the city.

The latest despatches impart the information that a portion of the reinforcing fleet had arrived off the bar, and it was no doubt in anticipation of this arrival that Gen. Beauregard directed the attack to commence when it did. And this does not seem to have been done until the commissioners of the Confederate States had been finally dismissed at Washington, where they had been detained apparently until the purposes of the administration had been served.

And thus civil war is inaugurated. What the end shall be, the wisdom of man cannot foretell.

FLAG AT HALF STAFF

We had news here yesterday that the battle in Charleston harbor was resumed in great earnest on Saturday morning, and the cannonading went on fiercely from all the points, both from the fleet outside the bar and from the batteries along the coast.

Major Anderson ceased firing at six o'clock the previous evening, and all night he is supposed to have been engaged in repairing damages. The Fort seemed to be greatly disabled when she commenced firing in the morning. At nine o'clock, a dense smoke poured out from Fort Sumter, and the federal flag was run up at half mast, signalling distress to the fleet. A breach was made in Sumter on the side opposite to Cumming's Point. Two of its port holes were knocked into one, and the wall from the top was tumbling.

A later despatch reports an explosion at Sumter. Dense volumes of smoke suddenly rose, and it was supposed that the officer's quarters were on fire. Major Anderson had ceased to fire for about one hour. His flag was still up.

COMPROMISE?

There is a rumor that Sumter has been blown up, but the rumor is not credited.

After the announcement in high circles, several weeks ago, that Sumter was to be peaceably evacuated, the Administration at Washington will be held to a terrific responsibility if it should be proven that the expedition sent to Charleston was in the outstart entirely inadequate for the purpose for which it was despatched; and the result involves the sacrifice of Major Anderson and his men.

It should be the prayer of every American citizen that this unnatural warfare cease. — Would not compromise have been a thousand times better!

God save the country!

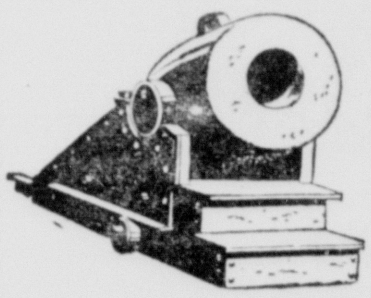
The Compiler
April 15, 1861

Lincoln's Secret Train Ride

(Prepared by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, whose own birthday was destined to become immortal in the calendar of American memory, had excellent reason to remember the birthday of his illustrious predecessor, George Washington. Among other historic, painful dates of his turbulent career, that of February 22, 1861, caused him more personal remorse than any he could remember. For it was on that date that Lincoln, President-elect of the United States of America, approved of plans to smuggle him from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, into Washington, his capital city.

Although, under the circumstances, it probably was best that he did so, the Great Emancipator came to know a deep sense of shame because he had been a party to this "undignified trickery." The entire course of American history might have been drastically altered had the ungainly new President refused to sanction his unorthodox trip to the seat of government. At any rate, it makes an interesting story, and it happened this way:



PREINAUGURATION TOUR

At four o'clock on the afternoon of February 21, 1861, Lincoln and his retinue of secretaries, bodyguards and miscellaneous personages arrived in Philadelphia from New York. A week before, the special train had left Springfield, Illinois, on a preinauguration tour of the northeastern States. According to schedule, the last stop would be Harrisburg, from which point Lincoln would proceed direct to Washington, via York and Baltimore, on February 23.

However, the famous detective, Allan Pinkerton, employed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, had learned of an alleged plot to assassinate the President-elect when his train arrived in Baltimore. Baltimore, of course, was a hot-bed of anti-Republicanism and large Southern sympathy. Pinkerton discovered that one Fernandina, a Baltimore barber and leader of a secret military society, was prepared to carry out an attempt on the life of Lincoln, and the detective was convinced that such an attempt actually would be made.

While the Presidential train halted at Cincinnati, Buffalo and New York City, Pinkerton warned officials of the danger in Baltimore. Lincoln, who naturally understood the peculiar temper of the Marylanders at this time, knew nothing of these definite warnings until he reached the City of Brotherly Love. There he conferred with Pinkerton in person, and tentatively agreed to a plan concocted by railroad officials to circumvent the possible assassins. The President-elect was inclined to scoff at the suggestion at first, but after Pinkerton's serious explanation he seemed to realize the actual danger.

"TIME FOR SILENCE"

Early the following morning, Washington's Birthday, Lincoln raised the American flag over Independence Hall in a public ceremony. He spoke briefly and earnestly, calling attention to the new star of Kansas — "the dark and bloody ground" — shining bravely in the union of the flag. This was at 6 a.m., and almost immediately afterwards, Lincoln entrained for Harrisburg.

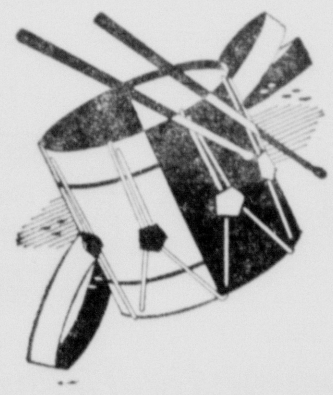
There was a short stop at Lancaster, where a crowd had gathered. Lincoln appeared, but disappointed those who had been expecting a speech. With a droll grin, the new President merely said: "I think the more a man speaks in these days, the less he is understood. As Solomon says, there is a time for all things, and I think the present is a time for silence."

At Harrisburg, the train was met by Governor Andrew Gregg Curtin, State officials and a large body of State militia. Lincoln made a short station speech, then adjourned to the Capitol, where he addressed the Legislature. Later he returned to the Jones House, on the southeastern side of Harrisburg's Market Square, where, in a jumble of luggage, he located his missing gripsack, containing his copy of the Inauguration Address to be delivered March 4.

RETIRES EARLY

Dinner was served at the Jones House at 5:45 o'clock that evening. Lincoln appeared, but retired to his room upstairs about 6 o'clock. During the meal, intimates had been apprised of the change in plans for the trip to Washington. Several of the gentlemen present, including Army officers, were indignant and tried to dissuade Lincoln from going through with it. One proposed that he would get a troop of cavalry and "cut a way through Baltimore."

But the die was cast and all arrangements had been completed. Within a few minutes, Lincoln reappeared downstairs, carrying a soft hat and a folded shawl. The President-elect and Ward Hill Lamon, his confidential advisor, left immediately for the railroad station. No one noticed the abrupt



departure. At the station they boarded a super-special train consisting of one coach and one locomotive. The two men were alone on the train, and Lamon had armed himself with two pistols, two derringers and two large knives. In complete darkness the train left the station, headed for Philadelphia.

Meanwhile, Thomas Scott, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Harrisburg, cut out all telegraph lines leading into the Pennsylvania capital. The service would not be restored until the following morning, when Lincoln would be safe in Washington — they hoped.

MINOR DELAYS

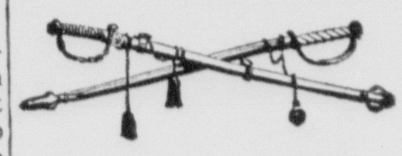
The special train reached Philadelphia at 10 p.m. Lincoln and Lamon were met by railroad officials and the two men then unobstrusively entered the rear coach of the regular New York-Washington express. There were minor delays, but the express reached Baltimore at 3:30 a.m. The city was asleep, the station almost deserted. Carl Sandburg, Lincoln's famous biographer, tells of a drunken loiterer on the station platform singing verse after verse of "Dixie," while the incognito Lincoln listened and smiled.

Nervous strain of the few persons who knew the President-elect was aboard the train was considerably heightened when the express was obliged to stand in Baltimore for more than an hour, waiting for a connecting train from the West. However, the time passed without incident and Lincoln was safely hidden in a sleeping berth.

"PLUMS DELIVERED"

At 6 a.m., February 24, 1861, Abraham Lincoln arrived in Washington — secretly, but safely. Within an hour, Superintendent Scott, at Harrisburg, had received the welcome code message: "Plums Delivered Nuts Safely," and before the day was over the country knew of the simple hoax that had averted possible tragedy at Baltimore.

Unfortunately, the hostile press unleashed a barrage of "scornful cowardice" to the new President.



All sorts of wild stories sprung up concerning the simple maneuver, and all of them were highly uncomplimentary. As a result, Abraham Lincoln regretted that night ride for the rest of his tragically-short life.

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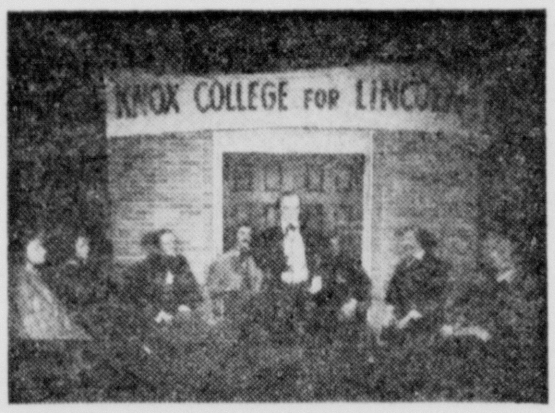
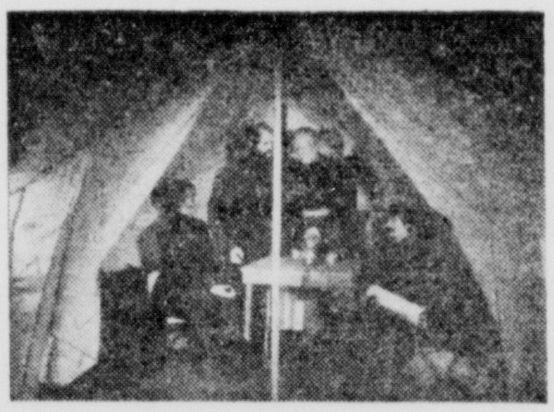
Panoramic tableau with more than 80 figures in an audio-visual presentation of the three-day battle of Gettysburg. Just one of the many scenes presented in the new Gettysburg National Civil War Wax Museum.

CONFEDERATE GENERALS — This tableau portrays, left to right, General Earl Van Dorn, General A. P. Hill, General John B. Hood, and General Stand Waite.



LINCOLN - DOUGLAS DEBATE, scene shows Stephen A. Douglas (standing) with Abraham Lincoln seated at the far right during their historical political debates during the presidential campaign.



UNION GENERALS—This tableau portrays, left to right, General Joseph Hooker, General Ambrose E. Burnside, General Winfield Scott and General George B. McClellan.

Admission: ADULTS 80c • CHILDREN 6 to 12 50c
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The National Civil War

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Correspondents Reveal Many Touching Scenes, Incidents Of Civil War Engagements

WE FIND in the letters of army correspondents, writing from Gettysburg, many interesting and touching scenes and incidents of the late terrible battles:

THE LOSSES

The Eleventh corps lost in killed, wounded and missing, 4,060 men. The First corps' loss foots up nearly 6,000. The Twelfth corps lost, in killed and wounded, 973, missing 242; 17 officers killed, and 43 wounded. One regiment, the 2d Massachusetts, in Slocum's corps, lost 11 officers in a charge, yet when this division was repulsed, the regiment fell back in perfect order and each soldier in his place.

Sharpshooting has become a serious service in battle. Three hundred men from our brigade were shot in the rifle-pits on Friday by a half dozen of the enemy's sharpshooters concealed in a brick house in the suburbs of Gettysburg. The house might have been destroyed, but in doing this many others in the town would have been damaged; it is a question, however, whether the whole town is worth the lives it cost to save it.

The 2d brigade of the 3d division, second corps, numbering 2,500 men, lost half its numbers in battle, and the 2d brigade, 2d division of the same corps, in the last charge of the enemy on Friday evening, captured from the enemy double their own number in prisoners; including Gen. Armistead and five battle flags, all within 35 paces of the second corps' batteries.

ZOUAVES IN ACTION

The losses in the Philadelphia brigades are, in officers killed and wounded 45, and enlisted men 482. Among the wounded officers is Col. Baxter, of the seventy-first Regiment, and among the killed is the gallant Col. O'Kane, of the Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiment.

In the battle of July 3, the old California the 69th (Irish) and the Fire Zouaves (Pennsylvania troops) were in action. The 71st or California regiment lost nine officers of fifteen taken in, and one hundred and one out of two hundred and forty-six enlisted men. The 69th and 71st were on the extreme front, and, in proportion, their members suffered the worst.

BAYONET FIGHTING

It was from a bayonet thrust that Colonel Jefferds fell. It was in the thickest of the fight. A rebel officer had seized the regimental colors. Colonel Jefferds shot the rebel officer dead with his revolver, took the colors in his own hand, reared them aloft, and cried out, "Rally round the flag, boys." A rebel bayonet pierced his vitals and he fell dead, his hand still firmly clutching the flag-staff. The man at whose hands he lost his life a moment after lay gasping in death. A bullet from Major Hall's revolver had entered his brain.

Conspicuous for gallantry in this hand-to-hand conflict was Captain Robinson. He killed six rebels with his navy revolver, and was then one of other officers to snatch the musket and cartridge box of a dead soldier and kill others. His fate is not known. He was not seen after the battle, and the presumption is that he was one among the many taken prisoners.

General Sykes' old division, Brigadier General Ayres commanding, came to the rescue of the 1st Division. A few moments more and our left must inevitably have been turned. Our men knew that the regulars were to come to their support in case of an attempt to drive or flank them, which desperate attempt, as I have already stated was made, and that, too, with a determined spirit and persistence, seldom equaled in any battle.

"DON'T YIELD"

Our brave boys well knew the value of the position. This division fought with an undaunted determination, and the wounded fell by scores. It would not do to fall back. The fortunes of the day depended on their standing. "Don't yield an inch, boys," he cried out, in clear clarion tones, brandishing his sword, with resolute determination to stand by them. — He was brave to rashness. The ground was wooded and rocky, some of the rocks eight and ten feet above the ground. Mounting on one of these rocks, he had only time to repeat his order to stand firm, when a rebel Minie ball pierced his left thigh, shattering the left joint and compelling his removal and an end to his gallantry.

The Pennsylvania Reserves have always fought well. They fought today more than well. Defending the State of their nativity not only inspired the men with extra courage, but many lived in Gettysburg and about here, and with them it was a fight in reality for their hearths and firesides. Over the heads of their helpless wives and children were passing murderous shells of the rebel invaders.

"SHOWED NO FEAR"

At any moment these shells might fall into their midst, carrying horror and death in their track. Is it to be wondered at that they climbed in the manner they did the rugged ascent of Rock Hill — that they showed no fear of the rebels — that they drove the enemy from the hill, and kept them at bay? And they did keep them at bay, and, by aid of two of our batteries planted on the summit of the hill, are still doing so.

The record of the third corps shows numberless chief officers sacrificed in this fierce encounter, witnessing the desperation with which it was fought. Out of this little corps nearly 3,000 men were placed hors de combat in this short engagement.

The gallant Birney was twice struck by the bullets of the enemy though happily but slightly injured. It is but proper to mention that this single action saved us the day.

VETERANS OF the Civil War enjoy "chow" during the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg at Gettysburg in 1913.

The battle of Gettysburg! I am told that it commenced on the first of July, a mile north of the town, between two weak brigades of infantry and some doomed artillery, and the whole force of the rebel army. Among other costs of this error was the death of Reynolds. Its value was priceless, however, though priceless was the young and the old blood with which it was bought. The error put us on the defensive, and gave us the choice of position, from the moment that our artillery and infantry rolled back through the main street of Gettysburg and rolled out of the town to the circle of eminences south of it. We were not to attack but to be attacked. The risks, the difficulties and the disadvantages of the coming battle were the enemy's. Ours were the heights for artillery; ours the short, inside lines for maneuvering and reinforcing; ours the cover of stonewalls, fences, and the crests of hills. The ground upon which we were driven to accept battle was wonderfully favorable to us. A popular description of it would be to say that it was in form an elongated and somewhat sharpened horse-shoe, with the toe to Gettysburg and the heel to the south.

Lee's plan of battle was simple. He massed his troops upon the east side of this shoe of position, and thundered on it obstinately to break it.

The shelling of our batteries from the nearest overlooking hill, and the unflinching courage and complete discipline of the Army of the Potomac repelled the attack. It was renewed at the point of the shoe — renewed desperately at the southwest heel — renewed on the western side, with an effort consecrated to succeed by Ewell's earnest oaths, and on which the fate of the invasion of Pennsylvania was fully put at stake. Only a perfect infantry, and an artillery educated in the midst of charges of hostile brigades, could possibly have sustained this assualt. Hancock's corps did sustain it, and has covered itself with immortal honors, by its constancy and courage. The total wreck of Cushing's battery — the list of its killed and wounded — the losses of officers, men and horses Cowen sustained, and the marvelous outspread upon the board of death of dead soldiers and dead animals — of dead soliers in blue, and dead soldiers in gray — more marvelous to me than anything I have ever seen in war — are a ghastly and shocking testimony to the terrible fight of the 2d Corps, that none will gainsay. That corps will ever have the distinction of breaking the pride and power of the rebel invasion.

Then there was a lull, and we knew that the rebel infantry was charging. And splendidly they did the work — the highest and severest test of the stuff that soldiers are made of. Hill's division, in line of battle, came first, on the double quick, their muskets at the "right-shoulder-shift." — Longstreet's came as the support, at the usual distance, with war-cries and a savage insolence as yet untutored by defeat. They rushed in perfect order across the open field, up to the very muzzles of the guns, which tore lanes through them as they came. But they met men who were their equals in spirit, and their superiors in tenacity. There never was better fighting since Thermopylae than was done yesterday by our infantry and artillery. The rebels were over our defences. They had cleaned cannoniers and horses from one of the guns, and were whirling it around to use upon us. The bayonet drove them back. But so hard pressed was this brave infantry that at one time, from the exhaustion of their ammunition, every battery upon the principal crest of attack was silent, except Crowen's. His service of grape and canister was awful. It enabled our line, outnumbered two to one, first to beat back Longstreet, and then to charge upon him, and take a great number of his men and himself prisoners. Strange sight!

CHARGE FAILS

So terrible was our musketry and artillery fire, that when Armistead's brigade was checked in its charge, and stood reeling, all of its men dropped their muskets, and crawled on their hands and knees, underneath the stream of shot, till close to our troops, where they made signs of surrendering. They passed through our ranks scarcely noticed, and slowly went down the slope to the road in the rear.

Before they got there the grand charge of Ewell, solemnly sworn to and carefully prepared, had failed.

Our losses, as today reported semi-officially, foot up seventeen thousand killed, wounded and missing. The Third corps loses forty-four hundred; the Fifth corps, two thousand three hundred and forty-nine; the Twelfth corps, seven hundred and fifty; the Second corps, four thousand eight hundred. The balance I have not yet obtained.

About two thirds of the burial parties sent out to bury the rebel dead have made returns. The number reported by them is thus far twenty-six hundred and eighty. The total cannot fall under three thousand five hundred, not including those of Wednesday's fight, which the enemy himself buried.

The Compiler July 14, 1868

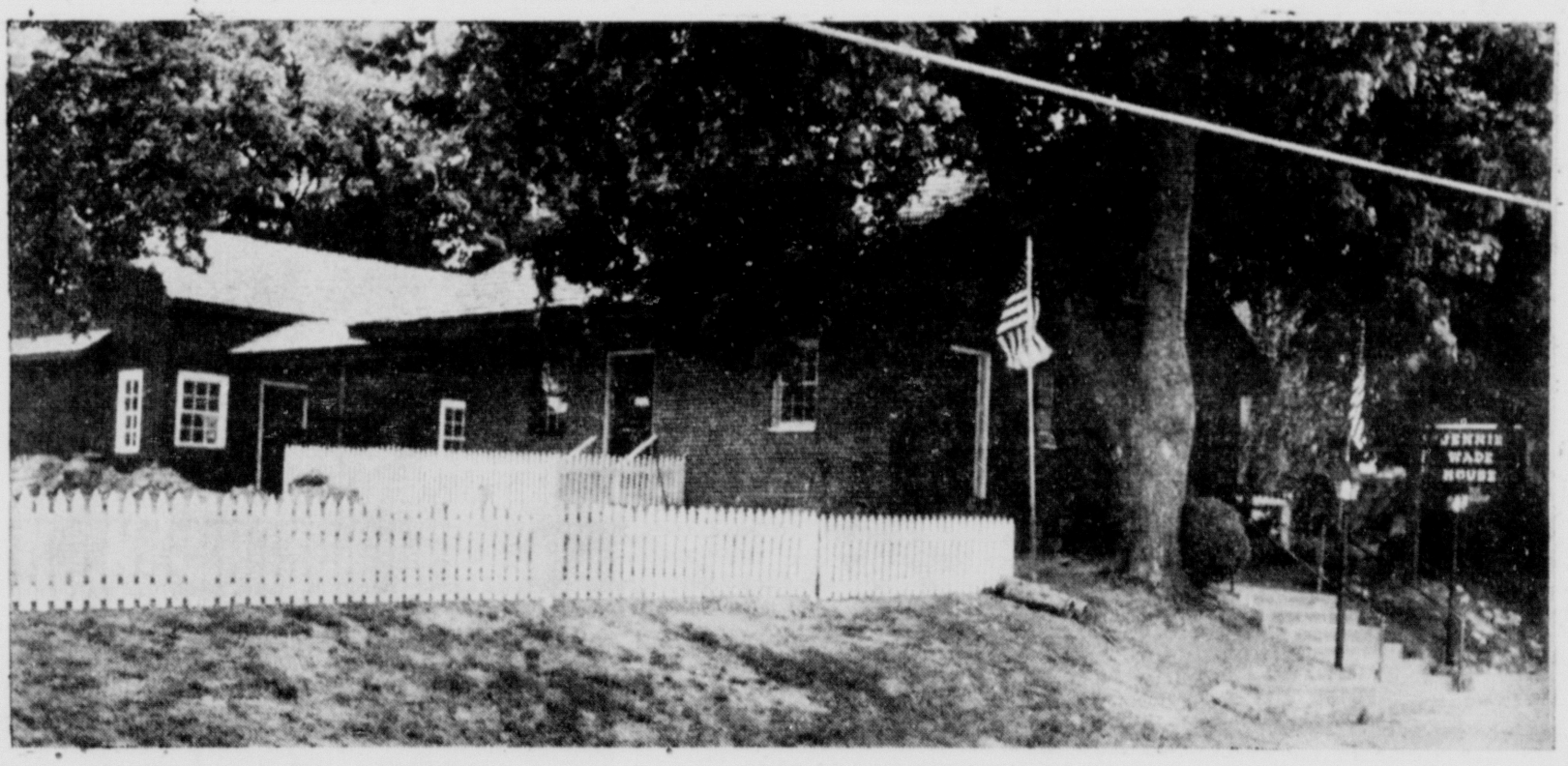
THIS MEMORIAL was erected to the memory of the Gettysburg College students who volunteered to serve in the Civil War and were mustered into service just before the Battle of Gettysburg.

It was here that the only Gettysburg resident was killed while the town of Gettysburg was riddled from the shot of the contending forces which fought around it.

Now—100 years later, the fatal bullet hole and many more are still exposed. The Jennie Wade House is presenting to the public the ultimate in Civil War Histology.

JENNIE WADE HOUSE AND MUSEUM

Hear the re-enactment of the Three-day Battle of Gettysburg and story about Jennie Wade as related by her Mother, Mrs. Wade



You can revisit the actual life at Gettysburg at the time of the Battle by visiting the Jennie Wade House and Museum where you will find the only House in Gettysburg furnished as it was 100 years ago —the same authentic furnishings. You can drink the same water from the same pump . . . as the Jennie Wade House beckons you into its eighteenth century atmosphere. Everything that comes under the heading of the Civil War at Gettysburg is on display.

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Fort Sumter Falls; Flag Of Truce On Ramparts; Gallant Band Of Union Troops Forced To Surrender

PARTICULARS OF the Surrender — Condition of Fort Sumter — No Parley Allowed — Fight or Surrender.

Charleston, April 13, midnight: Hostilities have for the present ceased, and the victory belongs to South Carolina. With the display of a flag of truce on the ramparts of Fort Sumter, at half past 1 o'clock, the firing ceased, and an unconditional surrender was made.

The Carolinians had no idea that the fight was at an end. Soon after the flag staff of Fort Sumter was shot away, Col. Wigfall, aid to Gen. Beauregard, at his commander's request, went to Sumter with a white flag to offer assistance in extinguishing the flames. He approached the burning fortress from Morris Island, and while the firing was raging on all sides, effected a landing at Sumter. He approached a port hole, and was met by Major Anderson, who informed him that he had just displayed a white flag, but the firing from the Carolina batteries was kept up nevertheless.

HAUL DOWN FLAG

Colonel Wigfall replied that Major Anderson must haul down the American Flag — no parley would be granted — "surrender or fight was the word!"

Maj. Anderson then hauled down his flag, and displayed only the flag of truce. All firing instantly ceased, and two others of Gen. Beauregard's staff, ex-Senator Chestnut and ex-Governor Manning, then proceed in a boat, and stipulated with the Major that his surrender should be unconditional for the present, subject to the terms to be arranged with Gen. Beauregard.

Major Anderson, at his own request, was allowed to remain with his men in actual possession of the fort, whilst Messrs. Chestnut and Manning came over to the city, accompanied by a number of the Palmetto Guards, bearing the colors of his company. These were met on the pier by hundreds of citizens and as they marched up the streets to the general's guarters, the crowd was swelled to thousands, shouts rent the air and the warmest joy was manifested on account of the welcome tidings.

REMOVE GARRISON

After the surrender a boat with an officer and men, was sent from one of the four ships in the offing to Gen. Simons, commanding on Morris Island, with the request that a merchant ship or one of the vessels of the United States be allowed to enter and take off the commander and garrison of Sumter.

General Simons replied that if no hostilities were attempted during the night, and no effort was made to reinforce or retake Sumter, he would give an answer at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The officer signified that he was satisfied with this, and returned to the ship.

Visit to Sumter — Your correspondent accompanied the officers of Gen. Beauregard's staff on a visit to Sumter this evening — None but the officers, however, were allowed to land or enter the Fort. They went down in a steamer and carried three fire engines for the purpose of putting out the flames. The fire had, however, been previously extinguished by the exertions of Major Anderson and his men.

TROOPS EXHAUSTED

Condition of Sumter — The officers reported that Major Anderson had been compelled to surrender because his quarters and barracks were destroyed, and he had no hope of reinforcement. The fleet lay idly by during thirty hours, and either could not or would not help him. Besides, his men were prostrated from over exertion. There were but five of them hurt, four of them badly, and one, it is thought, mortally, but the rest were worn out.

The explosions that were heard and seen from the city in the morning were caused by the bursting of loaden shells. These were ignited by the fire, and could not be removed quick enough. The fire in the barracks was caused by the quantities of hot shot poured in from Fort Moultrie.

Within Fort Sumter everything but the casemates is in utter ruin. The whole interior looks like a blackened mass of ruins. Many of the guns are dismounted and the side opposite the iron battery of Cummings Point is hardest dealt with.

MOULTRIE DAMAGED

The rifled cannon from this point played great havoc with Sumter. The wall looks like a honeycomb and near the top is a breach that a cart might pass through. The side opposite Moultrie is honeycombed extensively, as is that opposite the floating battery.

Fort Moultrie is badly damaged. The officers' quarters and barracks are torn to pieces. The frame houses on the island are riddled with shot, and in many instances whole sides of houses are torn out. The fire in Sumter was put out and rekindled three times during the day.

Dr. Crawford, the surgeon of Fort Sumter, was slightly wounded in the face.

It is a positive, but singular fact, that none of the Carolinians were injured.

During the fire, when Major Anderson's flag staff was shot away, a boat put off from Morris Island, carrying another American flag for him to fight under — a noteworthy instance of the honor and chivalry of the South Carolina seceders and their admiration for a brave man.

FEARED SUFFOCATION

During the raging of the flames in Fort Sumter, the officers and soldiers were obliged to lie on their faces in the casemates to prevent suffocation.

Major Anderson expressed himself much pleased that no lives had been sacrificed, and says that to Providence alone is to be attributed the bloodless victory. He compliments the firing of the Carolinians, and the large number of exploded shells lying around attest their effectiveness.

The number of soldiers in the fort was about seventy, besides twenty-five workmen, who assisted at the guns. His stock of provisions was almost exhausted, however. He would have been starved out in two more days.

The entrance to the fort is mined, and the South Carolina officers who visited it after the surrender were told to be careful, on account of the heat, lest it should explode.

The scene in the city after the raising of the flag of truce and the surrender is indescribable; the people were perfectly wild. Men on horseback rode through the streets proclaiming the news amid the greatest enthusiasm.

The Compiler April 20, 1861

A TRIO of Civil War veterans pose for an informal photograph during the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in Gettysburg in 1913.

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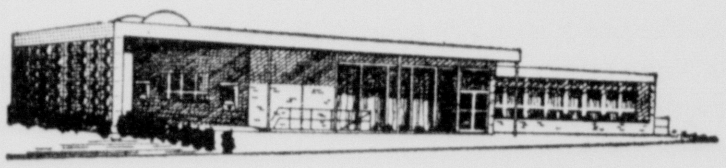

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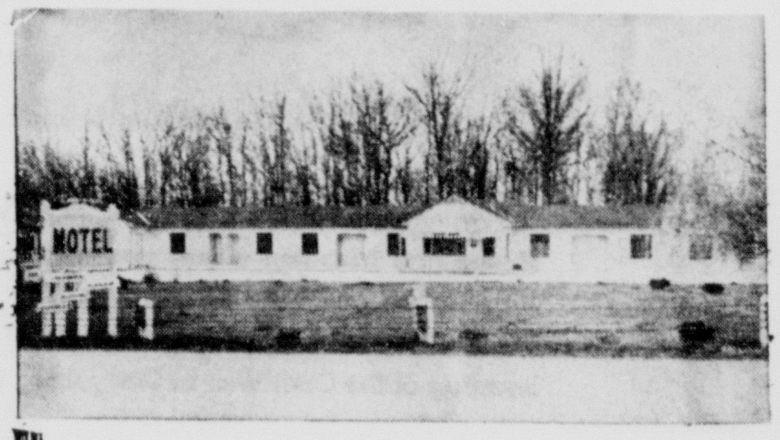

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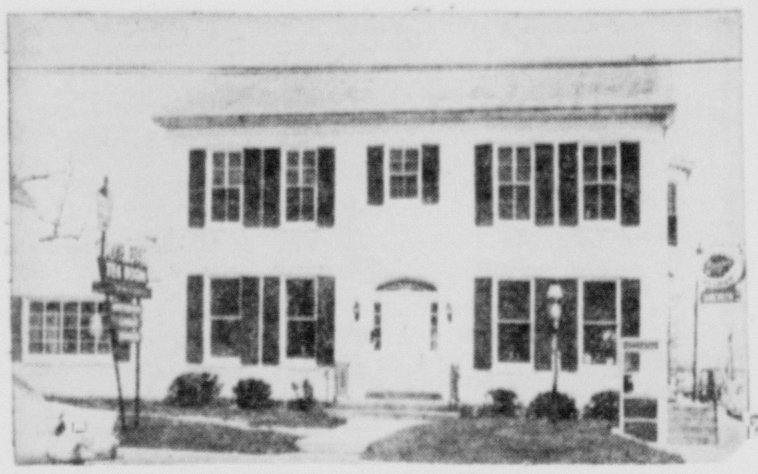

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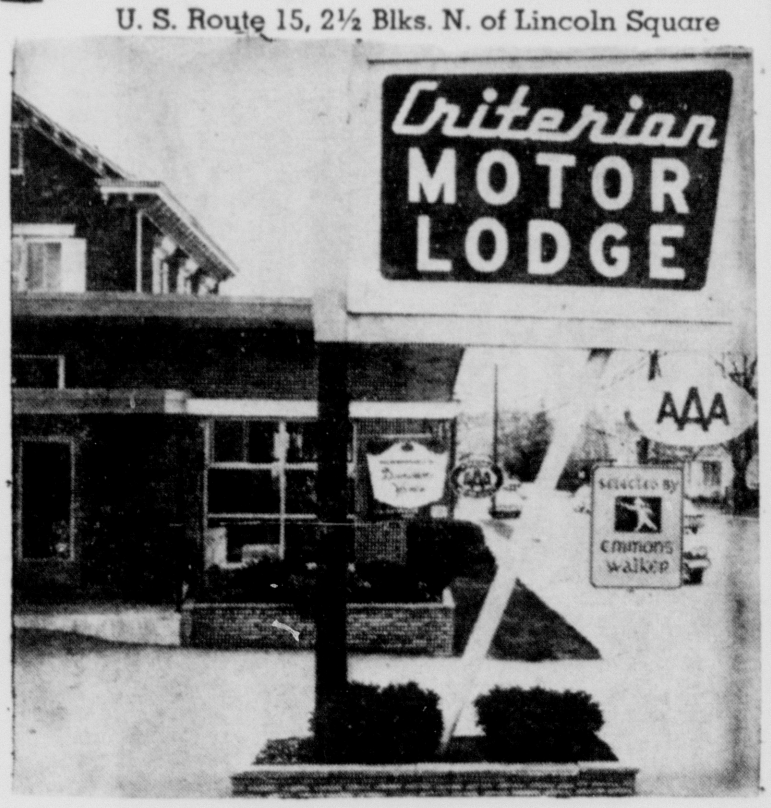

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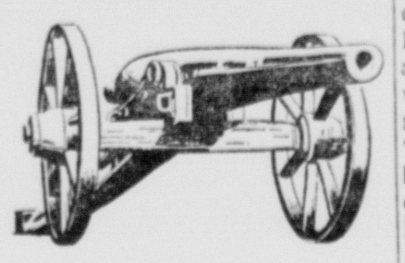
French Mary: So-called Heroine Of Civil Was Reunited With Her Husband At Gettysburg

THE FOLLOWING sketch of another heroine, who, it is claimed was a participant in the battle of Gettysburg is taken from Colonel R. G. Carter's "Four Brothers in Blue," who quotes from an article in the "World," as follows:

"The remarkable history of a woman who received official recognition for bravery on the battlefield has just been closed by the petition of Mary Leonard for divorce from her husband, Richard Leonard whom she married thirty-four years ago.

"August 24, 1834, there was born in Brest, France, a girl whose father was a full-blooded Turk. Her mother was French. When she was ten years old her father was beheaded. The shock of his death killed the mother of the child, and the little one when fifteen was brought to America.



Five years later she married Bernardo Tebe in Philadelphia. (The name Tebe is listed by Bates in his history of the Twenty-seventh, company I as Bernard Tape, mustered in June 1, 1861, mustered out June 11, 1864.)

WENT TO WAR

"Tebe wonted to leave his wife at home to manage the small tailor shop, but she refused to stay and went out with the regiment as a vivandiere.

"Her uniform was similar to that of the women who followed the eagles of France. She wore a blue zouave jacket, a short skirt trimmed with red braid, which reached to just below the knees, and red trousers over a pair of boots. She wore a man's sailor hat turned down.

"She purchased a store of tobacco, cigars, hams and other things not issued by the government and sold them to the soldiers. She also did a thriving trade selling contraband whiskey.

"She was under fire thirteen times. She was in the first battle of Bull Run, witnessed the slaughter at Fair Oaks and campaigned with McClellan near Richmond. When the regiment was not in action she cooked, washed and mended for the men.

DREW SOLDIER'S PAY

"She drew the pay of a soldier and was allowed 25 cents per day extra for hospital and headquarters services making her pay $21.45 per month for over two years. Then some friction in the Paymaster's Department about the enlistment of a woman stopped her pay, but did not dampen her patriotism. She continued selling goods to the soldiers and $5 per pint for whiskey was not an unusual price.

"One night some soldiers, among whom was her husband, broke into the vivandiere's tent and stole $1,600. The men were afterwards punished, but she refused to have anything to do with her husband and quit the regiment despite the pleadings of Colonel Einstein, who asked her to stay until the regiment was reviewed by General McClellan, who was told the circumstances and requested her to stay, but her indignation was so great that she left and went back to Philadelphia.

"When the One Hundred and Fourteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers regiment was organized in Philadelphia by Charles T. Collis, he prevailed upon her to go with the regiment.

WOUNDED IN ANKLE

"At the battle of Fredericksburg she received a bullet in her left ankle. After this battle she was called before the brigade and General Phil Kearney gave her a medal.

"The medal is in the form of a Maltese cross and was constantly worn by her on her breast. She was presented with a silver cup by Lieut.-Col. Spanish of the One Hundred and Fourteenth. Another treasured possession was a letter from Colonel Collis dated Dec. 21, 1862, thanking her for bravery at Fredericksburg.

"From the time she left the Twenty-seventh and went back to the seat of war she had not heard from her husband Tebe. About 4 o'clock one morning during the Gettysburg slaughter a soldier crawled into the lines of the One Hundred and Fourteenth and asked for 'French Mary,' as the woman was called. He said a member of his regiment the Twenty-Seventh, which was nearby, was dying and begging his comrades to bring 'French Mary' to him. With bullets flying around her, she found the man and recognized her husband. He died in her arms.

"After dragging her husband's body out of the range of the fire, she saw that it was buried and then went back to her regiment.

MARRIES ORDERLY

"Colonel Collis' young orderly fell in love with her, proposed and was accepted. They were married by the chaplain at Culpeper, Va., and the ceremony was interrupted by sharp orders to move, and they failed to get a marriage certificate. She remained with the regiment until her husband was mustered out. The couple then loved to Pittsburgh, Pa., where another marriage ceremony was performed and a certificate was given accordingly to the request of 'French Mary.' With the money she had saved she opened a small store. She sometime later left her husband she had married on the battlefield and spent her remaining days with friends."

Note: Colonel R. G. Carter served as a private in Company H, Twenty-second Massachusetts Volunteer infantry in the Battle of Gettysburg. He has frequently been a visitor here. He attended the 50th anniversary in 1913, but since that time he has answered the last roll-call.

The story of "French Mary" as quoted above from the New York World by Colonel Carter is not a fiction, although it does not wholly agree with Bates record as already noted.

The Compiler
October 16, 1937

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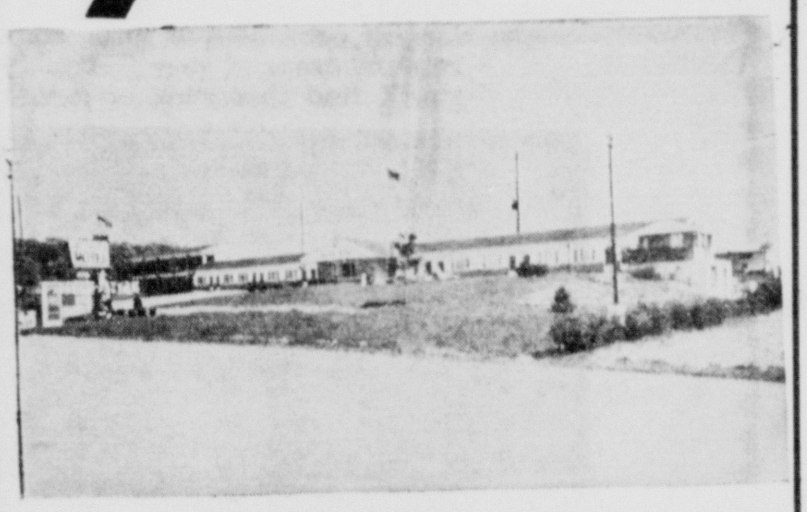

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—See Our Talking Birds—

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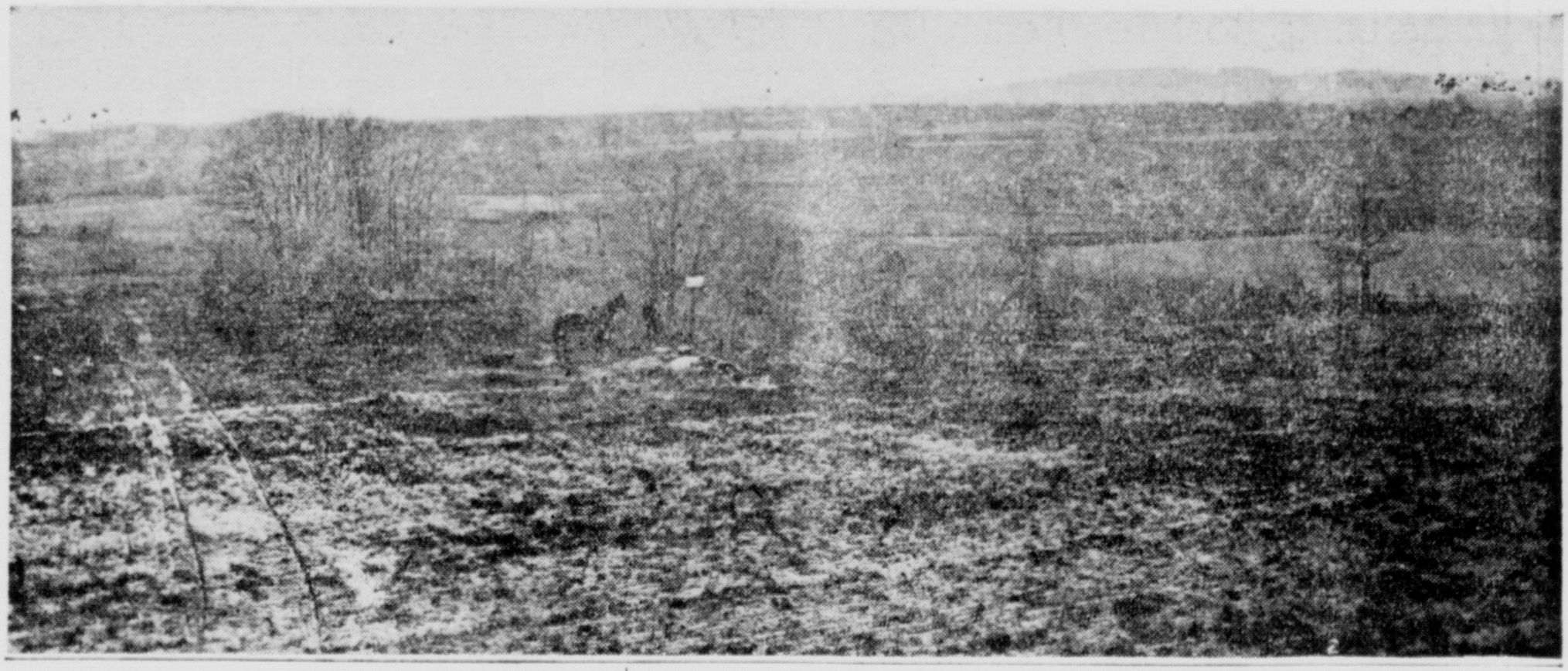
High Water Mark Of The Rebellion In 1863



Brother Captured Brother July 1, 1863 Here

THE STORY of brother fighting against brother in the Civil War was exemplified by two German natives north of town in the Oak Ridge area on July 1, 1863.

Cpl. Rudolph Schwarz, of Company B, 45th New York regiment, was busy that noon rounding up confederate prisoner captured by his company. Suddenly, other members of the company were startled to see the corporal and a Confederate embrace. They soon learned the prisoner was Cpl. Schwarz's brother — neither had seen the other from the time they left Germany a number of years before until they met on the battlefield here.

The story had an unhappy ending. Cpl. Schwarz was killed in the battle. His brother, who had been taken prisoner by the corporal, survived.

CAPTURE 4,000

The 45th was one of a number of Union outfits which suffered heavy casualities during the fighton the afternoon of July 1, 1863, when some retreating Union troops had to fight their way through Confederate forces to complete their retreat to Cemetery Ridge. Nearly 4,000 Union troops were captured during the period when the 11th Corps, fighting north of Gettysburg, and the 1st Corps, fighting west of the town, both fell back almost simultaneously. The Confederates followed both units and some of the Union troops retreating from the north found their way blocked by Confederates entering the town from the west.

The 45th New York, one of the regiments under Brig. Gen. George A. Schimmelfennig in the Third Division of the 11th Corps, lost 224 men during the fighting, including 178 captured, most of them during the confused engagement in the town.

Made up largely of German speaking immigrants the 45th began the day with much success.

ARRIVE FROM NORTH

Arriving along the Mummasburg road north of Gettysburg about 11:30 a.m., they worked their way up Oak Ridge and captured about 300 Confederates. As they were sending them to the rear, Iverson's North Carolina brigade attacked them. After a stiff fight they captured more prisoners. When they found the other troops falling back they retired to the Gettysburg College buildings where [illegible]

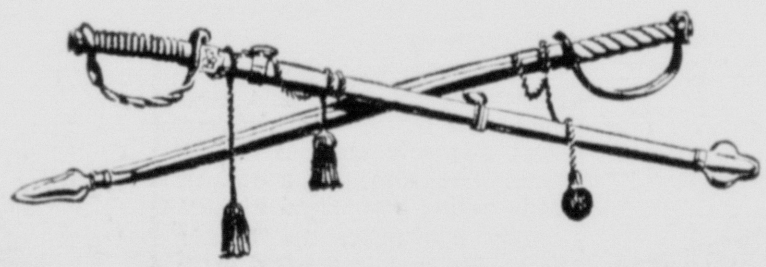
600 or more prisoners. Ordered to continue to retreat to Cemetery Ridge, they began to move slowly south on Washington St., pursued equally slowly by Confederates.

At Chambersburg St. they found they were being fired upon from the rear and from the right — by Confederates following the retreating First Corps.

RETREAT THRU ALLEYS

They traveled one more block to W. Middle St. when they ran into a heavier concentration of Confederates coming in from the West. Then, according to their

(On Page 11)

Bender's  **Gettysburg**

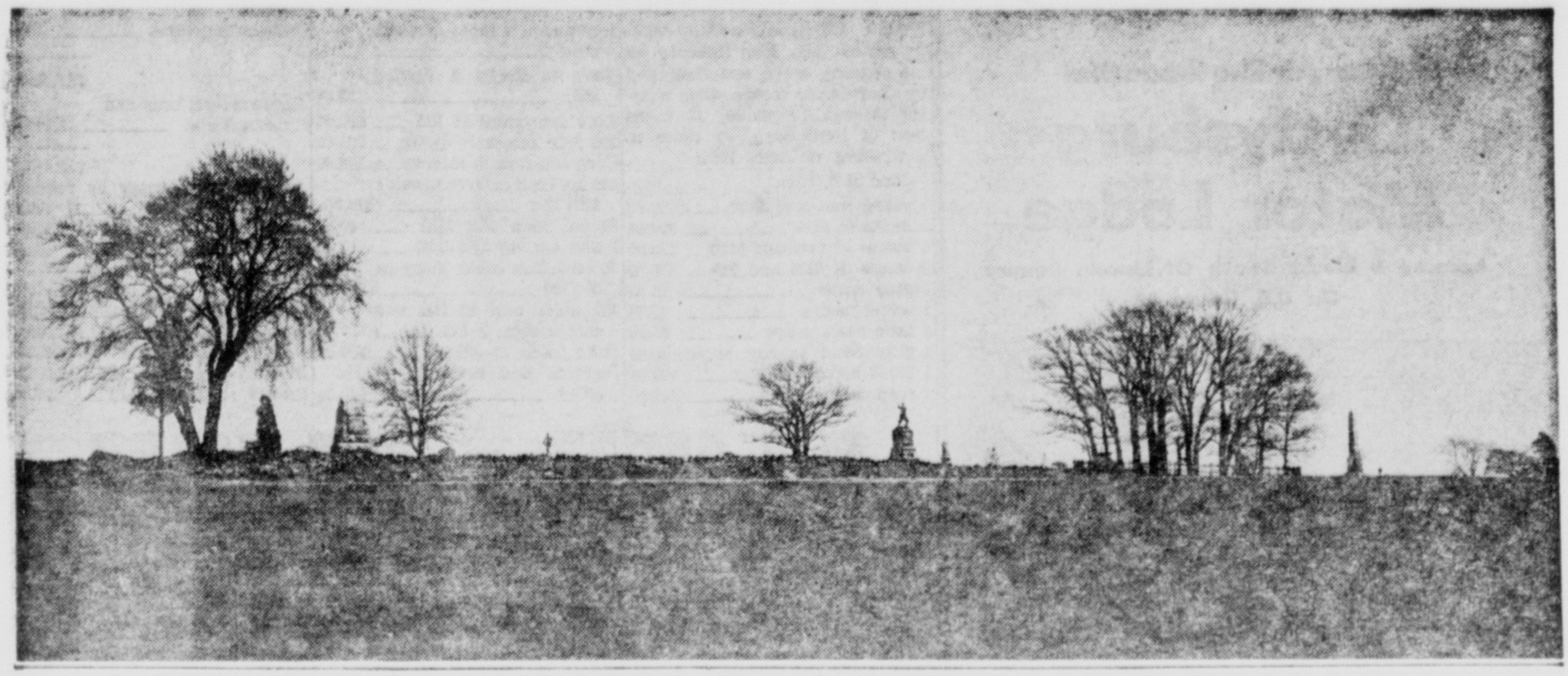
When you visit Gettysburg, be sure to plan a visit with us. Here, you can select from one of the largest collections of gifts, souvenirs, Civil War relics, novelties and cards in the area. Choose a remembrance of your Gettysburg vacation or a gift for someone back home. In our Card Shop you'll find thousands of delightful Hallmark cards for all occasions.

This building was built in 1842 and housed a Dry Goods store during the Civil War

BENDER'S GIFT and CARD SHOP

Located on Lincoln Square in the Heart of Historic Gettysburg

High Water Mark Of The Rebellion In 1962



Brother Captured Brother July 1, 1863 Here

(Continued From Page 10)

regimental historian:

"Major Koch, at the head of the regiment, was with many others wounded, and the regiment turned back and entered Chambersburg street and passed through the alleys on each side of the Lutheran Church, over the fences to Cemetery Hill with the regimental battle flags saved; but the four right companies and portions of other companies forming the rear now also came under fire from the market place (likewise in possession of the enemy).

"The four companies' rear faced against the enemy each way, holding them at bay. Meanwhile Lt. H. Ahlert had taken possession of some houses near the Eagle Hotel into which we all retreated, covering the Lutheran Church opposite. Being assisted by many soldiers of other regiments of the First and Eleventh Corps we broke down the fences in the yards and Captain Dietz gained more houses up to an alley near the market place, occupying windows, barns and alleyways, from which the enemy was continually harassed and several attempts of the enemy to dislodge us were repelled successfully.

FACED HEAVY ODDS

"Repeated demands to surrender were refused until towards sundown when Captain Francis Irsch was invited, after a parley, to come out under safe conduct and see the hopelessness of further defense, which being accepted, he was taken to the market place where a brigade of infantry and a battery were drawn up. Baltimore street, up to the base of Cemetery Hill, was filled with Confederate troops; the eastern and western outskirts were full of the enemy and the fields in front of the town were massed with infantry and artillery and no Federals in sight, excepting such as having taken refuge in cellars and houses were brought out as prisoners.

"Upon returning and reporting what he saw, Captain Irsch, with other officers, ordered their men to destroy their arms and ammunition and throw them into the wells, and then all formally surrendered. While being taken to the rear past the college we saw many of our former prisoners free. As we passed the lane near the Mummasburg Road, where we fought during the day, we saw a great many of the enemy's dead and wounded and some of ours.

RECOGNIZED BROTHERS

"A remarkable incident happened (brought to our knowledge as we talked with some of our former prisoners): One of the Confederates, named Schwarz, asked whether his brother, who belonged to our Company "B," was among us. This brought out the fact that the interrogator was among the prisoners taken from McClean's red barn by Companies A and B under Captain Korn and Lt. Lindemeyer.

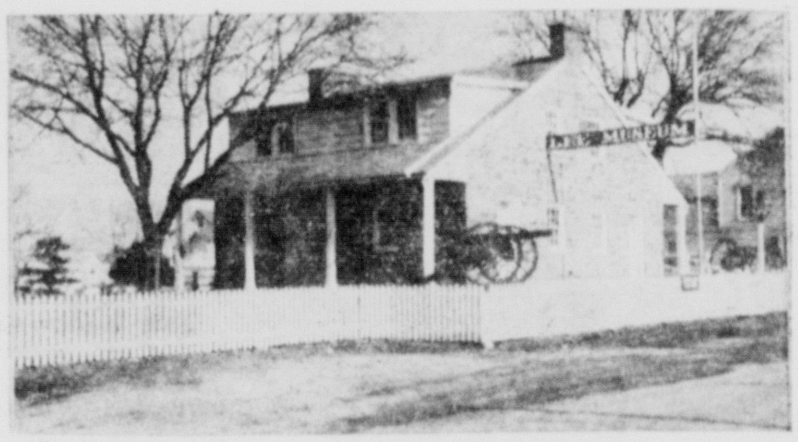
Close to the Heart of Gettysburg

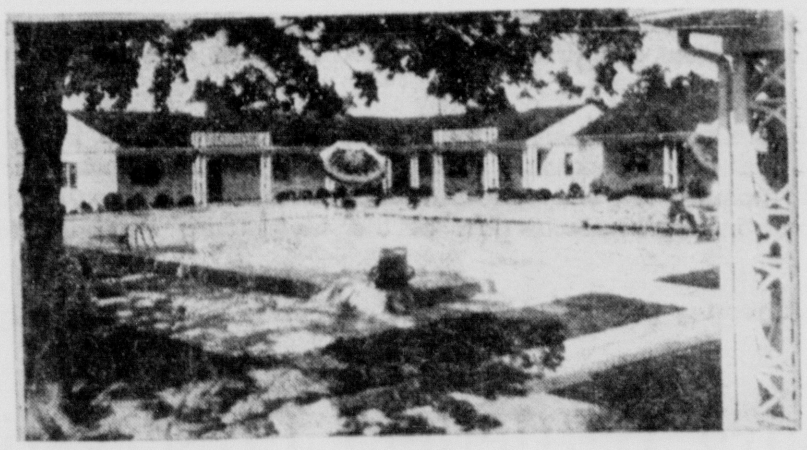
Larson's Motel

QUALITY COURTS

AAA

Excellent accommodations in a new colonial motel located on U. S. 30, eight blocks west of U. S. 15 and the center of Gettysburg. Forty-one large, beautifully furnished rooms with TV, hot water heat and air-conditioning controlled by your personal thermostat. Ceramic tile baths with full size tub and shower. Swimming pool for guests' use. Situated on historic Seminary Ridge next to Gen. R. E. Lee's Headquarters, the motel is convenient to National Park, Battlefield Guides, Museums, center of town, Country Club. Quality Courts United, Duncan Hines and AAA recommended. Phone EDgewood 4-3141.





Be Sure to Visit

Gen. Robert E. Lee's Headquarters

Preserved and established as a museum is the house where General Lee and the officers under his command on July 1, 1863, laid the Confederate plans for waging the historic Battle of Gettysburg. Today, within the walls of this historic landmark, many hundreds of museum pieces await the inspection of interested visitors. No admission is charged for visitation and all are welcome. Open 9 a.m.-9:00 p.m.

Larson's Motel and Lee Museum

Route 30 West—Eight Blocks From Gettysburg's Lincoln Square

For Real Relaxation

Stay At The Beautiful

Gettysburg Motor Lodge

Located 8 Blocks South Of Lincoln Square
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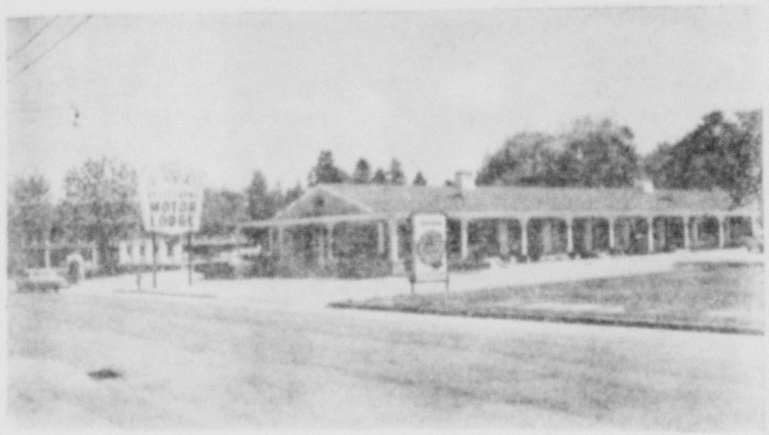

Adjacent To National Cemetery,
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Visitor Center And Across From
Civil War Wax Museum

70 De Luxe Units And
Large Swimming Pool

Restaurants Nearby

Confederates Seized Caledonia Property Worth $13,418 In 1863

COPY OF memorandum written by Hon. John Sweeney on the property taken and destroyed by Confederate troops when passing through Caledonia, 12 miles west of Gettysburg, en route to Gettysburg in June, 1863:

June 23rd, 1863:

6 young mules @ $150	$900.00
8 mules @ $115	920.00
2 horses @ $140 and $130	270.00
2 horses @ $140 and $80	220.00
1 gray horse	75.00
1 sorrel horse	45.00
1 little black horse	65.00
1 gray wood hauling horse	50.00
1 black horse (Bill)	150.00
1 roan mare	115.00
1 top buggy and harness	135.00
1 old black horse	25.00
1 black mare	85.00
1 mosey horse	50.00
1 sorrel	75.00
2 mules @ $75.00 each	150.00
1 black horse	80.00
1 old mare in the mountain	35.00
32 sets wagon harness @ $25	800.00
1 2-horse wagon	50.00
Chain spreaders, single and double trees	150.00
1 bull	35.00
1 cow	25.00
3 hogs, $7.00, $4.00, $4.00	15.00
1 set double harness	30.00
3 sets smith tools and bellows @ $75.00	225.00
Tools in carpenter shop	40.00
Iron and new shoes in smith shop	150.00
Tools in Forge & Rolling Mill	25.00
6,000 lbs. bacon @ 10c	600.00
220 gals. molasses @ 48c	105.00
Corn and feed in feed house	100.00
600 bu. corn in Greenawalt's Mill 85c	510.00
50 bu. Snow Hill Mill	42.50
8 tons old hay @ $10.00	80.00
10 tons iron taken away at @ $120	1,200.00
100 loads coal in the two coal houses @ $15	1,500.00
Store goods in office	150.00
Patterns and furniture in office	250.00
Stoves in empty houses broken	60.00
Stone coal destroyed at R. Mill	25.00
Lumber at Rolling Mill	100.00
Boards and rails burnt	250.00
Grass to amount of 35 tons hay destroyed @ $10	350.00
Charcoal burnt in the mountain	250.00
Lumber burnt at saw mill	100.00
Furnace tools and cutters taken	20.00
Patterns in iron house and furnace burnt	300.00
3 pair platform scales @ $30.00	90.00
18 bbls. tar @ $7.00	126.00
100 locust posts @ 25c	25.00
200 chestnut posts 16c	32.00
6,000 chestnut shingles @ $8.00	48.00
1 pair hay scales	100.00
Scythes, grain cradles, rakes and forks	15.00
	$11,418.00
Hardware patterns and flasks burnt	2,000.00
	$13,418.00

Amount of damage by rebels

Forage house and	$ 300.00
Chaffory Forge	1,150.00
Smith Shop at R. Mill	100.00
	$1,550.00
Rolling Mill	$4,775.00
Forage Coal House	500.00
Bellows House & Bellows	1,400.00
Bloom Forge, etc.	1,465.00
Runout at Forge	100.00
Small Coal House	75.00
Damage to Forge	50.00
Furnace Smith Shop	250.00
Smokehouse	150.00
Iron House	600.00
Office	700.00
Furnace Runout	150.00
Saw Mill	250.00
Runout bellows and wheel	500.00
Furnace bellows and Bellows House	1,475.00
Tin pipes and boxes	100.00
Damage to forbays	150.00
Furnace House	650.00
Bridge House	300.00
Mason Work	200.00
Coal House	250.00
New Water Wheel	100.00
Furnace Wheel Shaft	200.00

THE SOUTH . . . THE NORTH

One Nation All!

YOUR HELP IS NEEDED!

A tour of the Gettysburg Battlefields is a memorable experience for people of all ages. It compels a pause in reverence for those Americans who helped to shape the course of our history and weld a new nation on those three dreadful July days in 1863.

This hallowed battlefield appears very much today as it did then.

Of the 3,400 odd acres which comprise the main theatre of the Battle, only 2,781 are Federally owned. The rest, approximately 700 acres, are privately owned and, while much of it is still in farms as it was then, some of it is for sale. Commercial or residential use to which these inbound areas would be put in that eventuality would be seriously detrimental to the public enjoyment of this sacred Shrine.

The personal contributions received from thousands of visitors and individuals from all over the United States and several foreign countries, and the contributions from thousands of school children have already permitted us to purchase 50 acres in the Devil's Den-Round Top area, title to which has been transferred to the National Park Service. Substantial payments have been made, with funds from the same volunteer sources, on other inbound areas of historical significance.

The need for support is urgent and we solicit your interest and participation. For every contribution of $1.00 or more a deed for a proportionate area of this sacred ground will be presented to you. The deed formally conveys your holdings to the Government of the United States of America "to be held in perpetuity forever by said Government and preserved in good order as a memorial to honor all men who fought on this soil."

GBPA, Box 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

I am enclosing $ _____
to help GBPA buy the lands needed to preserve the Battlefield at Gettysburg in its entirety.

Also please send ____ booklets for my friends

NAME _____

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Contributors are exempt from Federal Income Tax

The Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association (GBPA) is a nonsalaried, nonsectional, nonpolitical Association, incorporated in Pennsylvania in 1959. Its sole purpose is to acquire the threatened inbound lands and to give them in trust to the Federal Government to become part of the Gettysburg National Military Park.

Take part in this worthy project by using the coupon to the left. We truly need your help!

Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association, Inc.

P. O. BOX 1863 GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Lincoln Issues Proclamation Freeing All Slaves Jan. 1, '63

PRESIDENT LINCOLN has issued a Proclamation setting free all the slaves in the States in rebellion on the first of January next. We believe this movement, calculated to have so important a bearing upon the industrial relations of the whole country, to be highly inopportune, and will, we are confident, be questioned by all men not utterly Abolitionized. We annex a few extracts from conservative Republican and Democratic journals:

With our well-known and oft-repeated views respecting the inutility of such proclamations, it can hardly be necessary for us to say that, where we expect no good, we shall be only too happy to find that no harm has been done by the present declaration of the Executive. (From the National Intelligencer.)

President Lincoln is a very Blondin in the art of political balancing. When in his elevated position a portion of the balancing pole is thrown out on the left side, he deftly projects an equal weight of it on the right. Thus he maintains his equilibrium. While he was humoring the radicals in the process of degrading General McClellan, he withheld the proclamation for which they so loudly clamored. When the unrelenting necessities of war compelled him to restore that general to command, he found it necessary to pacify this exacting and meddlesome faction, and he throws a sop to the three-mouthed Cerebus, in the shape of a new proclamation.

FEAR GREAT ARMIES

This new proclamation really amounts to little. The President proclaims, in substance, that on the first of next January he will issue still another proclamation, putting in force the main provisions of the confiscation act. It is unbecoming the dignity of a great government to make such menaces as to what it will thereafter do in territory of which a powerful armed foe disputes the jurisdiction. If, on the first of next January, the war is substantially ended, there would be some reason in giving the insurgents their election between a submission and civil penalties. But they will laugh such offers to scorn so long as they can confront us with great armies.

That part of the proclamation which relates to slaves coming within our lines is particularly weak. The law is the same that it was several months ago. If a proclamation on this point is necessary, why was it so long delayed? (From the New York World.)

Mr. Lincoln has yielded to the radical pressure and issued a proclamation. It is on the whole, a curious document. We have no inclination today to discuss its wisdom, or the probabilities of the effect it will produce in rebeldom. We have only anticipation of evil from it, and we regard it, as will an immense majority of the people of the North, with profound regret. (From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.)

CALLED "UNWISE"

This unwise, unconstitutional and impolitic movement on the part of President Lincoln has cast a deep gloom over the spirits of all the real friends of the Union and the Constitution. They see in it the settled determination of the President to cast away the last vestiges of Constitutional obligations by which he has hitherto professed to be guided and plunge boldly and madly into the boundless ocean of Abolition fanaticism by which he is surrounded.

He has yielded to the counsels of Sumner and Wilson and Lovejoy and Stevens, and proclaimed as a part of the laws of the nation, enactments which have been declared unconstitutional, and pronounced mischievous to the

last degree, not only by Democrats, but also by such loyal and conservative statesmen as Senator Cowen, of this State, and others of equal learning, patriotism, loyalty and devotion to the Union, and the Constitution.

And what position does the President now occupy in the estimation of all loyal and conservative citizens?

Instead of being the protector and defender of the Constitution, and therefore qualified from that high point to demand in the name of the Constitution that all men shall obey that great chart of the people's liberties — the nation's life — he has placed himself on an equality with the infractors of that instrument, and is, like them, amenable to a nation's justice. And in this matter President Lincoln has not acted without full knowledge as to what effect it will have upon the Union cause. He knows that the passage of such acts as these which are now officially proclaimed, and the army ordered to enforce at the point of the bayonet, linked with his Border State emancipation seleme, drove the Federal forces out of Kentucky and Tennessee, and added thousands of troops to the rebel army before Richmond.

ABOLITION MANIFESTO

All these things are known to the President, and yet in the very moment when the tide of war is turning in favor of the Union forces, he again issues an ultra Abolition manifesto, to disgust the army, dispirit the friends of the Union in the free States, destroy those that remain in the slave States, and give fresh hope, courage and endurance to the rebels in arms against the Federal authority.

But we have no space to follow the matter further today. That task is for a near future, when we shall show how, and to what an alarming extent, President Lincoln has violated that Constition which he is sworn to uphold, defend and protect, and the evil consequences which must inevitably follow the proclamation just issued. In the meantime we implore the conservative men of the nation to present a united front to that flood-tide of fanaticism and disregard of the Constitution rights of American citizens which this proclamation of the President will pour over the land. The danger is imminent when President Lincoln can deliberately publish such a proclamation as that to which we have referred. (From the Constitutional Union.)

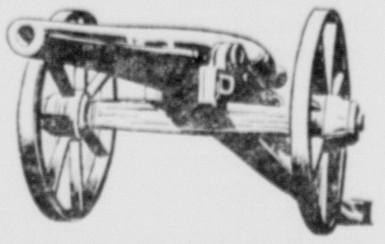
"YIELDED TO PRESSURE"

The President has yielded to the Abolition pressure, and issued a proclamation declaring that on the first of January, 1863, all the slaves in States then in rebeliion, or in any "designated part of a State," "shall be then, thenceforward and forever free," and the government of the United States "will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

Greely, Sumner & Co. have triumphed. Abolition is rampant in the administration, in Congress, wherever their influence could prevail.

In the name of the Constitution, of Humanity and of Wisdom, we solemnly protest against this proclamation! And we prophecy nothing but evil as its legitimate result. (From the Patriot & Union.)

The tone of the press on the President's emancipation proclamation is as was to be expected; the radicals of the Tribune school



thank God, very ferventiy, while the conservative papers are in great doubt as to its propriety or efficiency. The President, at all events, acceded to the pressure of the Abolitionists, and we must only wait to see the effects of their importunities.

Taking experience as our guide, we can see nothing resulting from this proclamation but evil to our cause. The Abolitionists are bent upon the destruction of the slave States, even at the awful cost of freeing three millions and a half of slaves, who must be in some way provided for, even at the expense of an opposition to free white labor. (From the Pittsburgh Post.)

Sept. 29, 1862
The Compiler

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"Old Abe" Was A Veteran War Eagle Of Badger State

"Sallie" was the mascot of the 11th Pennsylvania Infantry in the Battle of Gettysburg. This faithful animal, after passing through many thrilling battles, was killed at Hatcher's Run and buried by her admirers on the field of battle.

In the following narrative something will be said of another mascot that belonged to another class of animals that was known by his followers as "Old Abe," by company C, of the 8th Wisconsin volunteer regiment of infantry. This regiment became widely known as the "Eagle Regiment," on account of the live American eagle which it carried through the war, perched conspicuously on a staff beside the colors. The regiment belonged to Mower's Division of the 16th corps and was engaged at Corinth, Nashville and Vicksburg, and later was part of the 3rd Division of the 15th corps and was engaged in the Red River campaign, also at Fort Blakely and Mobile. During the latter it served with McArthur's division, 16th corps.

The eagle, later known as "Old Abe," was a native of Lake Superior, and when quite young was captured by an Indian boy and named "Little Eagle." The boy sold the eagle to a farmer for a bushel of corn, and it was taken to the farmer's home where it was kept until it made considerable trouble among his domestic fowls.

"COMRADE IN ARMS"

After deciding what disposition to make of the eagle he thought

it should go to war and accordingly took him to Eau Claire and sold him. The purchaser soon after presented him to company C, of the 8th Wisconsin volunteers, who made a standard for him upon which he was carried by the side of the regimental colors, and for three years Old Abe was a comrade in all the marches and engagements. When the storm of battle was at its height he would spread his wings, jump up and down on his perch and utter wild and unearthly screams, thereby giving encouragement to his followers as well as a conspicuous object by the enemy who hoped to succeed in capturing him. A Confederate officer made the remark to one of the eagle's attendants, "I would rather capture Old Abe than a whole brigade."

During the height of another engagement the eagle while making a desperate spring broke the cord by which he was attached to his perch or else it was severed by a minie ball. He then arose and circled and rose higher and higher above the din of battle, and many a Confederate shot went up to bring him down. He then descended to the left of the regiment and was rescued by one of his attendants. On examination it was found he had been hit by a bullet in the feathers of a wing near the flesh.

Colonel J. W. Jefferson, who led the regiment in the Red River campaign, in telling of the eagle on parade and in battle said:

IN MANY ACTIONS

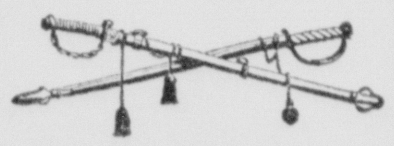
"Old Abe was with the command in nearly every action (about twenty-two), and in thirty skirmishes. He enjoyed the excitement; and I am convinced, from his peculiar manner, he was well informed in regard to army movements, dress parade, and preparations for the march and battle. Upon parade, after he had been a year in the service, he always gave heed to "Attention." With his head obliquely to the front, his right eye directly turned upon the parade commander, he would listen, and obey orders, noting time accurately. After parade had been dismissed, and the ranks were being closed by the sergeants, he would lay aside his soldierly manner, flap his wings, and make himself generally at home. When there was an order to form for battle, he and the colors were first upon the line

"His actions upon those occasions were uneasy, turning his head anxiously from right to left to see when the line was completed. In battle he was almost constantly flapping his wings, having his mouth wide open, and many times would scream with enthusiasm This was particularly true at the hard fought battle of Corinth, when our regiment repulsed and charged, or, you might say made a counter charge, on Price's famous Missouri brigade."

"OF GREAT SERVICE"

Old Abe was of great service, not only on the field of battle, but also was the means of raising large sums of money for the benefit of needy soldiers, their widows and orphans. After his career with the 8th Wisconsin regiment he was formally presented to the State, and given quarters in the State house at Madison, where he was seen by many admirers from all parts of the country.

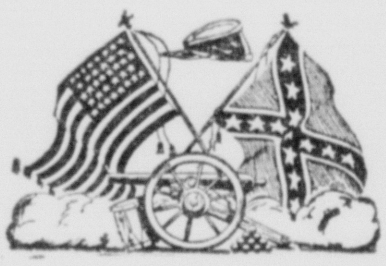
When the sanitary fair was held in Chicago, Alfred Sewell had a fine likeness made of the brave bird and organized a corps of patriotic boys and girls throughout the Union to sell them, thereby collecting the sum of $15,000 which was turned over by Mr. Sewell to the committee in charge of the fair.

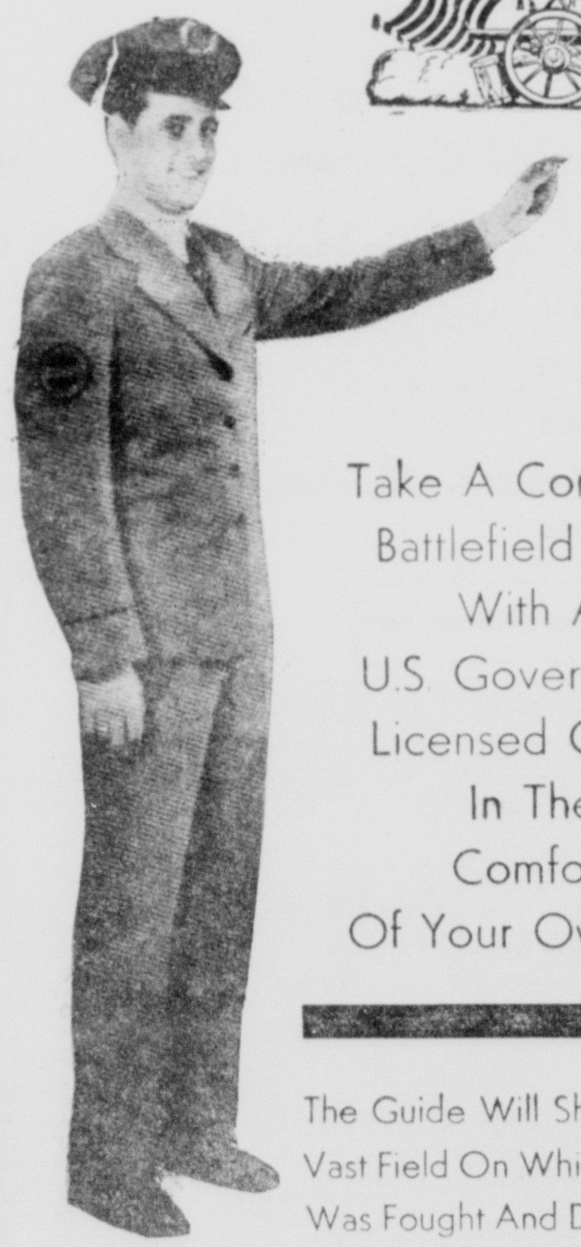


At the Centennial, Old Abe attracted much interest to the visitors who crowded about his perch, and later when the news was spread that he had passed out, there were many expressions of sorrow.

The Compiler
March 18, 1907

Relive The
Battle of Gettysburg





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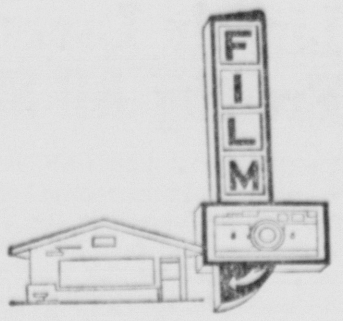

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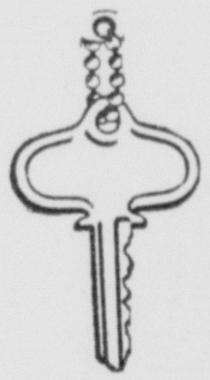

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Memorial On East Cavalry Field Honors Memory Of Union Cavalry Which Defeated J. E. B. Stuart

ON OCTOBER 15, 1884, on a clear, cool and bracing Wednesday, 500 men and women gathered in a field three miles east of here to dedicate a 27-foot granite monument marking the site one of the nation's greatest cavalry battles.

The marker was erected by Union soldiers, from funds they had raised themselves. It marked one of the greatest of Union cavalry victories. And it said not a word about who won the battle.

The inscription on the shaft states:

"This shaft marks the field of the engagement between the Union Cavalry commanded by Brig. Gen. McM. Gregg and the Confederate Cavalry commanded by Maj. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, July 3d, 1863."

On the other sides of the memorial are listed the forces which took part in the battle which engaged approximately 10,000 cavalrymen on the afternoon of July 3, 1863.

GREAT LEADERS

Many famous commanders fought in that engagement on what is now known as "East Cavalry Field," east of Gettysburg. Commanding the Confederates was the great "Jeb" Stuart, and with him were Wade Hampton, Fitz Hugh Lee, J. R. Chambliss and M. J. Ferguson, the cream of Confederate cavalry commanders.

On the Union side was the equally dashing, golden-haired, 24-year-old Brigadier General George Armstrong Custer, whose conutenance was to be immortalized later in paintings depicting his last stand against the Sioux.

Without Custer or Stuart's flaming personalities, but with tremendous skill as a cavalryman was the Union commander, General D. McM. Gregg, of Reading, who was able to drive back 6,000 Confederates with somewhat less than 4,000 Union men. He never had to engage all of the troops he had at his command.

PICKETT'S CHARGE

When the battle was engaged Pickett's charge was taking place three miles away. The Union cavalry did not know it at the moment but they were later to believe that their success in stopping Stuart helped make Gettysburg a Union victory. Stuart's mission was to harass the rear of the Union Army while Pickett's 10,000 Confederate infantrymen struck the Union Center. Had the Confederate cavalry pierced the rear of the Union army while the infantry struck the front, the battle might have had a different ending.

The Cavalry battle began almost leisurely. General Custer's Michigan troops were at the scene, to be relieved by Gregg's forces. As a result Custer's troops were riding away when the fighting began and they returned to join the conflict.

Historians claim the Union cavalry knew some Confederates were nearby but not how many, and did not anticipate any great engagement. They heard the start of the cannonading preceding Pickett's charge three miles away and wondered at the bombardment as it grew in volume. The Cavalrymen did not know it was the greatest artillery battle that ever raged up to that time. Nor did they know its reason.

FIRE FROM BARN

The cavalry action opened when a Union unit decided to take a look at the Rummel barn in a field before them. As they approached, Confederates opened fire from the barn. Then began a battle of dismounted units.

Col. William Brook Rawles, who had been one of the Union cavalrymen, was a speaker at the dedicatory exercises. He recalled that as the battle between dismounted troops was growing in intensity, "there appeared in the distance, turning the point of woods at the cross road by the Stallsmith farm, a brigade of cavalry."

General Gregg, recalling the same scene wrote: "Our gaze was directed to the northward as we watched the approach of the columns of the enemy. Right gallantly did thy come sweeping on, which such well aligned fronts, and with such tremendous pace, that it seemed as though nothing could stand against them."

Booke Rawle described it: "It was manifest to everyone that unless this, the grandest attack of all, was checked, the day would go hard with the Army of the Potomac. It was Stuart's last resource, for if the Baltimore pike was to be reached and havoc created in our rear, the critical moment had arrived, as Pickett was even then moving up the assault of Cemetery Ridge.

"SABRES GLISTENING"

"In close columns of squadrons parading as if in review, with sabres drawn and glistening like silver in the bright sunlight, the spectacle made by the Confederate cavalrymen called forth a murmur of admiration" from the Union Cavalrymen.

"Then Gregg rode over to the First Michigan which had formed in close columns of squadrons and ordered it to charge, Custer placed himself at its head.

"As the two columns drew nearer and nearer, the Confederates outnumbering their opponents three or four to one, the gait increased, first the trot, then the gallop. Hampton's battle flag floated in the van of the brigade.

"Custer waved his sabre and shouted 'Come on, you Wolverines' and with a fearful yell the First Michigan rushed on, Custer four lengths ahead."

HAMPTON IS WOUNDED

The two columns met and Hampton was among those wounded.

For a time, as Gregg said later, "the issue was in the balance."

One man disobeyed his orders and won a medal of honor for it.

Capt. William E. Miller, of Carlisle, had a unit of the 3rd Pennsylvania Cavalry in a woods off the flank of the battle. His orders were to stay there. But then the Confederate cavalrymen rode into the other Pennsylvania, Michigan and New Jersey troops, Miller delayed no longer.

Ignoring his orders Miller led his men out of the woods into the Confederate left. The sudden attack from the flank helped disorganize the Confederates and they fell back.

Of the Union men engaged, 735 were casualties. The Confederate forces also lost heavily.

PRAISES MILLER

Captain Miller, whose alertness helped win the engagement, also was the man who erected the monument on E. Cavalry field marking the engagement. General Gregg said at the dedication, "The successful completion of this work is mainly, nay, entirely due to the exertion of one of our number, Captain W. E. Miller."

Today East Cavalry field is seldom visited by the millions of tourists who come here. The cavalry engagement is overshadowed by the infantry battle. But the Cavalrymen remembered their battle, and at the dedication of the monument General Gregg said: "All will agree, they never fought on a fairer field. Neither party asked nor expected aid from the

main armies beyond. It can safely be said that on no other field did Union Cavalry, whether on foot or in the saddle, do more effective and brilliant fighting than on this."

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CLEM STUDEBAKER: Story Of The Rise Of A Man Who Once Was An Adams County Youngster

The following article by Edwin A. Schell, in the **Saturday Evening Post,** is especially interesting to Adams Countians because the hero of the story was born near Hunterstown, Adams County. His life's history reads like a romance.

A CERTAIN gifted complaine said that "Honor is emptiness and fame a fleeting breath." But as honors go in a country where poor lads become merchant princes, where boys rise from the cobbler's bench to the Senate, and from the towpath to the White House, they are no slight ones which the years have brought to Mr. Clem Studebaker, the wagon maker, the son of a wagon maker, the father of wagon makers—the family has wagons in the blood. Fame, too, is probably evanescent but unless one happens to have 124 ancestors like the Mikado, or has achieved the passing glory a patent medicine advertisement, whose name is more widely sounded abroad than his of the shop and forge? His name is borne everywhere about the earth on a rolling caravan; under the shadow of Fujiyama, in China, in South Africa, as well as in the fastnesses of Luzon, last penetrated by the American arms.

A VAST BUSINESS

To establish a vast business, a university of the people where 2,500 men of many years have earned their livelihood; to become the head of the great Chautauqua Summer System of Education that held 350 assemblies, opening up the Art of Progress as well as the progress of the Arts to 300,000 students; to represent his Government on the Pan-American Commission; to aid in National Conventions, as well as in the inner councils of a great party where Presidents are made; to be a trusted counselor and leader in a great church; to be a trustee in a university; to have the friendship of the great, the confidence and cooperation of his neighbors, the esteem and unalloyed devotion of fifty Sunday school boys—these are glory and fame enough for one American.

To allure other young Americans to the paths of industry and integrity, and to inflame them with ardor for like honorable fame, is the opportunity which the telling of his story gives.

GERMAN STOCK

The family is of German stock The name was spelled Studebaker at first. Eighty years ago John Studebaker married the wife of his youth, and some years later put all they had, with the children who had already come to bless their home, into a wagon, the first "Studebaker," and, behind an ox team, pushed out over the Alleghanies into the great frontier State of Ohio. There he made a little clearing in the woods, and as neighbors slowly came in, the sturdy father set up his forge at Ashland and the clang of an anvil broke the rural solitudes. One of the chains forged by the elder Studebaker is a parlor ornament in the home of Mr. Studebaker now.

They were a prolific stock, those Studebakers, and following the good old German fashion, which ought never to die out, the children were early put to work. Young "Clem," at the age of eight, made his debut as an apprentice. Beyond a few minutes intermission to pitch horseshoes, and an occasional visit to the brookside for an hour's fishing, it was all work and no play for the Studebaker boys.

Still, young Clem did not become the dull boy of the proverb. He had a temperament which could stand it. He was phlegmatic, with enough of the choleric and nervous to keep him out of the lymphatic class, and he throve under it.

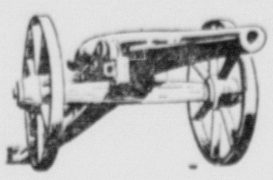
'MOTHER'S BOY'

Out of a large family he was "mother's boy," and all the native buoyancy of his mother, and the religious devotion so peculiar to the Dunkard woman, were reproduced in him. Many a time he carried the furniture from the big front room to the kitchen to give more room for the preacher of his mother's persuasion. He was mother's boy to the very last. One of the little courtesies he never failed to show her was to go every morning to her home, and kneel with her while they repeated together, **"Unser Vater in dem Hummel."** Thousands have remarked, as they saw this man of affairs driving in the early morning to the homestead established later in Indiana, "There goes Clem to see his mother."

When Mr. Studebaker was 20 years of age, and possessed of such rudimentary education as the Ohio schools afforded, he "went West" to Indiana. He taugth a term of school in St. Joseph County and afterward engaged himself to a threshing machine company. But he soon realized that the St. Joseph's River, like some narrow creeds (a witticism he lately perpetrated at a dinner party), was "destined to be dammed, and had any number of good days' work wasting along its banks. He therefore concluded to go into business for himself. The new firm was made up of Henry, an elder brother, and Clem. They set up shop with $2.65 in money, which they borrowed, and $68 in tools, which they knew how to use.

HAMMER OUT FORTUNES

The picture of the two young giants standing by the forge with their hammers in their hands may point its own moral. They were ready, like Thor, the son of Odin, to hammer out their fortunes; either to find a way or make one. The new firm shod horses well. The nails which the Studebakers drove, held. They made wagons well. They carried their bar iron from the neighboring hardware store on their shoulders and



chuckled over saving the "two bits" which teamsters would have charged for hauling. At this time began the goodly fellowship among those choice spirits, comprising the Portage Township Quoit Club, who still pitch horseshoes once a year. They are all graybeards now, but at the annual meeting these veterans still give pointers to the young fellows on "ringers." It is a question whether Mr. Studebaker's first government contract for wagons or his victory at the annual "pitch" gave him the greater satisfaction.

IDEA OF SUCCESS

But while Mr. Studebaker pumped the bellows, welded tires and courted young Anna Milburn, well-born, beautiful, capable and accomplished, he hit upon an idea. No great thought, you will say now. It was about like this: If I can hire a man for $1.50 a day and sell the products of his labor at $1.60, and can keep one hundred men at work, then I shall double my own wages. He thus learned what is the veriest platitude in political economy, and he has kept it steadfastly before him ever since. Other things conspired to help the new firm. It was ready to adopt new methods and new mechanisms, and did so. Mr. Studebaker was shrewd enough to cultivate the farmers, who were his patrons. He was careful of his personal appearance and dress; he had patience and courage. When other factories shut down, Mr. Studebaker kept his lathes whirling and his forges hot, piling up the work which his faith assured him would soon be in demand.

HONEST MEN

He had a gift for selecting honest and energetic men for his business, and then trusting them implicitly. He was successful in his courting and married the daughter of the late George Milburn. His wife made a home for him such as few men had as the vantage ground of their success. He was friendly with his employes without being intimate, looked after their comfort, was approachable and appreciative of merit and faithful service. All these things and others helped mightily. But all has been said that can be said, the Studebaker philosophy of business success is: Hire a man who can make good wages, and sell the product of his labor for ten cents more than you pay him. The principle is sound and Mr. Studebaker has successfully worked it. It was the same as getting the deed to an acre of diamonds when he thought that out. The factory of which he has been continuous head and president now covers 110 acres, and has a dozen repositories and 2,700 large agencies.

The Star and Sentinel
November 7, 1900

See the Battle of Gettysburg in Miniature at the

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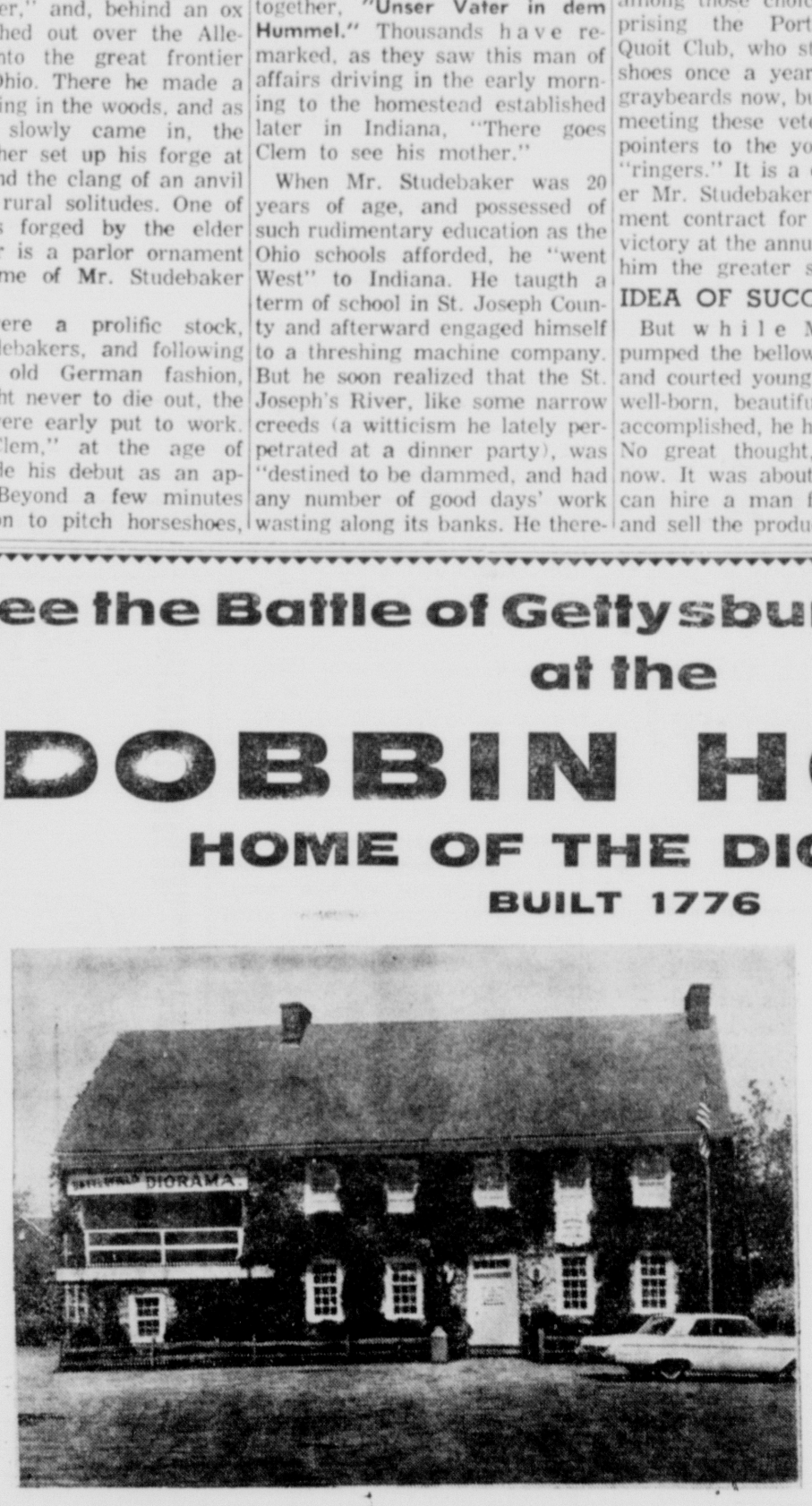

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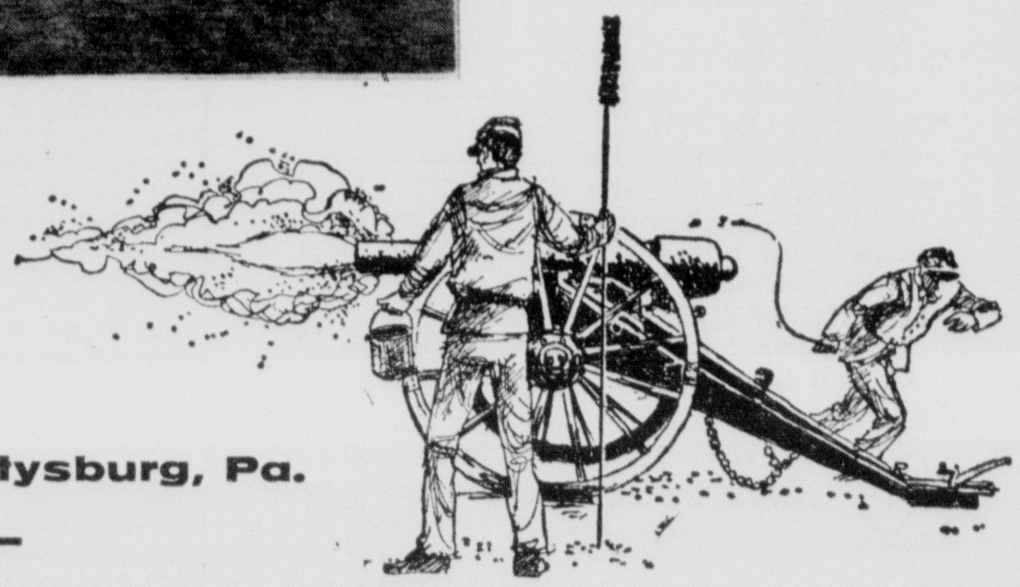


Baxter's Fire Zouaves Needed Supreme Court Ruling To Sustain Claim

A STATUE of a Philadelphia soldier in the uniform of a Fire Zouave stands far forward in the Angle at Gettysburg, 20 feet from the wall crossed by Confederate General L. A Armistead and the remainder of Pickett's gallant charge as it tried to break through the Union Center on the afternoon of July 3, 1863.

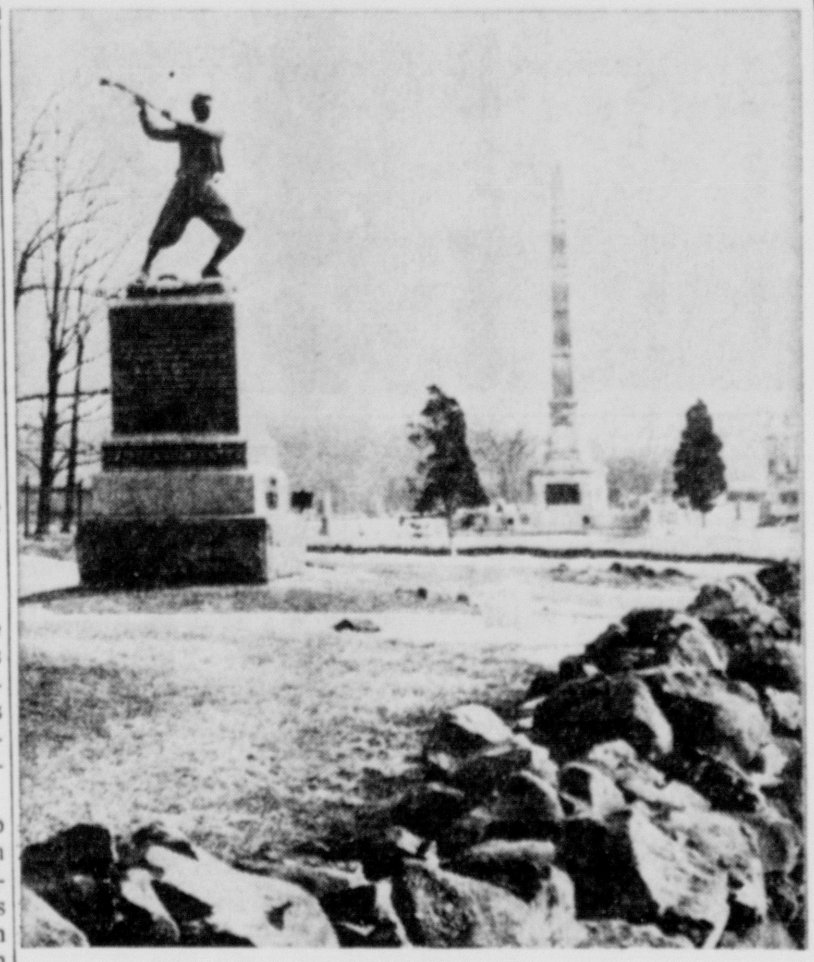
The statue stands where it does by virtue of a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. The 72nd Pennsylvania Infantry chose the site for the location of its marker at Gettysburg. Others protested the location, claiming the 72nd had not been there. When the 72nd's representative attempted to dig the foundation for the marker he was arrested for trespassing.

SUSTAINED BY COURT

And then the members of the 72nd, who had all been members of Philadelphia fire companies before entering the Union Army as Baxter's Fire Zouaves in 1861, began their second Battle of Gettysburg.

They presented their case to Attorney William Arch McClean of Gettysburg, who had been appointed counsel by the Adams County Court. Attorney McClean declared the 72nd had proven its right to place the marker there because of its courageous fighting at the wall. The Adams County court agreed.

The ruling was appealed to the Supreme Court of the state and it sustained the Adams County court.



72ND PENNSYLVANIA Zouaves Memorial

What had the 72nd done at Gettysburg to put its marker so far forward? July 4, 1891, at the dedication of the marker the story of the 72nd as its members saw it was brilliantly outlined by Captain William W. Kerr:

WORTHY VOLUNTEERS

"Comrades:—The volunteer firemen of the city of Philadelphia were patriotic, intelligent and brave. You were fit and worthy representatives of that organization. When you offered yourself to the Governor of our State, you were young, strong and inured to hardship and danger. No better material could be found in the world from which to form an army.

(At the original muster of the regiment in 1861 it had 1,485 members, 1,200 of whom were under 21 years of age.)

"You were mustered into the service of the United States on August 10, 1861, and Colonal DeWitt C. Baxter was your first commander. Officially you were designated as the 72nd Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, but familiarly you were called 'Baxter's Fire Zouaves.' You were assigned to duty in the Second Corps in the Army of the Potomac, and from March, 1862, your fortunes and your fame were identifed with that gallant corps. The siege of Yorktown was a series of engagements; the battles at Fair Oaks on May 31 and June 1, 1862 were followed by Peach Orchard, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. You participated in them all. You gained in them experience, honor, credit and renown. You were tried and trusted veterans of the Union Army.

458 COMPRISED UNIT

"On the 1st day of July 1863, you numbered 23 officers and 453 men. You formed part of the Second Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Corps. That was the famous 'Philadelphia Brigade' commanded by that equally famous soldier, Brigadier-General Alexander S. Webb. He was leading you on to Gettysburg, to drive the invading enemy from your native state.

"As we stand here today, our thoughts carry us back to the 1st, 2d and 3d days of July, 1863. For 28 years summer has succeeded summer, yet the scenes and occurrences of those days are as vivid and bright as though it were but yesterday. They pass before you in panoramic review. You recall the weary march from the Rappahannock, the crossing of the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, the kind and hospitable reception at Uniontown, the halt at Taneytown on July 1, the sad news of the death of Reynolds and defeat of the First and Eleventh Corps, the midnight march to Gettysburg, the forming of the line of battle on the morning of July 2, the attack by the enemy in the afternoon, the loss of Brown's Battery, your counter-charge to the Emmitsburg road, the recovery of Brown's guns, the wounding of Colonel Baxter, the reforming of your lines, the little spring in the rear where you filled your canteens and cooked your coffee, your restless sleep behind your stacked rifles, and the bright and glorious breaking of the morning of the day of July 30.

POSITION AT ANGLE

"Let us pause here, for the scene approaches reality. Here again you see the same low stone fence. It is angle-shaped—something like a huge letter Z traced upon the ground, only the angles are right angles—the bottom line extending towards Cemetery Hill on the right, the center line running some 260 feet to the front, and the front line reaching towards Little Round Top on the left.

"Out in front of these angles are two companies of the 106th Pennsylvania, deployed as skirmishers. Behind the angles are posted Cushing's Battery and your Philadelphia Brigade. Along the rear line of the fence are eight companies of the 71st Pennsylvania, their right connecting with Arnold's Battery and their left resting at the corner of the angle; the center line of the fence, from corner to corner of the angle, is unoccupied; along the front line of the fence are the other two companies of the 71st, their right close up in the corner. Then to their left the fence is again unoccupied for the distance of 274 feet, and then comes the right of the 69th Pennsylvania.

CUSHING'S BATTERY

"There, to the rear of the front fence, forming a line parallel with the rear fence, is Battery A of the Fourth United States Artillery—the renowned 'Cushing's Battery'—with the muzzles of its guns pointing over the front fence at the unoccupied space between the right of the 69th and the left of the two companies of the 71st. There, behind the battery, and 270 feet behind the front fence, is your 72nd Regiment, in line of battle to support the battery. And there, between you and the battery is General Webb, slowly pacing up and down, keeping careful watch over his little brigade.

"This is your position at high noon. The Confederate batteries suddenly open fire. Every gun is hurling a missile into the ranks. The Union artillery replies.

"There you lie with your faces close to the ground. The storm of iron hail is flying around you, but you are helpless and unprotected. The air is filled with flying shot and bursting shells, and the roar drowns all other sounds. The crash is blinding and the shock is deafening. The cannoneers are falling at their posts, and Cushing's battery is fast being disabled. For an hour and a quarter, and the firing ceases, first on the Union side, then on the Confederate side. The first part of the great struggle is over.

ENEMY CROSSES ROAD

"Now the Confederate line of battle appears, moving rapidly over the field. They cross the Emmitsburg road, and you see their faces. They are Pickett's men, the flower of the Southern army. Again the artillery opens, and cannon and musketry are mingled in a deafening roar. The Confederates never falter, never waver. On they come, confident of victory. They are led by Amistead. He is seeking a place to break through the Union lines. He sees Cushing's disabled battery, the unoccupied fence, and urges his men rapidly towards it.

"The skirmishers of the 106th run to the rear, and are hastily formed on your left flank. The two companies of the 71st return from the front angle, and join their regiment at the rear. The right of the 69th swings back on its center. Cushing's cannoneers are piled among the ruins of their disabled guns; Sergeant Fuger and half a dozen of the men are all that are left; one gun alone remained. It is loaded with canister, and Cushing, Fuger and their men are around it; they move it to the front, closer to the fence and take their places beside it. Then fence in the front angle is wholly unoccupied. There is nothing to check the Confederate advance save only that lone cannon and the heroic men beside it.

REACH FENCE

"The Confederates reach the fence. Armistead jumps over it. Twelve hundred of his men follow him. They rush upon the gun. A sheet of flame from its muzzle, a deafening report, the brave young lieutenant falls lifeless upon the ground and Cushing's Battery is silenced forever. The Confederates have captured the angle. The Union army is cut in two at its center. The Confederates wave their flags in triumph, and again press forward.

"There you still lie—three hundred and sixty of you—crouching close to the ground. You know that your time has now come. You see the enemy advancing upon you in overwhelming numbers. You know that alone and unsupported you must meet the attack. Your hearts are filled with bitterness, and you are eager for the fray. You look to General Webb for the expected command.

HEAR NO SOUND

"You see his lips moving, but can hear no sound. He points his sword to the right, then waves it towards the enemy. You are well trained soldiers and understand his signs. You know that he wants you to march by the right face closer to the 71st in the rear, then face to the left, and charge down upon the enemy. You spring to your feet. Away go haversacks and canteens. You face to the right, run quickly forward to the 71st and face again to the left. Your courage is contagious. Some brave men of the 71st and 106th, unbidden, jump into line with you on your flanks.

"There stand the enemy, their bayonets bristling, and their rifles smoking. They are waiting for you — for this handful of men against such fearful odds. One savage yell that rises above the din of battle, one wild and tumultuous rush, and you are upon them, discharging your rifles in their faces, beating their bayonets from their guns and tearing their guns from their hands.

"With the ferocity of madness you leap upon them, clutch them by their throats, bury your bayonets in their bodies and hurl them to the earth. Mounted on their prostrate bodies, the butts of your guns descend relentlessly, crushing them down before you.

COLORS STILL FLYING

"Slowly they retire, surging back into the corner in the angle. Their colors are still flying. They are yet unconquered. A color bearer plants the flag of Virginia at the fence, and his comrades are rallying around it; like a tiger, McCuen springs upon him and

(Continued On Page 18)

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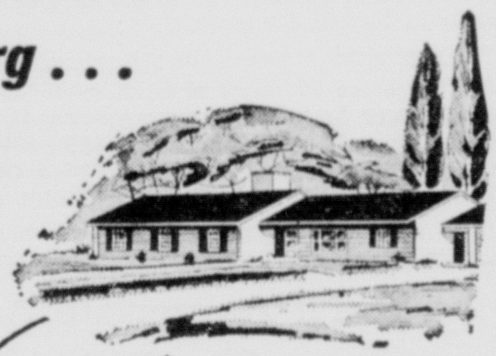

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Government Sought 43,034 Officers And Enlisted Men In '61

How does a nation prepare to carry on a war? particularly when it is a Civil conflict and there is evident need for great numbers of men to be selected quickly and serve for a long time.

When the Civil war began in April, 1861 the unprepared nation met the problem with its small number of regular troops and 90-day volunteers, most of them local militia companies.

But there was need for a more permanent organization and President Lincoln called for three-year volunteers.

The Gettysburg "Compiler" on May 22, 1861 reported the following on how the volunteers were to be organized:

"WASHINGTON, MAY 12, 1861 —The War Department is busy, and a vast amount of work is being performed by the Secretary and Chief Clerk with experienced assistants, in addition to the labors of Gen. Scott, Adjutant General Thomas and other military gentlemen.

"Much anxiety is manifested to learn what distribution will be made among the States of the forces to constitute the thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of 34,500 and a maximum aggregate of 43,034 officers and enlisted men called into service for three years. The desired information will soon be publicly announced.

"A plan of organization has been prepared. Each regiment of infantry will consist of 10 companies and a minimum aggregate of 866 men, or a maximum aggregate of 1,000-1,049 officers and men. The cavalry regiment will consist of four or five squadrons, each of two companies, with a minimum aggregate of 79, or a maximum of 95 officers and men to each company. These may be mustered in by companies or squadrons. The company and commissioned officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company is embodied in a regiment, by the Captain, and afterwards by the Colonel, on recommendation of the Captain. Field officers are to be appointed by the Governor.

"The general organization provides for three Divisions of from three to four brigades. The Brigadier Generals and Assistants, and the Major Generals are to be appointed by the President.

"The company officers will be appointed at the commencement of the organization except a remnant of one-third, which, when the regiment has a full complement of men, will be appointed from the Sergeants on recommendation of the Colonel approved by the General commanding the brigade. After the completion of the organization of a regiment, half of all the vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promotion or otherwise, will be appointed as above from the ranks. Corporals will be taken from the privates, Sergeants from the Corporals and the First Sergeants from other Sergeants by the Captain. Regimental non-commissioned staff will be appointed from the Sergeants of the Regiment by the Colonel.

"A plan of organization is also prepared for the increase of the force of the regular army, as directed by the President. Promotion from the ranks similar to that relative to volunteers is provided for. The infantry will consist of eight regiments of three battalions each—the cavalry of one regiment consisting of six squadrons —and the artillery of one regiment of eight batteries, with an aggregate minimum of 1,800 men and a maximum of nearly 23,000 officers and men."

The Compiler
May 22, 1861

Zouaves

(Continued From Page 17)

wrenches the colors from his grasp. A short struggle, a terrific blow and McBride is waving the second flag. A thrust of the bayonet, a crushing blow on the head, and two zouaves are struggling to reach the rear with two other flags. The colors of the enemy are captured.

"The Virginians make a desperate rush for their colors. Again you are on them with the fury of demons. Again your guns and your bayonets deal death and destruction in their ranks. They fall before you in great piles, wounded and dead. Armistead has fallen at the feet of your color bearer.

"Their leader is gone, their colors are lost. Disheartened and dismayed they drop their guns. Eight hundred of them surrender. Four stand of colors, and eight hundred prisoners. Every Confederate who had crossed the fence is dead, wounded or captured. Not a man of them has escaped.

"The Confederate army is cut in two. Away to your right and to your left they fly before your victorious comrades. The battle is over.

"The ground is covered with the wounded, the dying and the dead. From the front fence to the center, the bodies of your Zouaves lie close and thick. Sixty-two of them are dead, one hundred and forty-six wounded and two are missing. Two hundred and ten of your brave comrades have ceased to answer at your roll call. One hundred and fifty of you are left.

"To this place, the unknown spot, you have given name and fame. It is recorded in history—'The Bloody Angle at Gettysburg.'"

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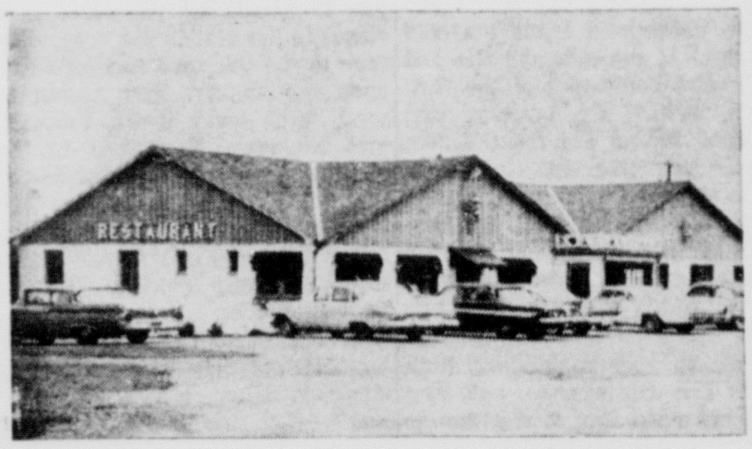

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B & O Bridge Over Potomac Is Set Afire

BURNING OF the Great Railroad Bridge — Evacuation of Harper's Ferry — The Workshops Destroyed, &c.

Frederick, June 14—Midnight—The special agent of The Associated Press has just returned from the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, which point he left after 7 o'clock this evening. The Confederate army has mainly left the place. Only about 2,000 troops remained at that hour.

The route of the main body of the retreating army was by the turnpike leading to Charlestown and Shepherdstown, but their precise destination was not known, as others were lost in the distance, and no one was in the vicinity sufficiently informed to give the necessary information.

A rumor existed on both sides of the river that they had gone towards Winchester whilst other parties suspected that they were going to Martinsburg to make a stand in that vicinity.

BRIDGE IS BURNED

At five o'clock this morning the great bridge of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad over the Potomac was fired, and soon after a tremendous report was heard, caused by the explosion of mines under the centre span. In one hour the entire structure was in ruins and fell into the river.

This was a noble work — one thousand feet long, built by Engineer Latrobe but ten years since, in the most scientific manner. It has six spans, and was built at a heavy outlay. The damage to property has not ended here, but the Railroad Company and the United States have suffered further losses of valuable work. The tresselling on which the road was supported from the bridge to the end of the Government property, about half a mile in extend, is nearly all destroyed, as well as an upper bridge of 120 feet in length, over the Government Canal.

The telegraph station buildings and other railroad works are also demolished. A long rang of buildings, formerly occupied as the Government army, is burnt to the ground, with the exception of two buildings at the East end, near the Shenandoah river. These will probably yet be burnt. The fire has been raging all day, and when we left was bursting out in the rear quarters. The rifle works on the Shenandoah were fired this afternoon, and none of the Government property remained except the dwellings for officers on the hills, and two of the twenty armory buildings.

ARSENALS BURNED

The arsenals were burnt in April by the Government troops, when Lt. Jones abandoned the place. The loss to the Government must be in buildings alone from $400,000 to $500,000, whilst the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company has suffered scarcely less, and it is believed that some of the equipments have been embraced in this wholesale ruin. It is currently given out by the people of the neighborhood that the Railroad company has incurred the serious hostility of the Confederate troops by the supposed want of concern it has shown with them and by the marked loyalty of its employees towards the Government.

The turnpike bridge at the mouth of the Shenandoah is also to be burned. According to reports, every night some further destruction may be expected, as no United States troops are in sight or reported as being sufficiently near the place to prevent it.

The Compiler
June 17, 1861

Many men are able to make a place in the sun for themselves because they are a shade better than the next fellow.

Reynolds' Portrait

On Monday evening the Historical Society of Pennsylvania was presented with a half length portrait of Gen. John F. Reynolds, killed in the first day's battle. It was bequeathed by the brother of the General, Rear-Admiral William Reynolds. Maj. Rosengarten, of Gen. Reynolds' staff, made the presentation speech. Addresses were also made by Senator Horatio G. Jones, by Gov. Hoyt, who spoke of the deceased "as a cultured, modest, scholarly gentleman, and yet the day came when he stood as a vital factor in the greatest problem in this century. The great even found its equal in the man. In that smiling valley at Gettysburg, on that bright July day, John F. Reynolds laid the warp across which was woven, for three days, the mighty fabric of history by the awful shuttles of war." Colonels Hoffman and Chapman Biddle and Governor Curtin also made appropriate remarks. The company in attendance consisted of Philadelphia's most prominent citizens.

Star And Sentinel
March 11, 1880

ORDER OF PROCESSION

FOR THE

INAUGURATION

OF THE

National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa.

ON THE 19TH NOVEMBER, 1863.

Military, under command of Major-General COUCH.
Major-General MEADE and Staff, and the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.
Officers of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States.
Aids. CHIEF MARSHAL. Aids.
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
Members of the Cabinet.
Assistant Secretaries of the Several Executive Departments.
General-in-Chief of the Army, and Staff.
Lieutenant-General SCOTT and Rear-Admiral STEWART.
Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court.
Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Orator of the day, and the Chaplain.
Governors of the States, and their Staffs.
Commissioners of the States on the Inauguration of the Cemetery.
Bearers with the Flags of the States.
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES and Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Members of the two Houses of Congress.
Officers of the two Houses of Congress.
Mayors of Cities.
Gettysburg Committee of Arrangements.
Officers and members of the United States Sanitary Commission.
Committees of Different Religious Bodies.
U. S. Military Telegraphic Corps.
Officers and Representatives of Adams Express Company.
Officers of different Telegraph Companies.
Hospital Corps of the Army.
Soldiers' Relief Associations.
Knights Templar.
Masonic Fraternity.
Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.
Other Benevolent Associations.
Literary, Scientific, and Industrial Associations.
The Press.
Officers and members of Loyal Leagues.
Fire Companies.
Citizens of the State of Pennsylvania.
Citizens of other States.
Citizens of the District of Columbia.
Citizens of the several Territories.

NATURAL GAS AT THE ETERNAL PEACE LIGHT

Gas light at Gettysburg burned for Lincoln as he studied his terse address. Outside his room at the Wills House a solemn assembly waited to cheer him under the gas lamps.

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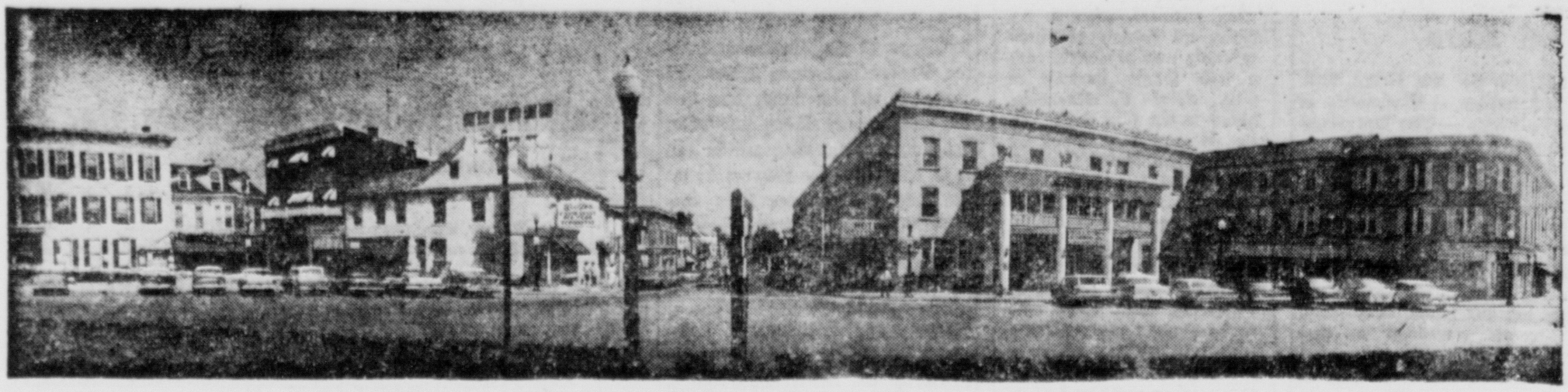

GETTYSBURG: Once Sleepy Little Town Is Now Widely Known Around The World Because Of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address And Battle Of Gettysburg

THE STORY of Gettysburg has no parallel in America.

The saga of the sleepy little county seat of the "poor buckwheat County of Adams" that fate thrust upon the world stage nearly a century ago is unequalled anywhere.

Only here was the turning point of the Civil War reached and only here did Abraham Lincoln deliver an address that all the world knows.

Laid out in 1780 and a bursting little "western town" in 1800 when Adams County was established, it was not until three score and three years later that Gettysburg took an everlasting place in world geography, military science and English literature.

A DIFFERENT TOWN

Since the armies of the Blue and Gray met at the little crossroads town by chance, not design, and fought one of the great battles of history here, Gettysburg has been different from other little towns.

Four months later its second and equally great claim to fame was established when Abraham Lincoln came to Gettysburg to dedicate "a final resting place for those who gave their lives that this nation might live."

Gettysburg and its environs saw one of the first white settlements in what was early established as Lancaster County. Later it was the sturdy young neighbor in western York County until Adams County was created in 1800 and Gettysburg, first the Marsh Creek settlement, then Gettistown, but finally Gettysburg in honor of its founder and most public spirited citizen, James Gettys, became the county seat.

GETTYS MADE DECISION

But for James Gettys, the county seat might have been at Hunterstown, which was a bit nearer the geographical center of the county, or at any one of several other sites that had been proposed at various times. Gettys is credited with making the move that brought the decision to Gettysburg in 1799—he offered the new county quit rents from 200 building lots and deeded ground to the county for a courthouse and jail.

So Gettysburg became the county seat and Hunterstown, second oldest town west of the Susquehanna, missed a place in history.

Gettysburg was incorporated as a borough in 1806 and celebrated its sesquicentennial six years ago and six years after the county marked its 150th anniversary.

James Gettys had formed the nucleus for a town with its first inn and store and the little settlement on the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia wagon road and turnoff point for Baltimore grew as a busy frontier settlement.

THADDEUS STEVENS

Thaddeus Stevens, savior of the free school system of Pennsylvania, practiced law in Gettysburg and represented the county in the General Assembly at Harrisburg.

In 1826, the Gettysburg Lutheran Theological Seminary was founded here and six years later the college was established as a preparatory school for the seminary. Both institutions have remained at Gettysburg through good times and bad and both have had a far-reaching effect on the development of the community and its culture.

So it was a quiet country town with two institutions of advanced learning, carriage shops, a silk worm industry, clay works, a foundry or two, a fire company, a bank, two weekly newspapers, a handful of churches, and a well-traveled branch of the underground railway to which the armies of the Blue and Gray came on July 1, 1863, for three days of some of the bloodiest encounters of that or any other war.

CARE FOR WOUNDED

When Pickett was repulsed and the Army of Northern Virginia turned back in defeat on July 3, 1863, ending its planned invasion of the North, only the dead and wounded remained here, the wounded to be cared for in churches, schools and homes until field hospitals were established and the dead to be placed in temporary graves.

Immediately, under the guidance of a distinguished Gettysburgian, David Wills, the county's first superintendent of schools and later a county judge, the move for the establishment of a National Cemetery here was begun.

Then President Lincoln was invited to make "a few appropriate remarks at the dedication of November 19, 1863, when the orator of the day, now forgotten by all but historians, was Edward Everett.

NATIONAL PARK

The battlefield became a great National Park. Avenues were laid out along battle lines. States, veteran and military units and the federal government hastened to memorialize men and moments at Gettysburg in bronze and marble.

In the National Cemetery was erected the only monument in the world to a speech, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. States continue to mark the battlefield here and as recently as last summer the state of Georgia placed a shaft on West Confederate Avenue with top state officials here for the occasion.

Families of soldiers who fought here came to Gettysburg to see where kin had fought or fallen. Reunions of military units helped start the ever-swelling tide of tourists to Gettysburg. Now they number more than a million a year and bring this bustling town of 7,000 one of its principal industries.

WAS SUMMER RESORT

In the decades immediately after the battle, a summer resort, the Springs Hotel, developed here and brought hundreds from Washington and Baltimore for the therapeutic effects of its sulphur waters.

New industries were established, some of the largest fruit processing plans in the nation developed in upper Adams County communities to handle the produce of a great fruit section. Adams apples became an important part of the county's economy. Military

(Continued On Page 21)

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Lincoln Square From York Street to Chambersburg Street

GETTYSBURG

(Continued From Page 20)

encampments were regular summer events.

When World War I came, Gettysburg was the site of a tank corps encampment, later Camp Colt, and Dwight D. Eisenhower returned as a young officer to the battlefield he had first visited a few years before as a West Point cadet.

EISENHOWER RETURNS

After World War II General Eisenhower came back to Gettysburg for an honorary degree from Gettysburg College and then a decade ago bought his farm home here and retired to it when he left the White House. The move of the Eisenhower family to Gettysburg added another new and imposing name to Gettysburg's illustrious collection of reasons Americans come here by the million each year.

Now this 156-year-old town that started with a crossroads tavern is a thriving 20th century community, still the center of a skein of modern highways in the heart of a busy agricultural section. Gettysburg can look forward to more years in the limelight for, as a historian wrote two decades after the battle: "The fame of Gettysburg is now spread around the civilized world. Here is the historic battlefield of centuries, the magnificent National Cemetery and its grounds and splendid avenues being lined with battlefield monuments. . ."

As long as history is written and read, the names of Gettysburg, Lincoln and Eisenhower will be linked here—and patriotic Americans will come to visit this threefold shrine.

After The Battle

An official report of the battle of Gettysburg states that twenty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-four guns were picked up on the field after the engagement, twenty-four thousand of which were loaded. Of this number one-half had two loads each remaining unfired, one-quarter had three loads, and the remaining six thousand had ten loads apiece. Many were found having from two to six bullets over one charge; in others the powder was placed above the ball. One gun had six cartridges with paper untorn. In one Springfield rifle, twenty-three separate and distinct charges were found, while one smooth-bore musket contained twenty-two bullets and sixty buckshot rammed in promiscuously.

The Adams Sentinel
January 22, 1867

Capital Is Safe

THE MOST efficient measures have been adopted by Lieut. General Scott for the safety of the Capital, and so far with entire success. Troops are pouring into Washington by thousands, by way of Annapolis.

The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, between Philadelphia and Perryville, has been taken in charge by the federal government, and all its equipments are under the control of an agent appointed for that purpose. Trains are sent out from Philadelphia with troops as fast as possible, and there is a large accumulation of them on the road. A letter from Wilmington on Thursday states that there were about 10,000 troops on the road between that point and Perryville. Six hundred were at Elkton, and at Grey's Station there was a large number.

The Seventh Regiment of New York, and part of the Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, took up the line of march from Annapolis between 6 and 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and arrived at the Junction about 8 o'clock on Thursday.—The column kept the railroad track, and marched all Wednesday night, with two brass cannon in the van, and pickets and skirmishers out. They marched quietly, without drum, and the country people were not aware of their night passage, although they flocked along the road during the day time.

About ten o'clock the train seized at the Washington depot came out from Washington in charge of Conductor Collins, guarded by about 100 soldiers. The regiments got aboard and left for Washington about eleven o'clock, where they arrived about noon. Much enthusiasm attended their arrival. About 4 P.M. the train returned in charge of Conductor Duvall, Collins being sick, and conveyed the Massachusetts regiment into Washington.

The troops now in Washington number about 20,000, securing it from all danger of successful attack. Many families had left, and several of the hotels were preparing to close. Government troops were quartered everywhere.

The Gettysburg Compiler
April 29, 1861

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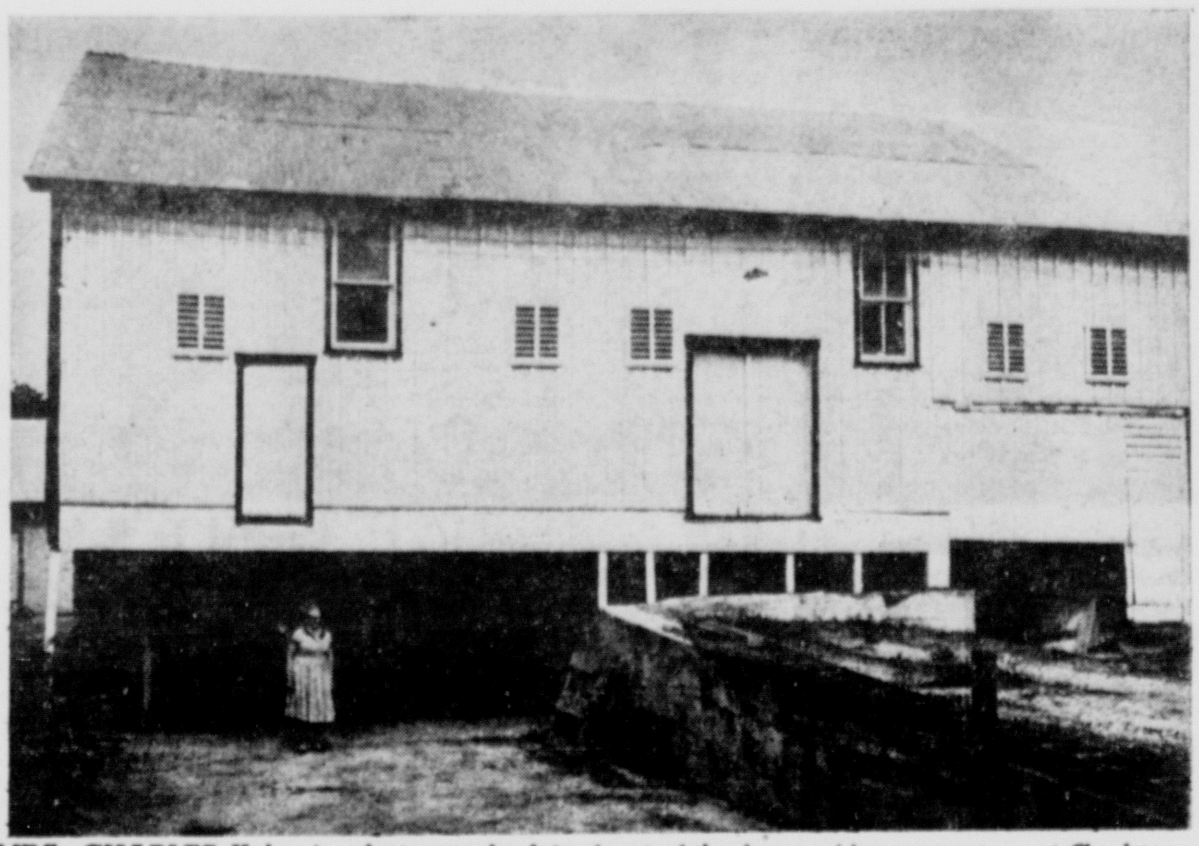
Barn At Cashtown Used As Hospital By Confederates In 1863 Is Now A Packing House

IN THE maneuvering of General Lee's army before the Battle of Gettysburg, much of the territory between Gettysburg and Chambersburg felt some of the backlash of the tragedy of war. Areas of the western sector of Adams County were in the line of the Confederate advance.

Chambersburg had been burned by General Jubal Early and the southern units were reconnoitering in the areas of Cashtown, Orrtanna, Fairfield, and other small settlements. Stock was seized, food requisitioned and other supplies obtained wherever possible for the units that were filtering through towards Gettysburg.

Minor skirmishes were fought in outlying sections of the county as delaying tactics of the Union forces were carried out. True, none of the actions were of major character but the realism of war descended on peaceful rural sections of the county. From these skirmishes, and earlier ones in areas farther to the west, wounded soldiers of the Confederate forces were brought into Adams County.



MRS. CHARLES Kuhn is photographed in front of the barn of her ancestors at Cashtown which the Confederates used as a hospital.

ACTION IN CASHTOWN

The scene of one of the largest concentrations of Confederate wounded was at the property of Israel Mickley in Cashtown. The buildings of Mr. Mickley's farm were built in 1861. They are still in good condition. The barn, which was converted into a hospital by the advancing Confederates, is still in use, a monument to the sturdy construction of farm buildings that were erected in that period.

The property is occupied by Mrs. Charles Kuhn. Mrs. Kuhn and her son, Kenneth, are prominent orchardists of the county and the historic barn is now their packing house.

Mrs. Kuhn is the daughter of the late Isaac Mickley, who earlier occupied the property with his family, and the granddaughter of Israel Mickley, who was the original owner of the buildings and who built them in the Civil War period.

Records of the family relating to the incidents of the exciting days as the Confederates passed through the town have become lost through the years, but Mrs. Kuhn recalls vividly the description of those days by her grandmother, Mrs. Israel Mickley, as she and other children in the family sat wide-eyed when the stories were told "often with all the horrors included so that we children would be sufficiently impressed with the war."

When the Confederates appeared at the farm (now in the center of Cashtown) Mrs. Kuhn's father, Isaac Mickley, was a baby about six weeks old, she recalls her grandmother telling her. And with the sudden appearance of the Confederate officers at the home, there was great excitement. The officers were courteous in their demands but firm. They wanted the barn for use as a hospital. They had looked it over and found it to be ideal for a makeshift hospital. At one time there were 40 to 45 wounded men being cared for there.

A guard was placed at the back door of the Mickley house, Mrs. Kuhn's grandparent related, and every member of the family was closely watched, so that they would not observe too much of the gruesome traces of war that were then housed in the barn. Medical attendants went to and from the place, but it was obvious that there were not enough to properly care for the patients.

MARKER ON PROPERTY

It was not clear to the Mickleys in what particular fighting the Confederates were wounded; some appeared to have been brought some distance. Others were apparently wounded during skirmishes in nearby areas, some of them in an engagement that occurred in the vicinity between Cashtown and Orrtanna, near the Ira Walter farm. A unit marker is located at the entrance to the property.

Years later this assumption was proven. One day during the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, a West Virginia car stopped in front of the Kuhn home and a man came to the door and asked whether the barn on the property had been used as a hospital just before the Battle of Gettysburg. Told that it had been, he asked that he might take his sons to see it.

LOST EYE, ARM

They proceeded to the barn and as the door was opened the visitor, a Confederate veteran, exclaimed as he pointed to a spot on the barn floor: "Yes, boys right there's where I had hell." He lay down on the spot where he had lain as a wounded soldier. He had lost an eye and one of his arms as a result of wounds. Names of the individuals have been lost from the family records, but Mrs. Kuhn recalls that the sons came back at the time of the 75th anniversary of the Gettysburg battle, but their father had died some years before. The old gentleman on his visit in 1913 had explained that he had been wounded in a skirmish between Cashtown and Orrtanna. The barn was used as a hospital for about three weeks.

The old structure was built after the plan of many of the barns of the period, with a central barn floor and hay mows on either side beneath rafters, with the floor level under the mows set apart for the stock. Leading to the mows on each side was a permanent ladder to the hay supply. The Confederates had knocked the rungs out of one of these ladders to just the height of a man, so that the wounded could be carried through easily into the stock stalls.

LADDER REMAINS

One of the ladders still remains in the old barn, but the other, from which the rungs were taken, was removed some time ago so that that section of the barn could be equipped with packing machinery.

Mrs. Kuhn recalls that her grandmother emphasized that the Confederates were at all times courteous to the family and made no more demands upon them than were necessary.

For the most part residents of the area found only courtesy on the part of the invading Confederates but there were some exception where farms were in the center of an action zone. Mrs. Kuhn remembers hearing from her kin about the case of Emmanuel Trostle, who resided on a farm in the vicinity of Spangler's Spring, southeast of Gettysburg. The family had been warned to leave and they had been taken to safer quarters east of Gettysburg, but Mr. Trostle, desiring to make an effort to get some of the stock

(Continued On Page 23)

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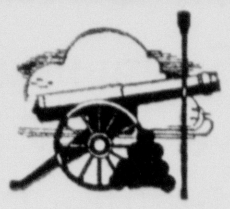

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A Model School For Young Ladies

WE SOME time since copied from a Baltimore paper a notice of the courageous and loyal Misses Callows, two young ladies of that city, in connection with the Battle of Gettysburg, where they were attending the Oak Ridge Seminary for young ladies.

Since then we have seen a letter from the principal, Miss Carrie Sheads, herself, as we are informed, a superior young lady. We extract the most interesting portion of this letter. After speaking of the courage of the young ladies during the battle, and their assistance in relieving the sufferings of the wounded, when no surgeon could be obtained—she says:

"It makes me sad to recount the scenes of the battle; yet there are some pleasant incidents connected with it—one of which I will mention:

FEAR VANISHES

"When our forces retreated from Seminary Ridge, many of the prisoners were taken here. At the time (though a coward before) it seemed that I was ready to meet the whole rebel army; every vestige of fear had vanished. A colonel rushed into the breakfast-room and a rebel after him, demanding of him to surrender. The Colonel, being a very large man, could scarcely breathe (he was asthmatical), and begged for time to regain his breath; he told them to 'shoot him,' that 'he would not surrender, and if,' said he, 'I had my men here you could not take me.'

"I saw that he would be shot if he resisted any longer, and while the rebels were contending with some prisoners in another part of the breakfast-room, I begged the colonel to go with him and I would save his sword. He consented and I concealed his sword in the folds of my dress, and begged them to grant him five minutes, which was granted, and he assured me that he would be back for his sword, having gone with them as far as Monterey Springs and escaped—'rolled away from them,' he said, for he could not walk.

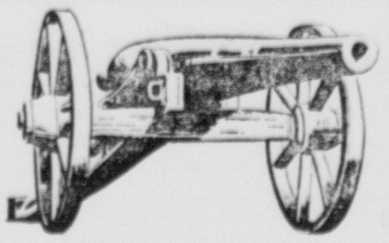
SWORD IS SAFE

"You should have seen the pleasure which it gave those wounded patriots (for the room was filled with them) to see their colonel's sword safe. One of them, in the midst of his sufferings, sent some one to inquire if it was safe.

"This is one of the pleasant incidents, while there are many others, which I will not trouble you to read."

Another of Miss Sheads' pupils, a beautiful brunette of some 17 summers, played an equally prominent part in the thrilling drama on a different part of the battlefield.

She occupied with her relatives the best dwelling house in the country, the ruins of which are visible from the Seminary Ridge, about a mile west of Gettysburg. (The destruction of this building



was noticed by Mr. Everett in his oration.)

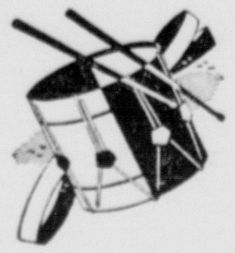
"Early on Wednesday morning the signs of the approaching tempest were so numerous and unmistakeable that she was prevented from attending the school.

"During the charge of Buford's cavalry, which commenced the battle, this house was forcibly occupied by the Federal sharpshooters, from which to fire upon the rebels.

FAMILY PROTESTS

"On the repulse of the Union cavalry the rebels announced their intention of firing the building, in accordance with the laws of war; it having been used (they said) as a fort.

"The family, and the young lady protested, explaining that the occupation was forcible, and not with their consent, the young lady adding that her mother, who was not now living, was a Southern



woman, and that she would blush for her parentage if Southern men could thus fire the house of defenseless females, and turn them out in the midst of the battle.

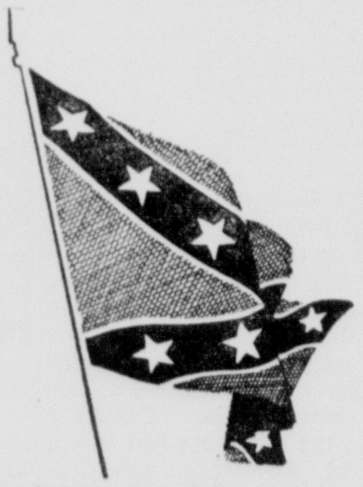
"One of the ruffians then approached her and proposed, in a confidential manner, that if she would prove that she was not a renegade Southerner by hurrahing for the Southern Confederacy, he would see what could be done. The young heroine indignantly refused, and abandoning her burning home with her aunt, ran the gauntlet of the fire of two armies."

MISS HARMON

The name of Miss Sheads' pupil who thus acted and suffered is Miss Amelia E. Harmon, the daughter of R. T. Harmon, a subaltern officer of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment in Gen. Grant's army.

The circumstances connected with this act of vandalism of the rebels are singularly curious. These buildings were erected by a brother-in-law of Stonewall Jackson, the Rev. Charles G. McClean, deceased, before the commencement of the rebellion.

It is now ascertained that they were burned by the order of a chaplain of a North Carolina regiment, one of the "monsters" of



the South, described by Parson Brownlow, and who thus burned the homestead of the near relatives of the rebels' greatest general. Lee, on hearing of it, promised to shoot the scoundrel if he could be identified.

He will soon have the opportunity, as his name will be given to eternal infamy in Bachelder's great pictorial history of the battle.

Adams Sentinel
December 15, 1863

Cashtown Barn

(Continued From Page 22)

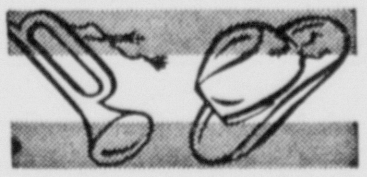
away from the farm, returned. He was captured by the Confederates. He was placed in a concentration of prisoners in what is now Hershey Park along the Chambersburg Pike (Rt. 30) near Seven Stars. He slept on the ground that night with a rock as a pillow, Mrs. Kuhn was told. During the second night a terrific rainstorm raised the small stream nearby and the plight of the prisoners was complicated by some watery nightmares as the flood inundated the area. Later, the prisoners were taken to Libby Prison. The Confederates stripped the Trostle farm of livestock and other equipment, according to word-of-mouth stories told to the Mickley family in the days soon after the battle. Mr. Trostle was released from Libby months later, before some of the military prisoners were freed.

ADVANCE, RETREAT

Cashtown saw the advance and retreat of parts of the Confederate forces, for many units passed through as the returned in defeat after the Third Day's engagement. One incident is a stirring part of local history. As the Confederates trekked west one of the embittered citizens of the vicinity could contain his anger no longer and shot and killed one of the Confederates. He fled into the mountain area and crawled under a big rock. The Confederates detached a large posse for search, spending hours in quest, but couldn't locate the sharpshooter. The marksman—named Hahn—who freely admitted later that he had taken the pot shot, fully expected the barn where he had been located would be burned, but it was spared.

The big anxiety of the residents in the areas through which the armies passed concerned their stock and other farm equipment. Stock was hidden in wooded areas, prized houshold equipment secreted in hideaways hastily contrived and some of the food supply stashed away in remote sections of the farms. The story is told that one family in the vicinity of the old cemetery near Black Hole, along Marsh Creek, opened one of the graves which had a large flat marker as a cover. They removed the stone and placed the farm harness and meat in the grave, until the war dangers had passed.

"Grandmother didn't miss much that was going on in those exciting days around the farm," remarked Mrs. Kuhn, an alert matron whose interest in history has made her mind a storehouse of local events of the period. And she adds: "We children didn't miss many of them either, when we needed bedtime stories."



Wolfe's Restaurant
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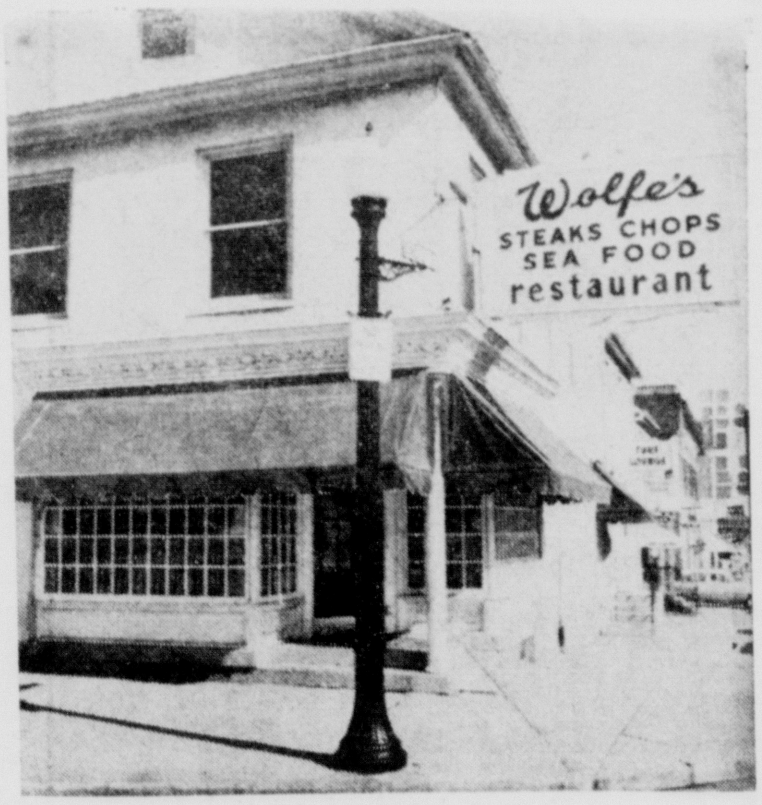

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Consecration Of Soldiers' National Cemetery

THURSDAY, THE 19th inst., was a great day in the history of Gettysburg—second only in interest to the eventful first, second and third days of July last.

The influx of strangers commenced on Monday, and the trains became heavier and heavier as the day of consecration approached. On Wednesday, Wednesday night and Thursday morning, trains arrived every few hours, swelling the crowd to immense proportions.

Day dawned on Thursday with an unclouded sky, giving assurance of lovely weather. The streets swarmed with people from all sections of the Union, the number variously estimated at from twenty to forty thousand. Every available spot on the principal streets was occupied. The throng of ladies and gentlemen, the large turnout of military in their best trim, the flags floating in the breeze at innumerable points—all contributed to the making up of a picture of rare and exciting interest.

FORM PROCESSION

About ten o'clock the line of the procession was formed, and moved forward to the grounds of the Cemetery in the following order:

Marine Band; Second United States Artillery; United States Regular Cavalry, from Carlisle Barracks; Major-General Couch and Staff; General Stahl and Staff; Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry, one hundred and twenty in number, under command of Col. B. Stickney; Colonel Prevost, of Philadelphia, and Staff; Battery A, Fifth United States Regulars; Major-General Schenck and Staff; Band of Fifth New York Artillery Regiment, under command of Colonel Murry; the President of the United States, attended by Vice President Hamlin, Secretary Seward, of the State Department; Secretary Usher, of the Department of the Interior; Secretary Welles, of the Navy Department, and Postmaster-General Blair, escorted by Chief Marshal Ward H. Lamon and Aids, Marshals and Marshals' Aids, Brigadier-General Biggen, attended by their Staffs; Commissioners of the different States; United States Sanitary Commission, numbering twenty men, under the command of Dr. W. F. Sewall; Odd Fellow's Lodge, No. 124, of Gettysburg, numbering two hundred and fifty men, with the Gettysburg Encampment of the same Order; Hanover Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 334, one hundred strong, with Odd Fellows from other places.

FROM BALTIMORE

Baltimore delegation, consisting of members of Councils of Baltimore and Civil Officials; Birgfield's Band, of Philadelphia; Faculty and Students of the College and Seminary; Several hundred citizens, comprising delegations from the several States; Carriages containing citizens from the different States and the surrounding country.

The procession started promptly at the time indicated, 10 o'clock, a.m., and moved over the route previously arranged. By the time the President, accompanied by the different members of the Cabinet, entered the Cemetery grounds, the stand erected in the centre of the same was surrounded by at least twenty thousand citizens, several thousand of whom were congregated immediately in front of the stand, the immense crowd being interspersed with chief marshals, aids, and officers of different grades.

A cordon of soldiers was placed in the form of a circle outside of the crowd congregated near the stand and entirely surrounding it, beyond which thousands of citizens clustered in surging masses,

endeavoring to get a glimpse at the stand.

OFFERS PRAYER

After the favored ones were provided with seats on the stand, the Rev. Dr. Stockton, Chaplain of the United States Senate, was introduced, and offered a prayer to the throne of grace. The prayer of Dr. Stockton was delivered in the most impressive manner, and was listened to with breathless attention. At the close of the prayer the band played a dirge.

Marshal Lamon then read a letter from General Winfield Scott, expressing his regret at not being able to attend the ceremonies of dedication.

Marshal Lamon next introduced the Hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, the Orator of the day.

The Chief Marshal then introduced the President of the United States.

DIRGE IS SUNG

A dirge was then sung with one effect, after which the Benediction was pronounced, and the throng of people dispersed and returned towards the town. The celebration was complete, and not the slightest accident occurred to mar its success.

Among the distinguished personages here were, we understand, nine Foreign Ministers; Ex-Secretary Cameron; Gov. Curtin; Auditor General Slenker, Surveyor General Barr; State Treasurer McGrath; Adjutant General Russel, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Seymour, of New York; Gov. Tod, of Ohio; Gov. elect Brough, of Ohio; Gov. Morton, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. Wright, of Indiana; Gov. Bradford, of Maryland; Ex-Gov. Pierpont, of West Virginia—and many others of lesser note.

President Lincoln and party left late in the evening in a special car. Gov. Curtin and the Heads of Departments left later in the night. Other trains followed, taking away thousands of passengers.

FRIDAY CROWDED

On Friday morning the crowd of persons, notwithstanding the departures during the night, was still great, nearly all of whom spent the day visiting the various points of interest on the battlefield. These, nearly all, left on Friday evening and Saturday morning, when the town settled down into its old-time quiet.

The military arrangements, by Gen. Couch, were admirable. Marshal Lamon also performed his part well, as did D. Wills, Esq., the Agent of Gov. Curtin. Capt. McCurdy had the railroad as efficiently worked as was possible.

All in all, the 19th of November, 1863, will stand out as memorable in the history of Gettysburg, which has acquired such sudden and world-wide fame.

The Compiller
Nov. 23, 1863

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Confederates Would Find Plenty Of Footwear, One Of Their Shortages Of 100 Years Ago, In Area Today

THE CIVIL War wiped out one phase of Adams county industry—the making of carriages.

But if the Confederates came to Gettysburg today as they did in 1863 they would find what they were looking for then—shoes, by the hundreds of thousands.

Oddly enough the Battle of Gettysburg was partially brought about by the Confederate search for shoes here—and they apparently did not find great quantities of footwear among the cobblers in Gettysburg.

Today one of Gettysburg's largest industries—located along one of the routes a few of the Confederates used to come here—is a shoe factory that employs more than 500 workers.

INDUSTRY TODAY

Industry in the Gettysburg-Adams County area today is based mostly on food and kindred products, leather and leather products, apparel, furniture and fixtures. The 97 industrial plants in the county employ about 6,600 workers. They produce about $32,000,000 worth of goods.

Much of the fruit industry—processing—takes place in the upper end of the county, north and west of Gettysburg where some of the largest fruit processing plants in the world are located.

Shoe production is located in Gettysburg, Fairfield, Littlestown, New Oxford, Arendtsville and East Berlin. Furniture is made in Gettysburg, Littlestown, etc.

PACKAGING FIRMS

Some of the county's industry is based on packing—making the boxes and cartons used by others to package their product.

The county has for many years been a center for clothing manufacturing.

There are aluminum plants, foundries and other industries through the county. Even some mining is carried out.

While much of the county's industrial product is now sold out of the county, in Civil War days the industries with one major exception generally sold to the people within the county area.

The one major exception was the one wiped out by the war.

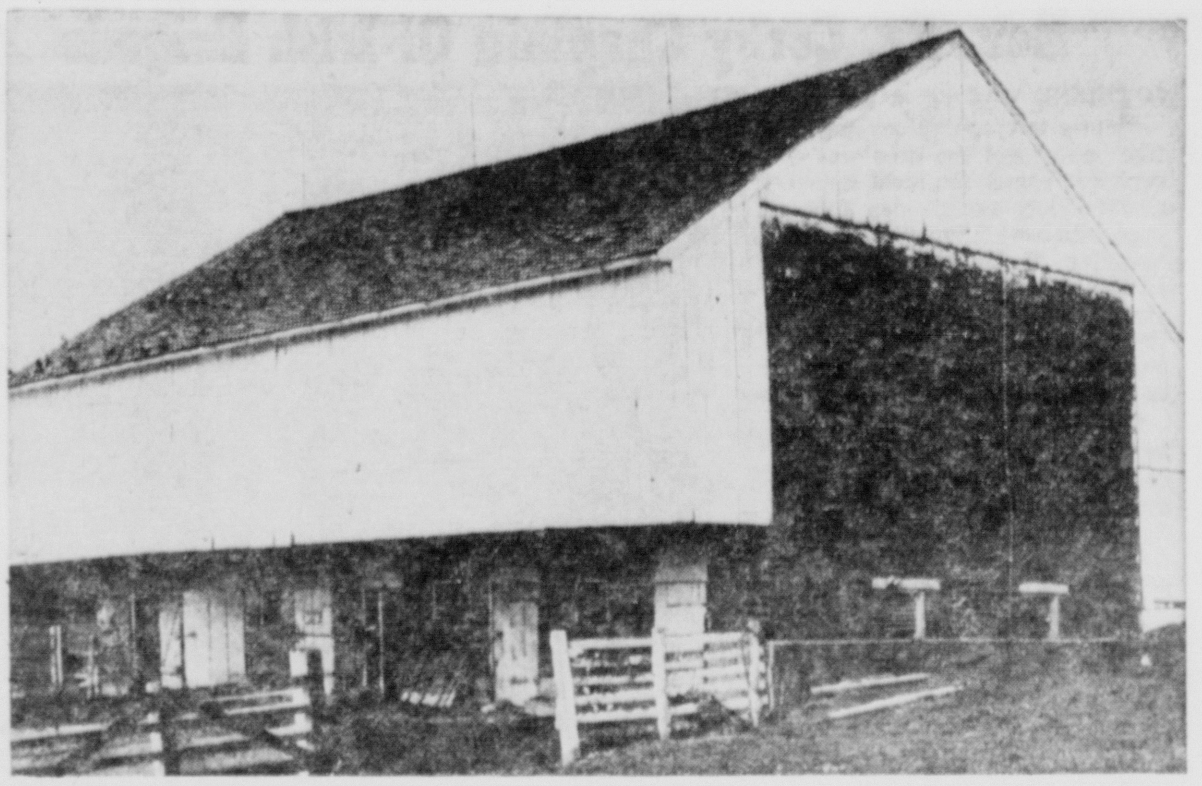
CARRIAGE MAKING

Gettysburg and other sections of the county were noted for their carriage making, usually in smaller shops which from time to time hitched up a number of buggies and wagons behind a team of horses and headed—South.

Adams county buggies were popular with the Southland and when war came the market for the local product was cut off. The result was a dissolution of an industry which failed to revive to any large extent after the war had ended.

The habit of hitching several buggies together for the trip south which was a customary sight in the pre-Civil War days is still to be noted today through the county.

Numerous used car dealers in the South send buyers north of here to buy used cars. Two are hitched together and head south. Hundreds of the hitched together cars go through Gettysburg each year—a modern version of the custom started in the buggy days.



SOME OF the bitterest fighting of July 1, 1863, took place around the McPherson barn (above), located along Route 30 just west of here. Union and Confederate forces both used it—at various times. Stone's "Bucktail Brigade" won fame in its vicinity. John Burns, Gettysburg civilian who fought in the battle, fought near it. General John Reynolds, Lancaster, who commanded the troops at the opening of the battle, was fatally wounded only a few hundred yards from the barn. It was a landmark of the field, it offered protection and thus became a center of the fighting.

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Rev. Fr. Corby Chaplain Of Irish Brigade

"THERE WAS yet a few minutes to spare before starting (the battle) and the time was occupied in one of the most impressive religious ceremonies I have ever witnessed." Thus spoke Bvt. Maj.-Gen. St. Clair A. Mulholland on September 11, 1889, to the survivors of the 116th Pennsylvania Regiment as they dedicated their Shamrock embossed monument on the battlefield here.

The "impressive religious service" is immortalized along Hancock Ave. near the Pennsylvania monument. There, in bronze, the figure of Rev. Fr. William Corby, C.S.C., stands on a rock, in the act of granting absolution.

Father Corby, who was to become President of Notre Dame University, was chaplain of the 88th New York Regiment, part of the 2nd Brigade of the 1st Division of the 2nd Corps — better known as the Irish Brigade, once commanded by General Thomas Francis Meagher, commanded at Gettysburg by Colonel Patrick Kelly, and proud possessor of a special Green Flag, for Ireland, which was unfurled in every battle from First Bull Run to Appomattox.

BRIGADE UNITS

Units of the Irish Brigade were the 28th Massachusetts, 63rd New York, 69th New York, 88th New York and 116th Pennsylvania. With the attrition of war, all of the units were understrength. The brigade was to lose nearly 200 more men before the Battle of Gettysburg ended.

FATHER CORBY, chaplain with the Army of the Potomac, is shown pronouncing absolution on the men in Blue shortly before the opening of Pickett's charge.

Mulholland noted in his talk "The morning of July 2, and the second day of the battle dawned clear and bright.

"As yet, no one in the Second Corps, with the exception of General Winfield S. Hancock and his staff, had heard a shot fired. As we approached Gettysburg, July 1, the sounds of the fight, owing to the direction of the wind or the formation of the country, were wholly inaudible. Those who came upon the field after nightfall had no idea of the whereabouts of the enemy, but as the daylight increased and objects became visible we saw their lines nearly a mile distant on Seminary Ridge and away to our left rose Little Round Top."

Mulholland's account states that the morning of July 2, 1863, was for the Second Corps of the Union Army a time of peace and quiet. "In a woods just back of our line the birds caroled and sang. Our horses quietly browsed in the rich grass and men lay in groups, peacefully enjoying a rest after the rapid march of the day before. The troops arrived on the field or changed their position leisurely and unmolested. . . . The boys had partly recovered from their fatigue and were actually beginning to enjoy life; some of them indulged in a quiet game of euchre, while others toasted their hardtack or fried a little bacon at the small fires in the rear of the lines."

THIRD CORPS MOVES

About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 2, the Union Third Corps, on command of General Daniel Sickles, south of the Irish Brigade, began to move forward from a position along the Cemetery Ridge to the Emmitsburg Rd.

Mulholland noted that the men of the Second Corps, when they saw the movement of the Third Corps on their left, "dropped their cards, regardless of what was trump, and all gathered on the most favorable position to witness the opening of the ball."

At that time the area between Cemetery Ridge and Little Round Top was not quite as grown up with trees as it is now and Mulholland said the Irish Brigade could see "the long lines of the Third Corps advancing, and how splendidly they march. It looks like a dress parade, a review. On, on they go, out towards the Peach Orchard, but not a shot fired. A little while longer and some one calls out 'there' and points to where a puff of smoke is seen arising against the dark green of the woods beyond Emmitsburg pike. Another and another until the whole face of the forest is enveloped, and the dread sound of artillery comes loud and quick, shells are seen bursting in all directions along the lines. The bright colors of the regiments are conspicuous marks and the shells burst around them in great numbers. The musketry begins, the infantry becomes engaged and the battle extends along the whole front of Sickles Corps."

WATCH BATTLE

For an hour the Second Corps watched the battle between Longstreet's Confederates and the Third Corps. Then they see the Third begin to give way and know that soon they should be ordered into battle to aid the Third Corps. "A staff officer rides up with an order to the Commander of the Second Corps to [illegible] division to report to General [illegible] left. Hancock quietly remarks, 'Caldwell get your division ready.'" That division included the Irish Brigade. "There were cries of 'Fall in' and the men ran to their places. 'Take arms' and the brigades of Zook, Cross, Brooke and Kelly were ready for duty."

A few moments before Caldwell's division was to go into a battle the men could see being waged before them, Father Corby stepped up on a rock in front of the Irish Brigade.

"DO YOUR DUTY"

Mulholland said: "As a large majority of its (the Irish Brigade's) members were Catholics, the chaplain of the brigade, Rev. William Corby proposed to give a general absolution to all of the men before going into the fight. While this is customary in the armies of the Catholic countries in Europe, it was perhaps the first time it was ever witnessed on this continent. . . ."

Father Corby, listed as a captain of artillery because the army had no chaplains as such, told the men what he was about to do, saying each could receive absolution by making a sincere act of contrition and firmly resolving to embrace the first opportunity of confession their sins.

He also urged them to do their duty as citizens of the United States and members of the Army of the Potomac.

Mulholland said: "The brigade was standing at order arms and as Father Corby closed his address every man fell on his knees with head bowed down. Then stretching his right hand toward the brigade, Father Corby pronounced the words of the general absolution.

"The scene was more than impressive, it was awe inspiring. Near by stood Hancock surrounded by a brilliant array of officers who had gathered to witness this very unusual occurrence, [illegible] while there was profound silence in the ranks of the Second Corps, yet over to the left, out by the Peach Orchard and Little Round Top, where Weed, Vincent and Hazelett were dying the roar of the battle rose and swelled and re-echoed through the woods, making music more sublime than ever sounded through cathedral aisles."

After the absolution, the Irish Brigade rose from its knees and marched south. Within a few hundred yards it was being shelled by Confederate artillery, and within a half hour its members were to be fleeing desperately for their lives to escape surrounding Confederates through the Wheat Field, before turning to help bring to a halt the victorious advance of the Confederacy on that day.

A good wife laughs at hubby's jokes—not because they are clever—but because she is.

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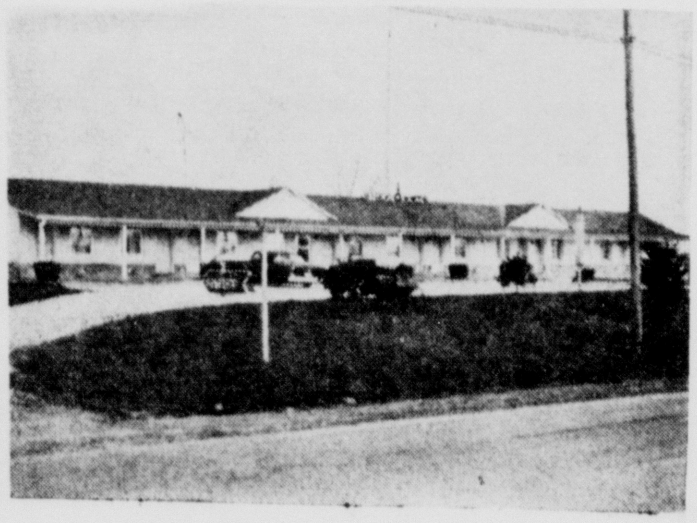

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General George Gordon Meade Made Impassioned Plea For Suitable Burial Ground For Men Who Lost Lives Fighting For South At Gettysburg

THE CEREMONIES connected with the dedication of the Soldiers' National Monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery, on Thursday the 1st inst. (July), attracted a large crowd, including a number of persons holding distinguished military and civic positions. Among them we noticed General Meade, General Geary, Governor of the State; General Rawlins, Secretary of War; General Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Generals Cunningham, Robinson, Alexander, Dennison, Barnum, Reynolds, and Humphreys; Ex-Governor Morton, of Indiana; Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin; Gov. Ward of New Jersey; Henry Ward Beecher; Bayard Taylor; Senator Cameron; Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Common Schools; Committees of the Philadelphia City Councils, &c.

At 10 A.M., the procession formed in the public square headed by the Utica (N. Y.) Zouaves; Worth Infantry, Ziegler Guards, and York Guards, all of York; Housam Zouaves, of Chambersburg; Franklin Zouaves, Gettysburg Zouaves — followed by carriages containing the Committee of Arrangements, and distinguished invited guests. The scene at the Cemetery was imposing. A stand, accommodating about 500 persons, had been erected within the semi-circle of graves, north of the Monument, to which admittance was gained by tickets previously issued by the Committee. In front of the stand and around the base of the

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT

Monument were gathered a dense mass of ladies and gentlemen, numbering, according to varying estimates, from 5,000 to 15,000, all anxious to get within hearing distance.

JUDGE WILLS PRESIDES

The exercises were opened with music by the Germania Orchestra, of Philadelphia. When David Wills, Esq., chairman of the committee, stepped forward, announced that the published programme would be rigidly adhered to, and introduced Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who delivered the opening prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer the hymn "This Holy Ground," written by B. B. French, of Washington in the dedication of the cemetery in 1863, was sung by the choir.

General George Gordon Meade then took a position on the platform, and was received with cheers. When the cheering with which he was received had subsided, he said:

"My Fellow Citizens, Ladies, and Gentlemen: Six years ago I stood upon this ground under circumstances very different from those which now surround us. These beautiful hills and valleys now teeming with luxuriant crops, these happy faces around me, are widely different from the tumultuous roar of war and the terrible scenes enacted at that time.

"Four years ago I stood here by invitation of some honorable gentlemen who have brought me here this time, and laid the corner stone of the monument which we are brought here today to dedicate; and now for the third time I appear before you at the request of the managers of the Monument to them; and at the request of these gentlemen I am about to make to you a few, a very few remarks which are incident to the occasion and suggested by it.

"MANY BRAVE MEN"

"When I look around and see, as I now see, so many brave men who were by my side in that memorable battle, among them his Excellency the present Governor of Pennsylvania (General Geary,) and others who were with me at that time; when I look back and think upon the noble spirits who then fought so well, and now sleep that sleep that knows no waking — gallant Reynolds, my bosom friend, as well as my right-hand officer; brave Vincent, and Zook, and others, far more in number than I have time or words to mention — my feelings are those of mingled sadness and joy: sadness, my friends, to think that there ever was an occasion when such men should be arrayed in battle, as they were here; that we should ever be called upon, as we were on the field, to defend the flag of our country and Government, which had been handed down to us from our forefathers; sadness, to think of the mourning and desolation which prostrated our whole land, North and South; sadness, to contemplate the vast destruction of life which we here wrought in obedience to our highest duty.

"I am filled with sadness to think of the host of mourning widows and orphans left throughout the land by that dreadful struggle. Such thoughts necessarily crowd upon us. At the same time I give thanks to the Almighty, Who directed the event, and Who selected me as an humble instrument, with those then around me upon this field, to obtain that decisive victory which turned the tide of that great war, and settled forever, I trust, in this country, the great principles of personal liberty and freedom. (Applause.)

"BURY ENEMY DEAD"

"I feel gratitude, too, that our fellow countrymen have been moved to such respect and honor

(Continued On Page 28)

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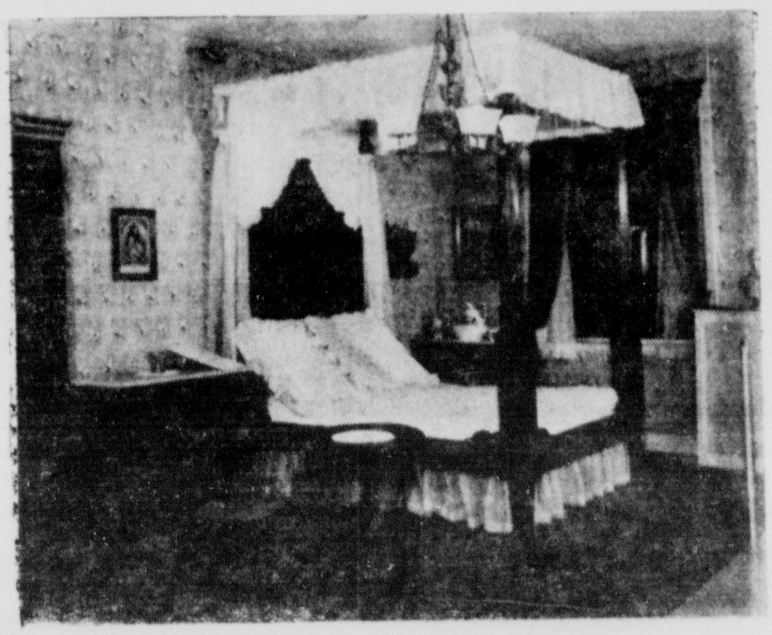

General Meade

(Continued From Page 27)

as we are now paying to the memory of those men who, in the discharge of their duty, laid down their lives, proving, by the highest sacrifice man can render, their devotion to the cause they were defending; gratitude to those present today, who by their presence contribute to render the high honor justly due to the fallen brave.

"There is one subject, my friends, which I will mention now and on this spot, while my attention is being called to it, and on which I trust my feeble voice will have some influence.

"When I contemplate this field I see here and there the marks of hastily dug trenches in which repose the dead against whom we fought. They are the work of my brothers in arms the day after the battle. Above them a bit of plank indicates simply that these remains of the fallen were hurriedly laid there by soldiers who met them in battle.

"Why should we not collect them in some suitable place? I do not ask that a monument be erected over them; I do not ask that we should in any way endorse their cause or their conduct, or entertain other than feelings of condemnation for their course. But they are dead; they have gone before their Maker to be judged. In all civilized countries it is the usage to bury the dead with decency and respect, and even to fallen enemies respectful burial is accorded in death. (Applause)

UNVEILS MONUMENT

"I earnestly hope that this suggestion may have some influence throughout our broad land, for this is only one of a hundred crowded battlefields. Some persons may be designated by the Government to collect these neglected bones and bury them with commemorating monuments, simply indicating that below sleep misguided men who fell in battle for a cause over which we triumphed.

"I shall delay you no longer, for you are about to listen to one of the most eloquent men in this country. My purpose was simply to comply with the kind invitation given me to speak words of praise for the dead heroes sleeping around, and aid in the solemnities of the occasion. I thank you for your attention, and will now unveil the statue."

SECRETARY OF War Harry H. Woodring embraces Commander-in-chief John M. Claypool (left), of the United Confederate Veterans, and Commander Dr. Overton H. Mennet, of the Grand Army of the Republic, during the last reunion of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg in 1938.

At the conclusion of General Meade's remarks a passage was cleared in front of the platform leading to the monument, and assisted by Secretary of War Rawlins, the veil that shielded the front of the monument was dropped, and the first full view of all its beauties was met with enthusiastic applause from the thousands that were lookers-on at this interesting moment; mingled with music from the band and the firing of cannon.

DELIVERS ORATION

Mr. Wills then introduced the Hon. O. P. Morton, senator from Indiana, who delivered a lengthy oration.

The choir then sang "How Sleep the Braves Who Sink to Rest!" Following the reading of the ode by Bayard Taylor, the choir sang "Rest, Heroes, Rest," and the Rev. Dr. Schmucker pronounced the following:

"Exalted and adorable Jehova! At the close of the solemn ceremonies of this occasion, we once more lift up our souls in adoration to Thee, the God of nations, Who doest Thy will among the armies of heaven and inhabitants of earth, and to Whom heaven and earth and the whole universe of worlds also owe their existence.

"Thine all-seeing eye, O God, has witnessed the transaction of this day and viewed them, not as a mere earthly pageant, but in their influence on the welfare of nations in this world and the destiny of individuals in the world to come. And Thou wilt judge them by that infinitely perfect moral law, which Thou hast extended over all worlds and which based on Thine unchangeable attributes, is itself unalterable.

"ALL PLEAD GUILTY"

"Judged by the law we must all plead guilty, guilty as individuals and guilty as a nation, and our only hope is in Jesus Christ our Redeemer. We acknowledge that we have been an ungrateful nation amidst unexampled blessings and privileges, and have brought down Thy righteous judgment upon us.

"Therefore has the enemy been permitted to come in upon us as a flood, and to threaten the fabric of our liberties. Until this very spot did his proud legions advance. These hills have trembled under the thunder of Thy wrath; these fields were coverd with the mangled bodies of the dead and dying.—Yet blessed be Thy name, Thou didst not suffer the enemy to triumph over us; but as Thou didst overthrow the hosts of Pharaoh in the Red Sea, so didst Thou arrest the progress of our enemies and put them to flight.

"And not, Lord, we have come to this consecrated place, gratefully to commemorate our deliverance by Thy strong right arm: To dedicate this stately monument to the memory of those who here met our enemies and by Thy aid repelled them, and to celebrate the patriotism, and drop a tear of sympathy and love over the graves of those who here laid down their lives for the life of their country, and whose mangled bodies now sleep their last sleep in these silent graves.

"There, may they rest until the last trumpet shall sound that wakes the dead to judgment. We have come to pray for our country, for the families of our martyred heroes, and also for our mistaken foes. O Lord, we pray Thee, banish from our land all elements of discord, all feelings of personal and sectional hostility, and may North and South, East and West, all be united by the common bond of love to our common country, and to those sublime principles of the brotherhood and equality of man, in behalf of which our fathers appealed to high Heaven.

"May the cause of truth and righteousness here prevail, and our land become Immanuel's land. May our united country long remain the asylum of the persecuted and oppressed of all nations, and the theatre for the free development of Thy church unimpeded by the restrictions of the State, and for the advent of that millenial period, when there shall be wars and rumors of wars no more, and Jesus Christ, the Prince of Peace, shall reign King of Nations as He now does King of Saints: And to Thy great name, Father, Son and Spirit shall be all the praise. And now 'May the grace of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, the love of God, our Father in heaven, and the communion of Spirit abide upon us all, now and evermore, Amen.' "

The choir then sang the hymn "America," with which the ceremonies concluded, and the crowd of citizens and visitors slowly dispersed — the military returning to town — most of the distinguished guests leaving in the evening trains.

Star and Sentinel
July 9, 1869

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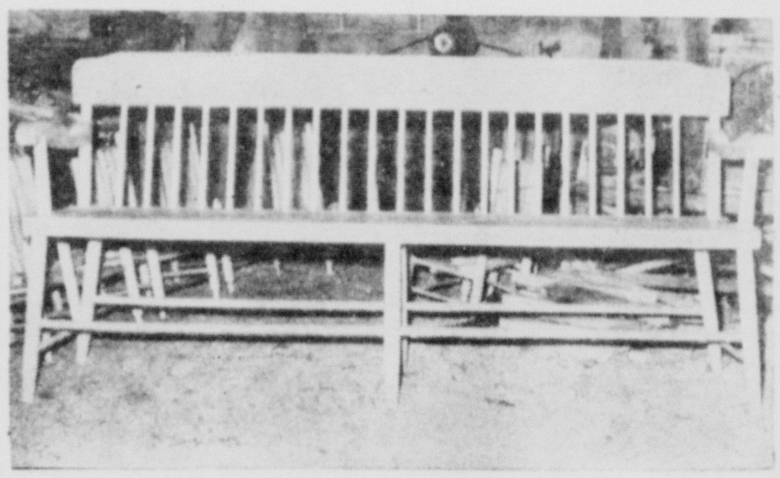
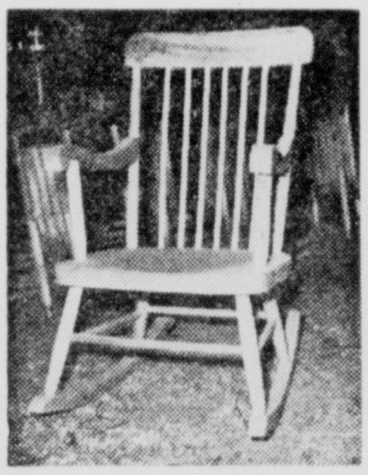
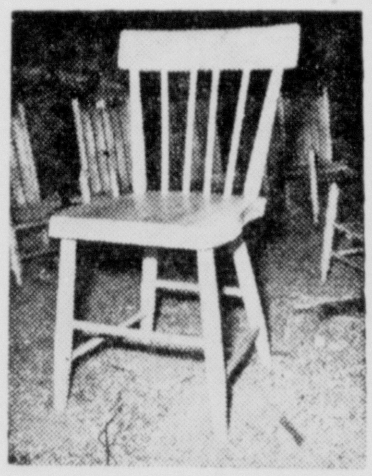


Deacon Bench



Boston Rocker



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Pennsylvanians Wanted To Meet Southern Enemy On Home Ground

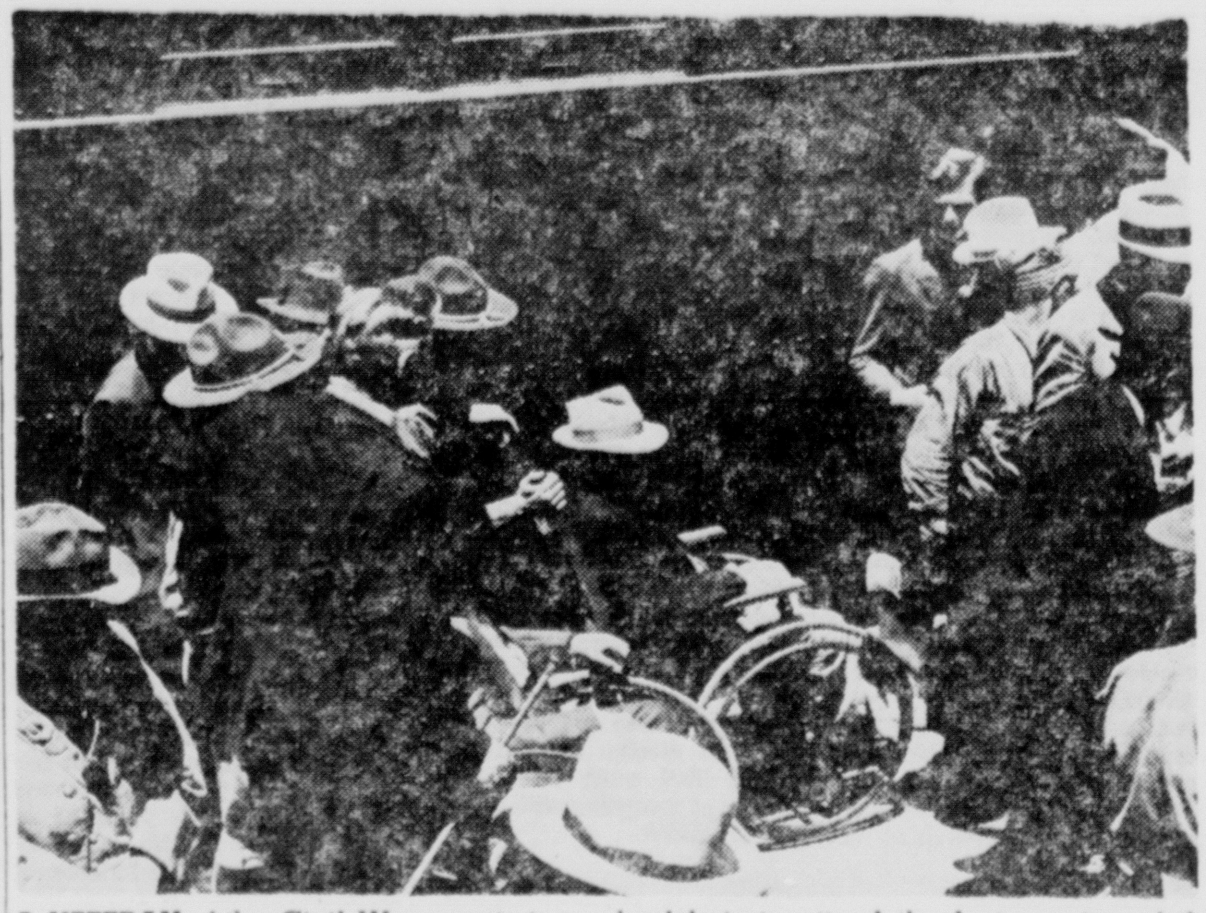
MOST UNITS that fought at Gettysburg were here because they received orders to march and that was it.

But one outfit had to volunteer itself to get to Gettysburg — and oddly enough it was the "Pennsylvania Reserves," including one company recruited from Gettysburg.

Earlier in 1863 the Pennsylvania Reserves, two brigades of which fought in the Little Round Top-Wheatfield area here July 2 and 3, 1863, under command of Brig. Gen. S. W. Crawford had been released from the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to the defense of Washington. General Hooker said the reassignment was "in consideration of the arduous services of the Reserves."

MEN WERE RESTLESS

Maj. E. M. Woodward of the "2nd Pennsylvania Reserves" known to the Army as the "31st Pennsylvania Regiment" made up of men from Philadelphia, later was to tell what happened to the Reserves after they had been separated from the Army of the Potomac, and how they got to Gettysburg.



A VETERAN of the Civil War resorts to a wheelchair to attend the last reunion of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg in 1938. He had arrived from California aboard a special train a few minutes before this photo was taken.

"The First Brigade (of which the "2nd Pennsylvania" was part) under Col. William McCandless marched to Fairfax Court House to watch Col. Mosby and his guerrillas. Being accustomed to the freedom of soldiers in the proximity of the enemy, and being more annoyed than interested by the guerrillas, the constant drilling, restraint of camp and absence of excitement created dissatisfaction and they longed to return to active service."

On the 15th of June, 1863, General Hooker and his staff followed by the entire Army of the Potomac passed by the encampment of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Major Woodward said: "To see our comrades moving to meet the enemy who we knew were heading for Pennsylvania, threatening our homes and loved ones, and for us to remain behind, was mortifying.

PLEAD FOR ACTION

On June 17, 1863, the officers of the 2nd Regiment sent the following notice to Col. McCandless, their brigade commander: "We the undersigned, officers of the Second Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Corps, having learned that our mother state has been invaded by a Confederate force, respectfully ask that you will, if it be in your power, have us ordered within the border of our state for her defense.

"Under McCall, Reynolds, Meade, Seymour, Sinclair and yourself, we have more than once met and fought the enemy when he was at home. Now we wish to meet him again when he threatens our homes, our families and our firesides.

"Could our wish in this behalf be realized, we feel confident that we could do some service to the state that sent us in the field, and not diminish, if we could not increase, the lustre that already attaches to our name."

JOINED UNION ARMY

On June 25, 1863, just one week before they fought at Gettysburg, the Reserves got their answer — an order to join the Army of the Potomac. They joined that Union Army, at Frederick, Md., to learn that one of their former commanders, General George G. Meade, had been named commander of the entire Army of the Potomac. The Reserves reported "our men shouted themselves hoarse over the welcome news."

Baltimore

(Continued From Page 40)

the most prominent of our citizens attended the funeral, and the deepest sympathy was expressed for the sad end of the unfortunate young men.—They were enclosed in beautiful metallic coffins and placed in the public vault in order that their relations in Massachusetts, if any should visit here to claim them, may recognize them. A great many small articles were found upon the persons of the deceased, and were taken possession of by the coroner, who will as soon as possible transmit them to Boston to the Chief of Police; by this method it is supposed the deceased may be recognized.

Upon the receipt of the late telegraphic dispatches, the city assumed a remarkably quiet aspect, the corners of Baltimore and South streets and Holliday square became in a short time nearly deserted.—At intervals a "sesesh" would be heard singing a line or so of "I wish I was in Dixie's land." By ten o'clock Barnum's Hotel, which has been the headquarters of the news seekers for the past ten days, contained but a few persons, and everything appeared as though no excitement had occurred during the day.

There is nothing much wrong with a government system that is hated by people who hate everything that is good.

Every man sets himself a certain goal in life—the hard part is to live up to it.

The chaplain of congress takes a look at that body—and then prays for the country.

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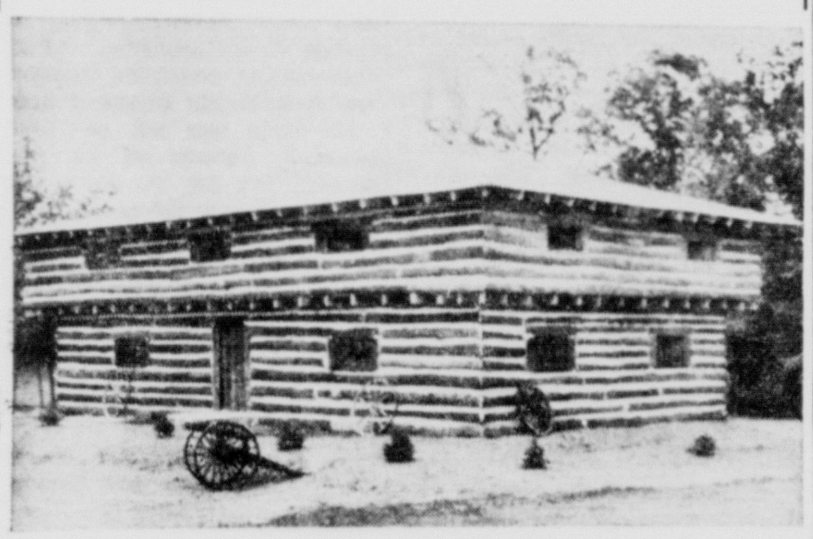

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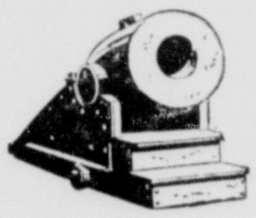

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THADDEUS STEVENS: "Iron Baron," Barrister, Congressman, Founder Of Public School System In Pennsylvania

The following is part of an article entitled "Caledonia Furnace" which appeared in the **Philadelphia Times** of July 14th, 1895.

THADDEUS STEVENS was born in Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, on April 4, 1792, the youngest of four sons, all of whom attained some degree of success in life, due, as they believed, to their mother's determination and untiring devotion, for upon her rested chiefly the burden of supporting and educating the family. Poverty is a relative term, but these boys were acquainted in their early life with the most hopeless and depressing kind of poverty, that which is engendered by a shiftless and dissipated father. The elder Stevens had some local fame, owing to his great physical strength, and he was the best wrestler in the county. He was undoubtedly brave and patriotic, for he enlisted in the war of 1812 and died from wounds received at the battle of Oswego.

It was probably from his father that Thaddeus inherited his fine physique and love of athletic sport, for in spite of his lameness he excelled in swimming, riding, putting the shot, in fact anything where swiftness of foot was not required. His mother was not only a woman of strong character, ambitious of the best in life for her sons, but was filled with an intense sympathy for the sufferings of others. Thaddeus inherited this trait to a marked degree, and though all forms of suffering appealed to him, lameness was an especial passport to his consideration and in later life his physician had a standing commission to cure any cases when possible, at Mr. Stevens' expense.

FOUNDS LIBRARY

The wise legislation of Vermont made it possible for any child within its borders to acquire an education, but early in her boys' lives Mrs. Stephens removed from Danville to Peacham, in the same county, where greater advantages offered. It was while preparing for college at the Peacham Academy that Thaddeus, an indefatigable reader, at the age of 15 conceived the idea of founding the library which still exists as the Peacham Juvenile Library Association, and which received a bequest in his will. He earned the money in his vacations to support himself through his collegiate course, which began in Burlington at the University of Vermont, but was completed at Dartmouth, where he graduated in 1816.

After reading law a few months at Peacham he left his native State and settled in York, Pennsylvania, where he taught in Dr. Perkins' Academy, at the same time continuing his legal studies. When these were completed he found admission to the bar impossible, as the rules of that district required students to read two years in an office. This was a trifling obstacle to a man of Mr. Stevens' determination, so he went over the line to Belair, in Maryland, where the court admitted all applicants who upon examination were found to be qualified.

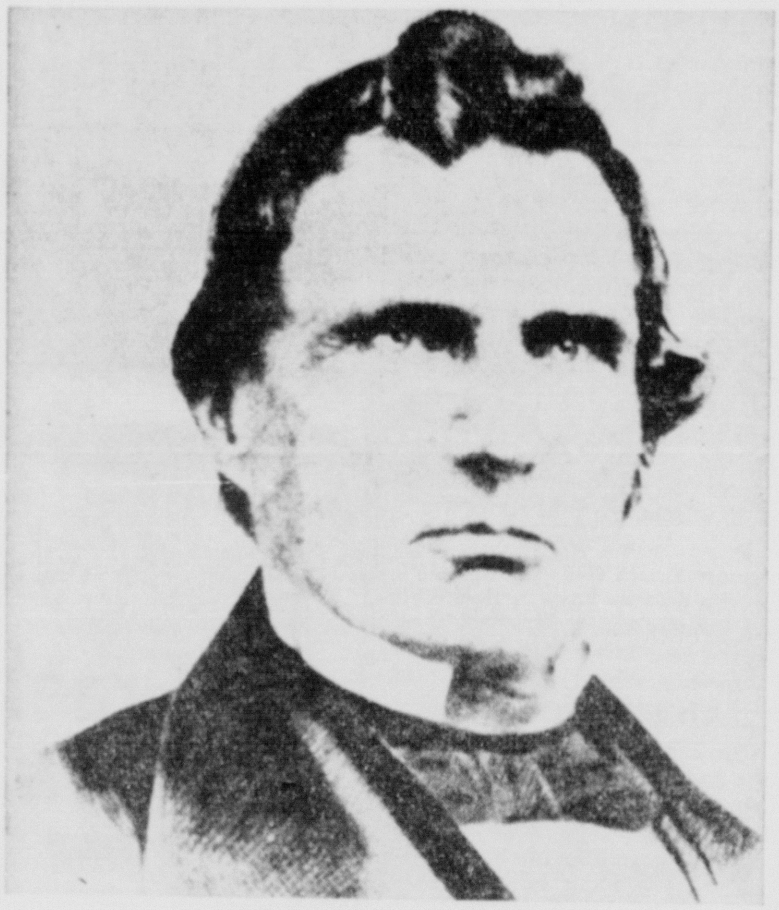
This admission took place in August, 1816, and Mr. Stevens at once returned to Pennsylvania, where he opened an office in Gettysburg.

DEFENDS MURDERER

Mr. Stevens passed through the usual ordeal of young lawyers waiting for clients who never came and at one time seriously thought of leaving Gettysburg for another locality, but while entertaining this idea a sudden turn in his fortune took place. A murder had been committed near Gettysburg so unprovoked and brutal that none of the well-known lawyers would undertake the defense. Mr. Stevens was engaged for it and conducted the case so ably that, although unsuccessful, his ability was at once recognized and the fee of fifteen hundred dollars which he received became the basis of his fortune.

At that time few more agreeable places of residence could be found inland than the towns lying near the Southern border of Pennsylvania, York, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Mercersburg. All possessed heroic revolutionary traditions, and linked with this noble past was a comfortable and dignified present.

Gettysburg, though a smaller town, possessed the same general traits. In the South Mountains were the estates of the great iron masters, a remnant of semi-feudalism. From the Cumberland Valley down to the Potomac reigned the same cordial manners, the same open-handed hospitality and the same love of out-door sport. A striking contrast in climate and manner of life to the villages of Northern Vermont, with their reserved society and restricted amusements.



THADDEUS STEVENS

"PENNY BOX"

Mr. Stevens' affairs soon reached a prosperous stage and his first act on attaining success was to provide for his mother. In the course of time he presented her with a dairy farm of two hundred and fifty acres, which was her pride and delight, though her highest stage of happiness was reached when upon his yearly visits to Vermont her son, as she started for the Baptist meeting, would slip a gold piece into her hand for the old-time "penny box." It is a matter of regret that the mother, whom he never wearied in praising, could not be induced to visit Pennsylvania where her son had risen to the head of his profession and party, where he became one of the iron barons of his day, and where, if he received much obloquy, he received greater praise.

PUBLIC WATER WORKS

In 1822 he was elected to the Borough Council and began an agitation in favor of public water works. He continued to press this matter upon his fellow Councilmen, and it was greatly through his efforts that the first water supply of Gettysburg was furnished. These works were in time superseded by those now in existence.

In 1826 Mr. Stevens entered into a partnership in iron works which demand special mention, and paradoxical as it seems to the uninitiated in iron, Mr. Stevens would have become a very rich man if he had not been a great iron master.

In 1829 he entered very vigorously into the anti-Masonic campaign, a past issue of whose intensity little conception can now be formed. Owing to his activity in this campaign he was made the subject of a libelous attack in the columns of a local newspaper.

Great interest was taken in the trial and intense excitement caused by the conviction of the publisher whose attitude in refusing to divulge the authorship of the libel must be admired, in spite of sympathy with the subject of attack.

FREED SLAVES

Throughout his legal career in Adams county Mr. Stevens was counsel in most of the important cases brought before the court, and living as he did in a border county became deeply interested in the status of fugitive slaves. Numbers of colored people illegally held were liberated by his efforts, for when the law did not avail, he bought and freed them. It is probable that his feelings upon this subject crystallized on the occasion of a journey begun for the purpose of making additions to his law library. He had saved several hundred dollars for this purpose and started for Baltimore, but at Hagerstown came upon the intended sale of a slave. The attending circumstances made it one of the worst instances of the kind. Mr. Stevens loved his profession, and badly needed the books. He may have hesitated; it is only known that he bought and freed the slave. The law library waited.

In 1831 Mr. Stevens was elected a member from Adams county to the Lower House of Assembly. In the ten years' service which Mr. Stevens gave the State he was always prominent, and often preeminent, as on the school question in 1835. The mistakes of his political career are matters of record and may be read by all, but he willed and accomplished so much for society and humanity, that his faults and mistakes may safely be left to the tender mercies of those who have no faults, and who have done more for their fellow-men.

MOVES TO LANCASTER

In 1837 Mr. Stevens was a member of the convention for the reform of the State Constitution. The deepest thinkers and the most brilliant thinkers of the State were members of this body, and in daily contact with such men as John Sergeant, Joseph Hopkinson, C. J. Ingersoll and others he easily ranked among the foremost. In 1838 he was appointed one of the canal commissioners of Pennsylvania, and in 1830 was very active in the Harrison campaign.

It was well understood that Harrison intended to appoint him Postmaster General, but through the open opposition of Clay and the wavering of Webster this appointment was not made. In 1841 Mr. Stevens' Legislative career closed, and for six years he devoted himself to his profession and the repair of his fortunes. In 1842 he removed from New York to Lancaster, where his income during his first year's residence reached the immense sum — for that period — of fifteen thousand dollars.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS

Mr. Stevens was first elected to Congress from the Lancaster district in 1844. He served with distinction, but retired to private life at the close of his term. He remained, however, actively interested in politics, and was one of the delegates to the first Republican convention.

In 1853 Mr. Stevens was again elected to Congress, and served until the time of his death, which occurred on August 11, 1868, in Washington. He occupied such a commanding position as chairman of the committee on ways and means throughout the war period and filled so large a space in political history, it is difficult to realize that his entire Congressional career covered less than fourteen years' time.

There is a popular impression that Thaddeus Stevens was the creator of the public school system of Pennsylvania. The feat that he performed was far greater than creating a system, for nothing is easier than to make a plan of anything. The public schools of Pennsylvania were the result of the combined efforts of all the friends of education, Thaddeus Stevens among them, and in so far as the text of the act establishing them was the work of one man, the credit belongs to Mr. Breck, a Senator from Philadelphia.

SUPPORTED EDUCATION

It was when the system that had been carefully constructed by the people of the State, through their chosen representatives, and for the benefit of their own children was about to suffer annihilation that Mr. Stevens gathered together all the arguments against popular education and showed them to their upholders clad in such language that those who had come to oppose it remained to support.

Mr. Stevens always, and upon every occasion, supported all educational measures, and one of the last acts of his life was the preparation of a plan for education in the District of Columbia, and at that time in requesting a new member of Congress to vote in favor of a college appropriation he adjured him solemnly: "Young man, never in all your life oppose any measure for the education of the people. You will never regret it."

The great courage and power of Mr. Stevens' defense of the public schools was shown in the fact that almost single handed and alone he met and vanquished a tremendous uprising of the combined powers of fear, prejudice and ignorance. In this great crisis he was fearlessly aided by Governor Wolf, who incurred the passing odium of his own party, but gained lasting honor from the firm stand he took in the cause of popular education.

"THE IRON BARONS"

Mr. Stevens' connection with the iron industry, which began early in his Gettysburg life and continued up to his death, was an interesting, but financially, not the most successful part of his career.

The term "the Iron Barons" of Pennsylvania had not yet been coined, but was never more appropriate than at the time Mr. Stevens became one of their number.

Most of the iron-masters lived on their great estates. Many of them were cultured and traveled, and although sometimes hampered by lack of ready money, all were hospitable to a degree undreamed of now. Hospitality was not then a return of favors, but was extended to every passer-by.

Mr. Stevens was one of the few nonresident iron-masters, and nothing conveys a stronger proof of his great personality than the dear remembrance of him at Caledonia, where he never lived, and only visited for a few weeks at a time. Yet more than a quarter century after his death one hears his sayings repeated with such marked, though unconscious imitation, that a distinct impression of his manner is conveyed to the listener.

3 IRON PROPERTIES

Three of the most celebrated iron properties in the South Mountain were the adjoining ones of Pine Grove, Mont Alto and Caledonia. Together they contained more than a hundred square miles of the most valuable and beautiful land in Southern Pennsylvania.

The first was not only the largest in extent but the oldest — the forge was built in 1770. Mont Alto stood second (1807), and Caledonia, the youngest, was also the smallest, containing somewhat less than twenty thousand acres.

Caledonia was not purchased, however, because of its great beauty, but for its natural resources. It was the outgrowth of an earlier enterprise, begun in one of these floodtides of prosperity followed by a period of terrible depression, that seemed to be the inevitable accompaniment of iron the world over. There is not the least doubt that Tubal Cain often entertained his family with cheerful remarks on the "dull times we are now having."

MARIA FURNACE

Mr. Stevens' first active interest in iron began in 1826, when several hundred acres of land were bought on the eastern side of the mountain, above Fairfield, and the Maria furnace was built by J. D. Paxton and Co. The other members of the firm were Thaddeus Stevens, J. B. McPherson and T. C. Miller. The two latter retired in 1828.

Colonel Paxton, who managed the property and lived for some years at Maria furnace, was well known for his ability as an ironmaster. The chief industry was the casting of stoves and hollow ware, but the venture was not very successful, owing to the poor quality of the ore, which made a very brittle iron.

The partners then cast about for some other method of using the iron, and in 1830 bought land on the western side of the South Mountain, about fifteen or twenty miles distant, where they built a forge, called Mifflin forge, a short distance below the forks of the Conococheague, and supplied with water from that stream by

(Continued On Page 34)

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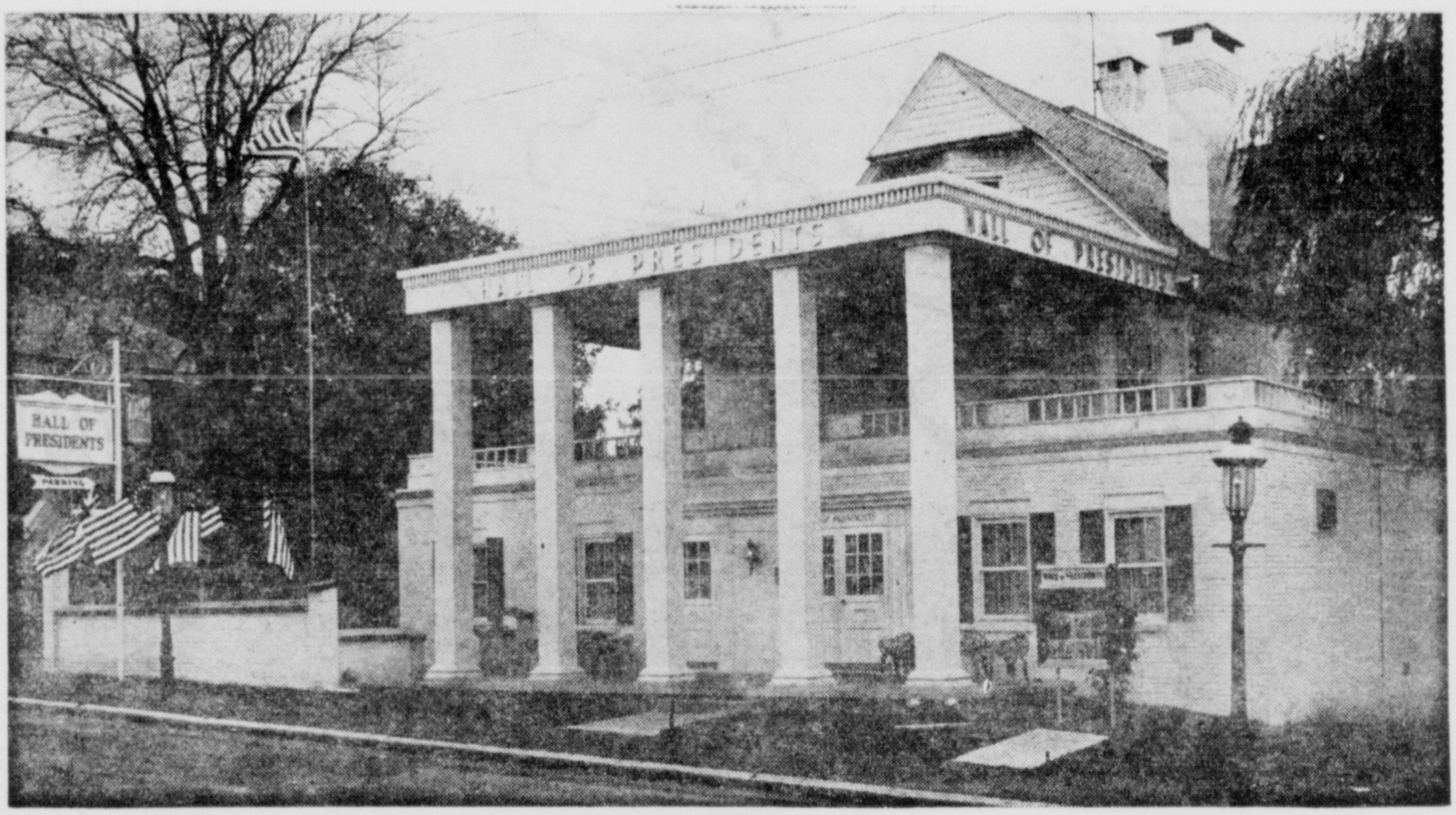

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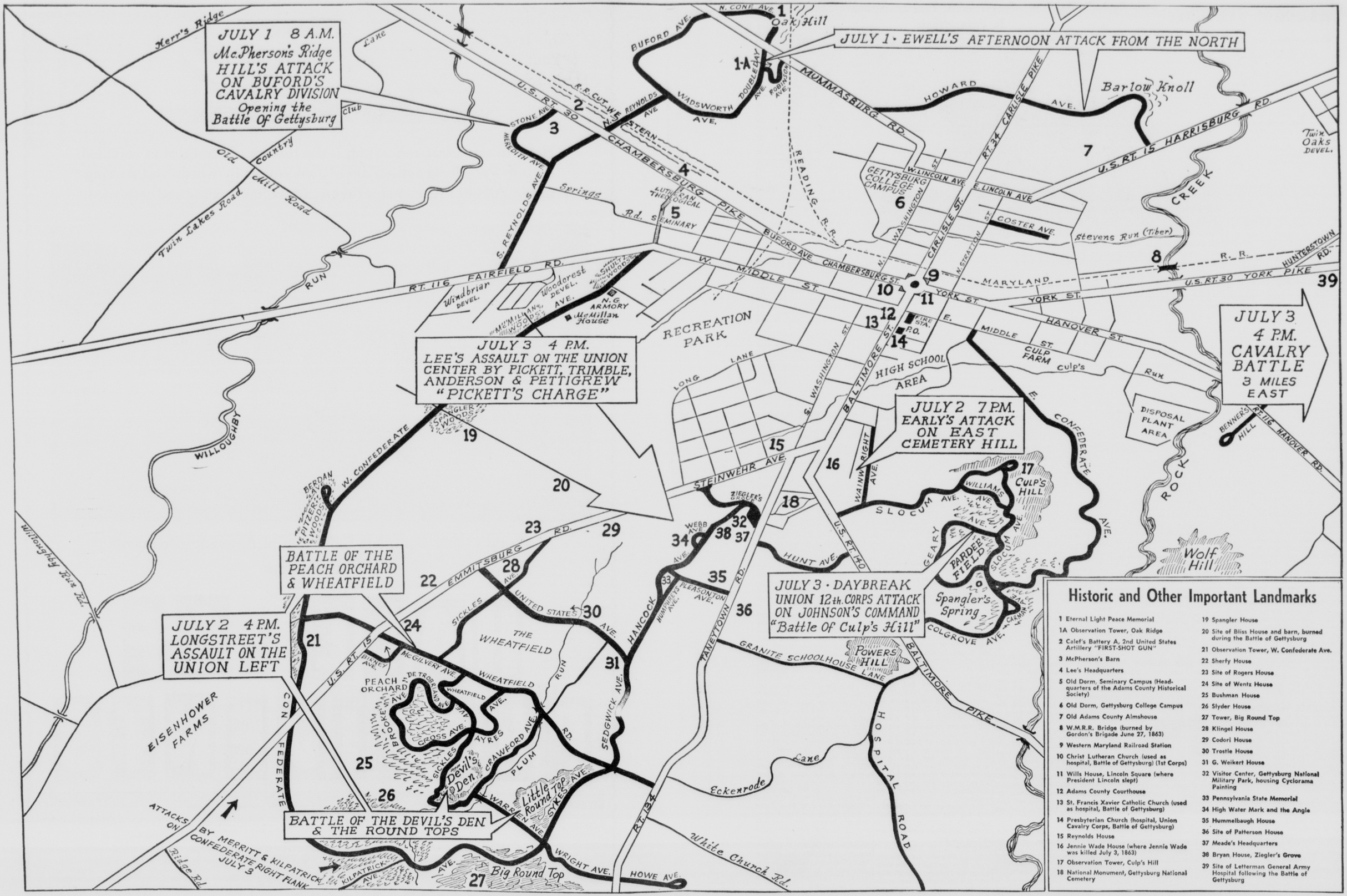

JULY 1 8 A.M.
McPherson's Ridge
HILL'S ATTACK ON BUFORD'S CAVALRY DIVISION
Opening the Battle Of Gettysburg
JULY 1 · EWELL'S AFTERNOON ATTACK FROM THE NORTH
JULY 3 4 P.M.
LEE'S ASSAULT ON THE UNION CENTER BY PICKETT, TRIMBLE, ANDERSON & PETTIGREW
"PICKETT'S CHARGE"
JULY 2 7 P.M.
EARLY'S ATTACK ON EAST CEMETERY HILL
JULY 3
4 P.M.
CAVALRY BATTLE
3 MILES EAST
BATTLE OF THE PEACH ORCHARD & WHEATFIELD
JULY 2 4 P.M.
LONGSTREET'S ASSAULT ON THE UNION LEFT
BATTLE OF THE DEVIL'S DEN & THE ROUND TOPS
ATTACKS ON BY MERRITT & KILPATRICK CONFEDERATE RIGHT FLANK JULY 3
JULY 3 · DAYBREAK
UNION 12th. CORPS ATTACK ON JOHNSON'S COMMAND
"Battle Of Culp's Hill"
Herr's Ridge
Old Country Club
Twin Lakes Road
Mill Road
Willoughby Run
Willoughby Run Rd.
Lane
Springs Rd.
RUN
U.S. RT. 30 CHAMBERSBURG PIKE
STONE AVE.
R.R. CUT
N. STERN
REYNOLDS AVE.
MEREDITH AVE.
S. REYNOLDS AVE.
BUFORD AVE.
N. CONE AVE.
Oak Hill
WADSWORTH AVE.
DOUBLEDAY AVE.
ROBINSON AVE.
MUMMASBURG RD.
HOWARD AVE.
Barlow Knoll
RT.34 CARLISLE PIKE
U.S. RT. 15 HARRISBURG RD.
Twin Oaks DEVEL.
CREEK
READING R.R.
LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
GETTYSBURG COLLEGE CAMPUS
W. LINCOLN AVE.
E. LINCOLN AVE.
WASHINGTON ST.
CARLISLE ST.
N. STRATTON ST.
COSTER AVE.
Stevens Run (Tiber)
R.R.
HUNTERSTOWN RD.
RT. 116 FAIRFIELD RD.
Windbrian DEVEL.
Woodcrest DEVEL.
SHULTZ WOODS
N.G. ARMORY
McMillan House
McMILLAN WOODS
W. MIDDLE ST.
BUFORD AVE
CHAMBERSBURG ST.
MARYLAND
U.S. RT. 30 YORK PIKE
YORK ST.
HANOVER ST.
E. MIDDLE ST.
CULP FARM
Culp's Run
RECREATION PARK
LONG LANE
S. WASHINGTON ST.
BALTIMORE ST.
FIRE STA.
P.O.
HIGH SCHOOL AREA
DISPOSAL PLANT AREA
E. CONFEDERATE AVE.
BENNER'S HILL
HANOVER RD.
ROCK CREEK
STEINWEHR AVE.
ZIEGLER'S GROVE
WAINWRIGHT AVE.
WILLIAMS AVE.
CULP'S HILL
SLOCUM AVE.
GEARY AVE.
PARDEE FIELD
Spangler's Spring
Wolf Hill
HUNT AVE.
U.S. RT. HO
WEBB AVE.
HUMPHREYS AVE.
PLEASONTON AVE.
HANCOCK AVE.
TANEYTOWN RD.
SEDGWICK AVE.
COLGROVE AVE.
CARMAN AVE.
GRANITE SCHOOLHOUSE LANE
POWERS HILL
BALTIMORE PIKE
HOSPITAL ROAD
Eckenrode Lane
RT. 134
White Church Rd.
W. CONFEDERATE AVE.
BERDAN AVE.
SPANGLER WOODS
PITZER WOODS
EISENHOWER FARMS
CONFEDERATE AVE.
BIRNEY AVE.
McGILVERT AVE.
PEACH ORCHARD
DE TROBRIAND AVE.
WHEATFIELD AVE.
WHEATFIELD
THE WHEATFIELD
RUN
BROOKE AVE.
GROSS AVE.
SICKLES AVE.
AYRES AVE.
CRAWFORD AVE.
PLUM RUN
Devil's Den
Little Round Top
WARREN AVE.
SYKES AVE.
Big Round Top
WRIGHT AVE.
HOWE AVE.
KILPATRICK AVE.
Ridge Rd.
EMMITSBURG RD.
UNITED STATES AVE.
1 Oak Hill
1A Observation Tower, Oak Ridge
2 Calef's Battery A, 2nd United States Artillery "FIRST-SHOT GUN"
3 McPherson's Barn
4 Lee's Headquarters
5 Old Dorm, Seminary Campus (Headquarters of the Adams County Historical Society)
6 Old Dorm, Gettysburg College Campus
7 Old Adams County Almshouse
8 W.M.R.R. Bridge (burned by Gordon's Brigade June 27, 1863)
9 Western Maryland Railroad Station
10 Christ Lutheran Church (used as hospital, Battle of Gettysburg) (1st Corps)
11 Wills House, Lincoln Square (where President Lincoln slept)
12 Adams County Courthouse
13 St. Francis Xavier Catholic Church (used as hospital, Battle of Gettysburg)
14 Presbyterian Church (hospital, Union Cavalry Corps, Battle of Gettysburg)
15 Reynolds House
16 Jennie Wade House (where Jennie Wade was killed July 3, 1863)
17 Observation Tower, Culp's Hill
18 National Monument, Gettysburg National Cemetery
19 Spangler House
20 Site of Bliss House and barn, burned during the Battle of Gettysburg
21 Observation Tower, W. Confederate Ave.
22 Sherfy House
23 Site of Rogers House
24 Site of Wentz House
25 Bushman House
26 Slyder House
27 Tower, Big Round Top
28 Klingel House
29 Codori House
30 Trostle House
31 G. Weikert House
32 Visitor Center, Gettysburg National Military Park, housing Cyclorama Painting
33 Pennsylvania State Memorial
34 High Water Mark and the Angle
35 Hummelbaugh House
36 Site of Patterson House
37 Meade's Headquarters
38 Bryan House, Ziegler's Grove
39 Site of Letterman General Army Hospital following the Battle of Gettysburg
Historic and Other Important Landmarks

THADDEUS STEVENS: "Iron Baron," Barrister, Congressman, Founder Of Public School System In Pennsylvania

(Continued From Page 30)

a race, which also supplied a rolling mill and a second forge, both built some years afterward.

USEFUL DAYS OVER

This race, which ran the bloom and tilt hammers at the first forge, and a second race fed from the Conococheague a few hundred yards lower down the stream, and which ran the rolling mill and new tilt hammer forge close by, can be seen from the track of the Chambersburg and Gettysburg Railroad. Their useful days are ended, but even without the water which added so much to their beauty, they are still beautiful as one follows their banks through groves of white pine and past dense thickets of rhododendron.

Mifflin forge ran successfully until 1833, when on the night of the "falling stars" it was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt, and about the same time the "big house" was built, and Colonel Paxton removed from Maria furnace to Caledonia, Mr. Stevens leaving all details of management to him.

In 1837 the Caledonia furnace was built, and the place received its name from Mr. Stevens' native county in Vermont.

One of the last castings made at Maria furnace, which, after running twelve years in all, closed down in 1838, was an arch for the new furnace of which the following story is told: One of the men was very proud of his enormous hands, and just before the arch, which was to have the year mark on, was cast, placed his hands in the wet sand on each side of the date, and the "1837" rests between what looks like rays of the rising sun, but are a furnace man's hands.

ASSUMES ALL DEBTS

The new furnace was built, as so many others have been, just on the ebbtide, as was the case between 1837 and 1842. Although Colonel Paxton had no rival as a practical iron-master in all the South Mountain, the current that swept so many iron men into bankruptcy was too strong, and the Caledonia firm found itself burdened with a heavy debt.

This was almost universal among iron men in 1840 and very few were able, as Mr. Stevens was, to have another resource to fall back upon. His saying that Stevens the lawyer had often saved Stevens the iron-master from bankruptcy was literally true. In 1842 he purchased Colonel Paxton's half of the estate and assumed all of the debt.

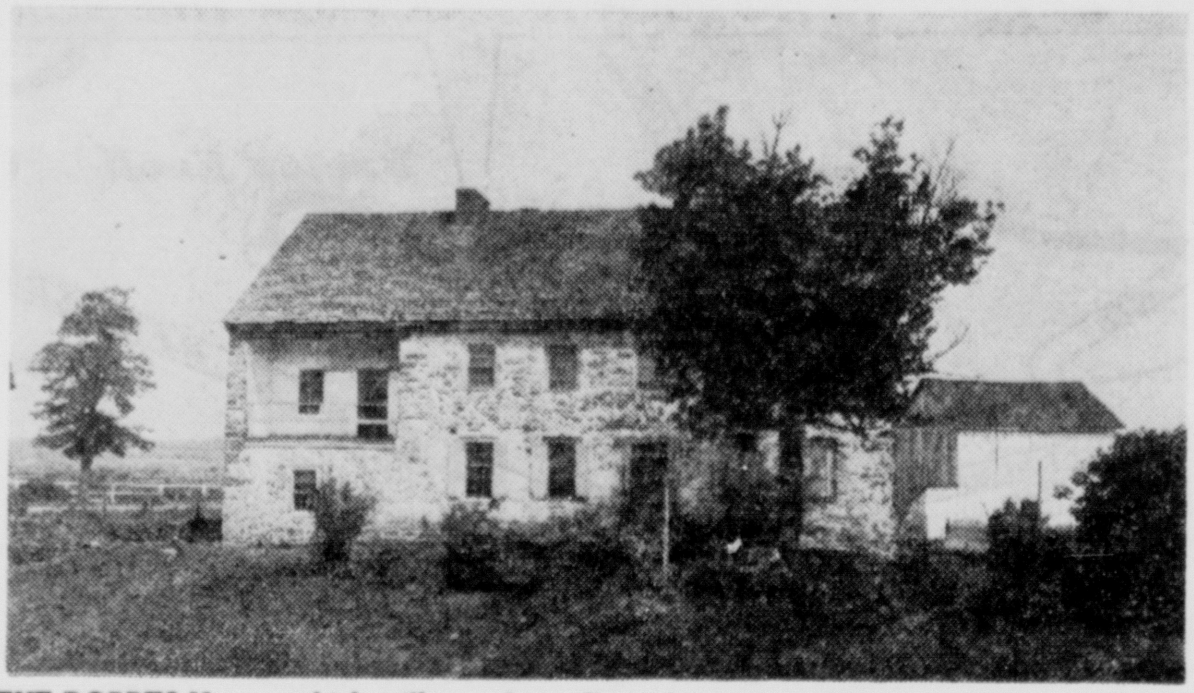
This made it necessary for him to seek a larger field for the practice of his profession. He left the practical management of the furnace in competent hands while he undertook the reduction of his debts, and in five years' time reduced them from $217,000 to $30,000.

FORTUNATE WASHOUT

The ore used at Caledonia was at first brought from a mine near the "furnace bank," but a fortunate washout in a rain storm accidentally disclosed the afterward celebrated Pond Bank ore. It was this ore which gave the Caledonia iron its reputation as the best in Pennsylvania, and large quantities of boiler iron were made at the forge.

The rolling mill turned out quantities of bar iron, nail rods, wagon tires, plow shares, manufactured iron of all kinds; yet though the works were unable to supply the demand, and had periods of prosperity, taken as a whole they were only remunerative for a short time prior to their destruction by fire in 1863.

At Caledonia one fully believes the statement of the older people that "Mr. Stevens used to call it his sinking fund, and only kept it running to give the people work."



THE DOBBIN House, which still stands in Gettysburg, was the first classical school erected west of the Susquehanna River. Water from a well in the basement of the building still serves a source of supply for drinking water.

The expense connected with the oldtime furnaces was no doubt greater in proportion than now. Such a thing as all the year round work was unknown; generally the furnaces and forges closed down in early winter and remained inactive until spring.

CHARCOAL BURNING

The men and teams were employed in timber cutting and charcoal burning off in the mountains, but this was a direct expense with a very indirect return, for whether the works were closed or in operation the people procured their subsistence at the "store."

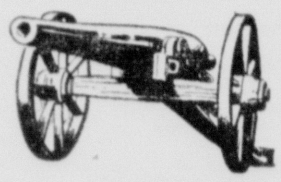
The Pond Band ore was the richest in all the country round, but was always difficult and expensive to mine, as it lay in "pockets," and it and the nearest fluxing stone were some miles from the furnace.

The great six-mule and horse teams were the only methods of transportation for many years. After 1837 there was rail transportation over the Cumberland Valley to the East, but the nearest station was at first ten miles distant, afterwards six, so for many years the greatest teams lumbered over the mountain and down to Frederick and Hagerstown, or even out to Pittsburg.

After the use of coal and coke became general, furnaces and manufacturing establishments sprang up near the centers of population; adding to the expense of production, and decreasing the profit of the more isolated works. All these losses fell upon the employer.

HOUSE AND GARDEN

The men's subsistence generally went on, though, of course, the bills would have to be worked out when work began. The system of rent was delightful, for there was



none to pay. Each family was supplied with a house and garden, which they planted and cultivated, but the owner plowed for them in the spring.

The only rent stipulation was that in case of mountain fires the men should turn out and "fight fire." The people repaired and kept in order their fences with nails and lumber supplied by the furnace owner. Spring was a busy time at Caledonia, for then the big teams came in from the charcoal pits and beds with their loads of coal, the driver perched on the "lazy-board," almost as comfortable a seat as a gun carriage. Lime and brushes were furnished by the owner, the people doing the work, and the whole place, from the furnace itself, down to the smallest chicken coop, gleamed out in a fresh coat of whitewash. That this custom was usual at all the old furnaces seem unlikely, for it is always spoken of at Caledonia as a special feature.

KEEP THEIR COWS

Most of the furnace people owned pigs and a cow. Pasturage was free, and in Mr. Stevens'

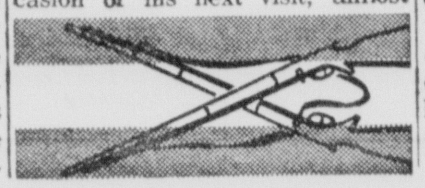
legislative days, in opposing an enclosure act, he gave as his reason the fact that he employed two hundred men, and would use all his influence to enable them, and others in the same circumstances, to keep their own cows.

When a family grew tired of life at one of the forges, the men would apply for work at another, and a team was sent to bring the "flitting" over. If they remained for a year the transportation was free; otherwise it was paid for.

Caledonia was a great place for revival meetings, and many well-known ministers have officiated within the walls of the little meeting house. Among the best remembered was a Mr. Howe, a Methodist preacher who was greatly respected by Mr. Stevens, and much venerated by the people, over whom he gained a hold by an incident that occurred on the occasion of his first visit. The meeting, composed principally of women, had been dismissed, and Mr. Howe was on his way to the "big house" — occupied by the manager—where, by Mr. Stevens' request, he and his horse were always to be taken care of.

On his way he passed numbers of the men lying about on the grass, and unlike most preachers of the day uttered no sign of reproof, but smiled kindly and said. "Poor fellows, taking a good rest after their hard week's work, that's right."

There was no reply at the time, but two weeks' after, on the occasion of his next visit, almost



every man was at the meeting, dressed in his best.

Mr. Stevens' yearly visits were great events; he always stayed with the manager, and went about everywhere; the same story is heard from all who remember him, "there will never be his like again," and, in spite of his age, they firmly think that had he lived he would have become President.

The war began, and in October, 1862, Stuart made his famous raid through the border counties. He passed through Caledonia in one day. Hampton's brigade somewhat in advance of his own. General Hampton issued orders that there was to be no plundering, and a guard was stationed about the office and store, in command of an officer who remained until all the brigade had passed.

At General Hampton's personal request a pair of shoes from the company's store was given his colored servant, but the order and conduct of his troops was in marked contrast to those of "Jeb" Stuart, who followed.

At the time the works were at the height of their short-lived prosperity. They were crowded with orders at good prices, but Mr. Stevens loyalty to his friends prevented him from availing himself of opportunities most men would have grasped. He refused profitable contracts that would have required all his product, because he would not deprive his old customers of their supply.

The summer of 1863 opened with rumors of invasion and on June 16 these were verified by the appearances of Jenkins' cavalry, who came by a mountain path through Mont Alto, from Waynesboro. They carried off $5,000 worth of mules and horses, but left a paper with the manager prohibiting any disturbance at the works.

This, however, was before General Lee had crossed the Potomac and issued the orders so strictly inforced not to destroy any private property.

ORDERS WERE LATE

These orders, unfortunately, came three days too late for Caledonia. On Tuesday, June 23, Early's division reached the works on their march to York and Wrightsville and went into camp on the flats below the forks of the creek, where they remained until Friday, the 26th.

A guard was thrown about the office with instructions to protect everything until further orders. These soon came. All the merchantable iron, valued at $26,000, several hogsheads of molasses, five thousand pounds of bacon and other goods in smaller quantities were seized. Camp was broken on the 26th and it was very evident what the next act would be. The manager made every effort to save the works, but his representation that Mr. Stevens derived no income from them and that upwards of a hundred families depended on them for a living was not believed. Early replied that "Yankees did not conduct business that way, as for the workmen let them go harvesting, the works must go."

The rolling mill and tilt hammer forge attached, which had been built at a cost of $38,000 a few years before, were the first buildings fired.

Next the old forge, where the big bloom-hammer was, then furnace, coal houses, blacksmith shop, run-outs, saw mill, every building used in connection with the works was destroyed, with the exception of the office, and that was fired, accidentally, it is believed, on the retreat from Gettysburg.

SCENE OF DESOLATION

The scene of desolation extended more than a mile along the pike, and the entire responsibility of the act which created it was assumed by Early.

It was a cause of distress to General Lee, who rode up from his camp at Greenwood about the 29th to inspect the ruins. His quartermaster informed the manager that any families in need could draw on his department for provisions, and in a few instances where this was done the people actually lived off the enemy for a very short time. On July 1 General Lee left Greenwood for Gettysburg, passing through all that was left of Caledonia about 10 in the morning.

The total loss in property and material destroyed amounted to $80,000, but no indemnity was ever asked for or received.

With the exception of the lower forge and rolling mill, the works were rebuilt and business was resumed; but after Mr. Stevens' death in 1868 they closed for all time.

Families moved away, houses were taken down or fell into decay; the little brick schoolhouse, which was also the meeting house, was moved bodily to Mount Union, and within recent years the "big house so associated with Mr. Stevens' visits was destroyed by fire. On the crest of the big hill above the old furnace, an observatory, "Stevens' Lookout," has been lately built; and from it one gains some idea of the extent of this great estate.

For a mile or more down the pike one can trace sites of the houses and cottages once dotted along the road, and north and south are miles of woodland and hill. The foundation walls and wheels of the old forge are now covered with vines and shrubbery. The old road to the furnace is now grass-grown; so is the once well-traveled road to Pine Grove that ran beside the upper race. Here and there a new house has been built, and several efforts have been made to resuscitate the place, but so far it has not responded cordially to any of them. Caledonia belongs to the past, and its greatest days are inseparably connected with the life of its founder.

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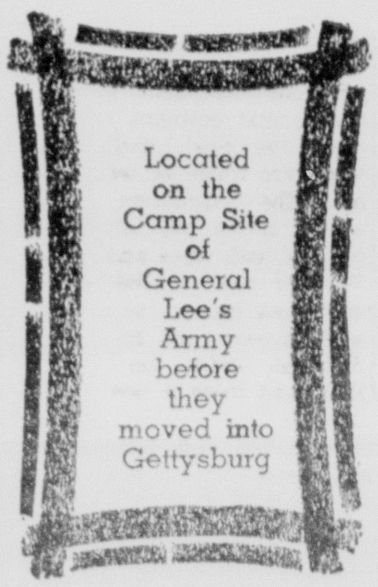

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Quiet And Unpretending Little Town Of Gettysburg Rocks Under Shock Of Battle

OUR USUALLY quiet and unpretending little town of Gettysburg has become historic. During the last two weeks scenes have been enacted here that beggar all description. War has been raging all around us in its most horrid form.

Two mighty armies have passed through our county and the bloodiest fight of the war has taken place in our midst.

For some time past it has been evident that a great battle must come off in our State, and perhaps in or near our county, but no one supposed that Gettysburg would be the place selected.

On Sunday a week our advance got there and began scouring the country.

On Monday Hill's Division of the Rebel Army was reported near Cashtown and on Tuesday morning their pickets made their appearance on "Seminary Ridge"; but as soon as they got sight of our Cavalry force they went back several miles toward Cashtown. During Tuesday our Cavalry forces continued to scour the country and at night about 3,000 of them encamped North West of the town under the command of Gen. Buford.

THE NIGHT BEFORE

This was the evening before the great battle commenced and as nearly as could be ascertained the disposition of the two opposing forces then was as follows:

Four of our Army Corps were between this and Emmitsburg — the nearest one at least five miles from Gettysburg — the remainder of our Army was some distance in the rear of these four Corps. On the Rebel side Hill's Corps was on Marsh Creek, between this and Cashtown, Longstreet's Corps was encamped about 8 miles in Hill's rear—and Ewell was at Heidlersburg, 10 miles from Gettysburg.

On Wednesday morning early our scouts reported Hill advancing on the Chambersburg pike and by 10 o'clock long lines of Rebel Infantry made their appearance about 2 miles from town and immediately after their batteries opened on our Cavalry advance sent out to check them.

FIRST TROOPS ARRIVE

In about half an hour after this our Infantry (the 1st Army Corps) was seen advancing on the Emmitsburg road and by marching across the fields behind the town, they succeeded in forming a line of battle beyond the "Seminary Ridge" and immediately in front of the enemy. About an hour after this the 11th Army Corps came up and marching through the town took position on our right, nearly parallel with the Harrisburg road.

In this position our men maintained their ground until between 2 and 3 o'clock, P.M., when Ewell's force coming up the Harrisburg road completely flanked them and after a determined resistance and severe fighting for nearly an hour, the 11th broke and fled in some disorder through the town, taking a position on "Cemetery Hill," nearly south of us, where they made a stand and from which the rebels did not attempt, during that evening, to drive them. Thus affairs stood on Wednesday evening; the rebels having possession of all the town, except a few houses on the extreme end of Baltimore street. On Thursday morning it was found that we had taken position on "Wolf Hill" and the hill this side of it for our right, "Cemetery Hill," for our centre, and our left extending from "Cemetery Hill" along a rocky ridge nearly to "Round Top."

HAD STRONG POSITION

Our Generals certainly displayed great military abililty in selecting these defensive lines. Any one who knows the country will see at a glance that we had thus a very strong position, these hills forming an irregular triangle, the apex of which was Cemetery Hill — and the base line running from "Wolf Hill" to "Round Top," at which base all our forces could be marched in easily and placed in advantageous positions. Thursday and Friday was occupied by Gen. Lee in fruitless attempts to break through these lines of defense.

The strength of his whole army was put forth, desperate charges were made repeatedly by the enemy, but all in vain, for our brave men stood manfully to the work before them and each time the rebels were compelled to fall back to their old position, with fearful loss. During these two days (Thursday and Friday) the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry was awful beyond all description. Artillery officers of both sides say that the artillery firing was by far the heaviest of the war, that neither Malvern Hill nor Antietam equalled it.

BETTER SKEDADDLE

On Friday evening the rebels, finding it utterly out of the question to dislodge our forces and having lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners, concluded that they had better skedaddle — and as usual they did this is a very secret and expeditious manner.

On Saturday morning our advance came into town — but the rebels had all left except a few stragglers and those of their wounded in too bad a condition to move. However, they planted their batteries on Seminary Ridge to cover their retreat and the sharpshooters kept up a constant firing in the streets during the day, so that it was not till Sunday morning that we were positively satisfied that the enemy had left for parts unknown.

The loss in killed and wounded on both sides has been fearful, the rebel loss being considerably in excess of ours, owing to the fact that on Thursday and Friday they fought against the advantages of naturally strong positions. The aggregate loss is estimated at 40,000.

Both sides took prisoners, but from all the information we could get we got several thousand more that we lost. All in all, the Battle of Gettysburg was the grandest fight of the war. Our men never fought better and the rebels never were more desperate. The result is a repulsed and discomfitted enemy.

It is true many gallant officers and brave men have fallen in this battle. It is true that our town and county has suffered terribly. It is true that houses and barns have been burned — fences torn down and crops destroyed all over the country — and yet we have much to be thankful for. The invader has been driven from our State, severely punished for his temerity, and we can once more breathe freely. The brave Army of the Potomac deserve and will receive our heartfelt thanks, our everlasting gratitude.

The Compiler
July 13, 1863

The future of our country is bright — history shows that nations produce their great men in times of adversity.

No matter how much time you find to look for it, lost time is never found again.

Folks who never do any more than they get paid for never get paid for any more than they do.

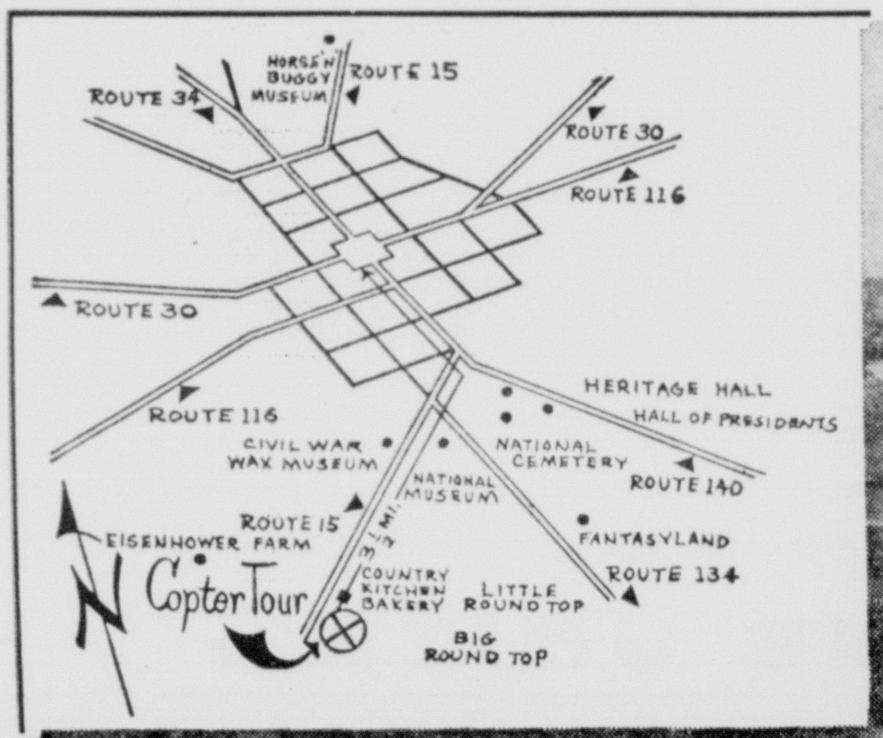
Must There Be A Civil War?

THE FOLLOWING eloquent extract from a letter written by a lady now in Washington may serve at this time to awaken the American people to the folly and madness of civil war.—

"The Seventh Regiment arrived here this afternoon. Faint cheers greeted them as they marched up to the White House. Oh! God of Mercies, must this be so? Must brothers tear each other to pieces, when a little good will on both sides would mend it so well? It made me sick at heart to see this sight. Men come down, leaving desolate homes behind them, to make others equally desolate. Oh! merciful Father, can madness so criminal, so wicked, be tolerated? Where are the truehearted men of America? Are they stupefied or terrified? Sad, it is that nations learn as little by experience as men and women do. Each one has to read his or her lesson through tears of grief and sorrow, while nations learn their folly through tears of blood. Is it posible that this national suicide will be allowed?

"Good-bye; I can write no more. I am too sad to live."

The Compiler
May 6, 1861



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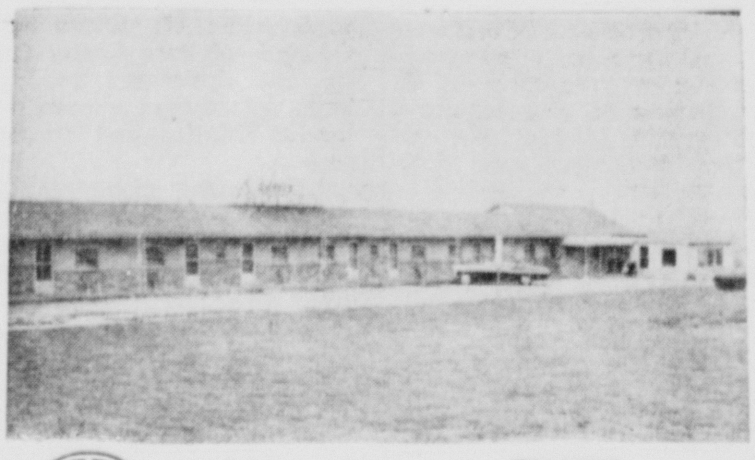

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Maryland Had Troops In Blue And In Gray

IT WAS the "First Maryland" against the "First Maryland" near Spangler's Spring on the morning of July 3, 1863, as Confederate and Union troops, both from the same state, battled.

The memorials to the two units, both erected by Maryland "to her sons at Gettysburg," stand within about 200 feet of each other near Spangler's Spring. One is the "2nd Maryland Infantry CSA." That was the title given the troops but the monument also says "formerly 1st Maryland CSA," and it was as the 1st Maryland that the

1ST MARYLAND

men preferred to be known. The other is the marker to the 1st Maryland USA.

The "2nd Maryland CSA" monument state that the "First Maryland Battalion Infantry, Lieut. Col. James R. Herbert, Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia advancing from Rock Creek about 7 p.m., July 2d, occupied the line of works at this point and held its position until next morning. On the morning of July 3 the Battalion moving by the left flank formed at right angles with and inside the works and charged under a fire in front

2ND MARYLAND

flank and rear to a stone planted 100 yards west from this monument." The monument bears the seal of Maryland. Of the 400 men engaged in the battle, 52 were killed and 140 wounded.

The 1st Maryland U. S. Regiment was known as the Potomac Home Brigade Volunteer Infantry under the command of Col. William P. Maulsby. It was organized at Frederick December 13, 1861, and remained in service throughout the war. From its 739 complement it lost 23 killed, 80 wounded and one missing at Gettysburg, a total of 104.

Maryland was the only state with troops on both sides at Gettysburg.

Citizen-Hero

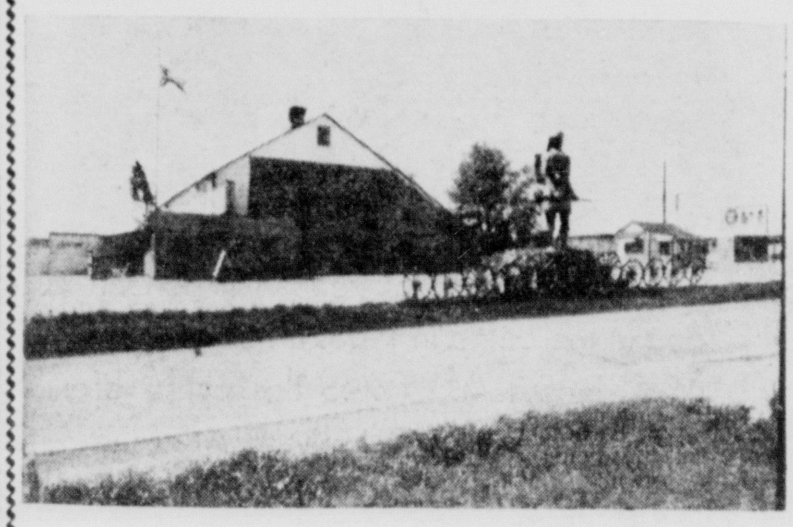
A FORMAL portrait of John Burns, only citizen-hero of Gettysburg who bore arms against the invaders and was wounded three times.

Visit The World's Largest

Horse 'N Buggy

Museum

— On The Battlefield —
½ Mile North Of Gettysburg
On U.S. Route 15



Visitors To Historic Gettysburg Are Always Welcome To See This Most Unusual Museum

Accommodations For Visitors In Gettysburg

EXCELLENT accommodations await the visitor to the Gettysburg area. The modern facilities complemented by old-fashioned hospitality offer every opportunity for a pleasant vacation trip.

Below is a list of the advertisers participating in the publication of this first Battle of Gettysburg Visitors' Supplement of The Gettysburg Times.

HOTELS

HOTEL GETTYSBURG, Lincoln Square on U. S. 15 and 30; 100 air-conditioned rooms, with TV available; air-conditioned lobby, dining room and cocktail lounge; parking lot and garage. AAA recommended. Phone EDgewood 4-3181.

GRAEFFENBURG INN, 10 miles west of Gettysburg on U. S. Route 30, at Caledonia State Park; 20 studio type rooms each with bath, in main building; six rooms in cottage annex. Swimming pool and golf course adjacent. AAA recommended.

MOTELS

HOWARD JOHNSON'S MOTOR COURT, on Steinwehr Ave., U. S. Route 15 south; 77 air-conditioned rooms; telephone; TV; air conditioning, thermostat-controlled heat; combination bath; swimming pool; AAA recommended. Phone EDgewood 4-1139.

STUART'S MOTEL, 5 miles south on U. S. 15; 17 units; air conditioned; thermostat-controlled heat; shower or combination baths; AAA recommended. Phone EDgewood 4-1339.

SUBURBAN MOTEL, one-half mile north on U. S. Route 15; 30 modern units; individual room thermostats; air conditioning; free TV; wall-to-wall carpeting. NTA recommended. Phone EDgewood 4-2504.

LARSON'S COURT, three-fourths mile west on U. S. Route 30; 39 units with TV; air conditioning; thermostat-controlled heat; combination or shower baths; connecting units; swimming pool; member AAA and Quality Courts. Phone EDgewood 4-3141.

PEACE LIGHT INN MOTOR COURT AND RESTAURANT, one mile west on U. S. Route 30, then north on Reynolds Ave. to Peace Light Memorial; 25 units; quiet location; air conditioning; thermostat-controlled heat; combination baths; adjoining restaurant, serving food and your favorite cocktails. AAA recommended. Phone EDgewood 4-1416.

STOCKHOLM MOTEL, three miles north on U. S. Route 16; units with free TV; heat and air air conditioning; restaurants near by. Phone EDgewood 4-6153.

RAINBOW MOTEL, four miles north of Gettysburg on Route 34; units with TV; air conditioning; combination baths; AAA recommended. Phone EDgewood 4-2263.

WAYNE'S MOTEL, six miles west on U. S. Route 30; 16 units; TV and radio; outdoor grills; picnic area; member PMA, Eastern Motor Court and AMHA. Phone EDgewood 4-3712.

BATTLEFIELD MOTEL, two miles south on U. S. Route 15; 18 units; air conditioning; TV; shower baths; connecting units. AAA recommended. Phone EDgewood 4-4631.

OAKS PARK CABINS, 3½ miles east on U. S. Route 30; comfortable mattresses; picnic area; playground for the children; Phone EDgewood 4-3079.

BLUE SKY MOTEL, four miles north on Route 34; new units; air conditioned; free TV; radio in every unit; soundproof; special children's area; swimming pool. Dial 677-7736.

CLEVELAND'S MOTEL, four miles north on U. S. Route 15; air conditioning; free TV; playground for the children; Phone EDgewood 4-3473.

COLONIAL MOTEL, 1½ blocks north of Lincoln Square on U. S. Route 15; 30 rooms with TV; air conditioning; thermostat-controlled heat; combination baths; connecting units; AAA and PMA recommended. Phone EDgewood 4-3126.

McCOY'S MOTEL, ½ mile east on U. S. Route 30; air conditioning; electric heat; tubs and showers; wall-to-wall carpeting, talking birds; Phone EDgewood 4-1804.

HIWAY MANOR MOTEL, 1 mile east on U. S. Route 30; 10 units; air conditioning; tile baths; TV and radios; family units; playground; member of PMA. Phone EDgewood 4-4140.

LINCOLN MOTOR LODGE, opposite college at Junction 15 and 34; member of Congress Motor Hotels; AAA spproved. Phone EDgewood 4-6235.

LINCOLNWAY EAST MOTEL, ½ mile east on U. S. Route 30; conveniently located; air conditioning; connecting units; free TV; Phone EDgewood 4-4206.

JENNIE WADE, the only civilian casualty during the Battle of Gettysburg, who was baking bread when a stray shot pierced her front door and plunged into her back.

GETTYSBURG MOTOR LODGE, 1 mile south of Lincoln Square on U. S. Route 15; 70 units; air-conditioning; free TV; connecting units; combination baths; heated swimming pool; recommended AAA and Quality Courts. Phone EDgewood 4-1103.

THE CRITERION MOTOR LODGE, two blocks north of Lincoln Square on U. S. Routes 15 and 34; 14 units; air conditioning; room phones; Hi-Fi; combination baths; recommended by AAA, Duncan Hines and Emmons Walker. Phone EDgewood 4-6268.

MUSEUMS

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MUSEUM, on U. S. Route 134, opposite National Park Civil War Cemetery. Home of the Electric Map. Phone EDgewood 4-5813.

NATIONAL CIVIL WAR WAX MUSEUM, on U. S. Route 15, south, at Culp St.; life size presentation of the Civil War. Phone EDgewood 4-2600.

HALL OF PRESIDENTS, on U. S. Route 140, near entrance to the National Cemetery; World's only complete wax collection of American Presidents. Phone EDgewood 4-5717.

LINCOLN ROOM MUSEUM, in Wills House on Lincoln Square; man's largest memorial to man's greatest words. Phone EDgewood 4-4438.

JENNIE WADE MUSEUM, seven blocks south of Lincoln Square on U. S. Route 140; it was here that the only Gettysburg resident was killed during the battle; museum and gift barn; Phone EDgewood 4-1406.

HORSE 'N' BUGGY MUSEUM, ½ mile north on U. S. Route 15; world's largest Horse 'N' Buggy museum. Phone EDgewood 4-1500.

CAVALRY FIELD MUSEUM, 2½ miles east on U. S. Route 30; next to Sandy's restaurant; panoramas of the Civil War and Old West. Phone EDgewood 4-1932.

AUTHENTIC INDIAN VILLAGE AND MUSEUM, 8 miles west of Gettysburg on U. S. Route 30, real Indians and Indian children in colorful costumes. Free parking.

FORT DEFIANCE MUSEUM, on U. S. Route 134, across from the National Park Visitor Center and Cyclorama building; large collection of weapons related to historical and infamous persons.

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LAMP POST TEA ROOM, 301 Carlisle St., on U. S. Route 15, north; coffee shop, four dining rooms; recommended by Duncan Hines, Phone EDgewood 4-3315.

THE DUTCH CUPBOARD, 523 Baltimore St., near the National Cemetery, Pennsylvania Dutch cooking; recommended by Duncan Hines, Phone EDgewood 4-6117.

HOWARD JOHNSON'S RESTAURANT, Steinwehr Ave., on U. S. Route 15, south, dining room, Command Room, cocktails, Phone EDgewood 4-4215.

FIVE STAR RESTAURANT, four miles south on U. S. Route 15, two dining rooms; ample free parking; Phone EDgewood 4-1342.

THE AVENUE DINER, 21 Steinwehr Ave., on U. S. Route 15, south; ample free parking; recommended by National Tourist Association and Pennsylvania Restaurant Association; Phone EDgewood 4-3235.

LINCOLN LOGS, four miles east of Gettysburg on U. S. Route 30; Rustic Bar and Log room; dancing; 350 seating capacity; Phone EDgewood 4-4821.

(Continued On Page 39)

"The Old Dorm played an important part in the battle in 1863. It has contributed since that time to the cause of peace and good will. In the heart of the Seminary campus, it is an historic shrine for Americans."

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(Continued From Page 38)

VARSITY DINER AND DINING ROOM, Carlisle St., first block north of Lincoln Square; capacity 150 people; free parking; open 24 hours a day; all kinds of pastries; Phone EDgewood 4-3013.

THE ALTLAND HOUSE, Abbottstown, Pa., 12 miles east on U. S. Route 30; dining room and cocktail lounge; fine room accommodations; dial 259-1061.

FABER'S, on Lincoln Square since 1881; junction U. S. Routes 15 and 30; food service; complete fountain service; Phone EDgewood 4-1331.

WOLFE'S RESTAURANT, on Lincoln Square, dining room, Turf Cocktail Lounge, Phone EDgewood 4-9034.

SCHOTTIE'S, Littlestown, Pa., 10 miles south on U. S. Route 140, serving foods and cocktails; Phone 359-4636.

BATTLEGROUND RESTAURANT AND PICNIC AREA, just off U. S. Route 140, south; 1 mile from Lincoln Square; restaurant and picnic tables; Phone EDgewood 4-1315.

SERVICE STATIONS

DIRECT-TO-YOU GAS STATIONS, on High St., Gettysburg and 5 miles east on U. S. Route 30; Phone EDgewood 4-3596, or 4-3088.

BATTLEFIELD GULF SERVICE, Junction routes 15 and 140, south seven blocks from Lincoln Square; Phone EDgewood 4-6113.

ARNOLD'S SHELL SERVICE, 250 Buford Ave.; U. S. Route 30, west; Phone EDgewood 4-1812.

SWOPE'S 66 STATION, 150 Carlisle St.; open 24 hours a day; AAA and Keystone Service; Phone EDgewood 4-3148.

MELLOTT'S ESSO SERVICE, Buford Ave., on U. S. Route 30, west; Phone EDgewood 4-6135.

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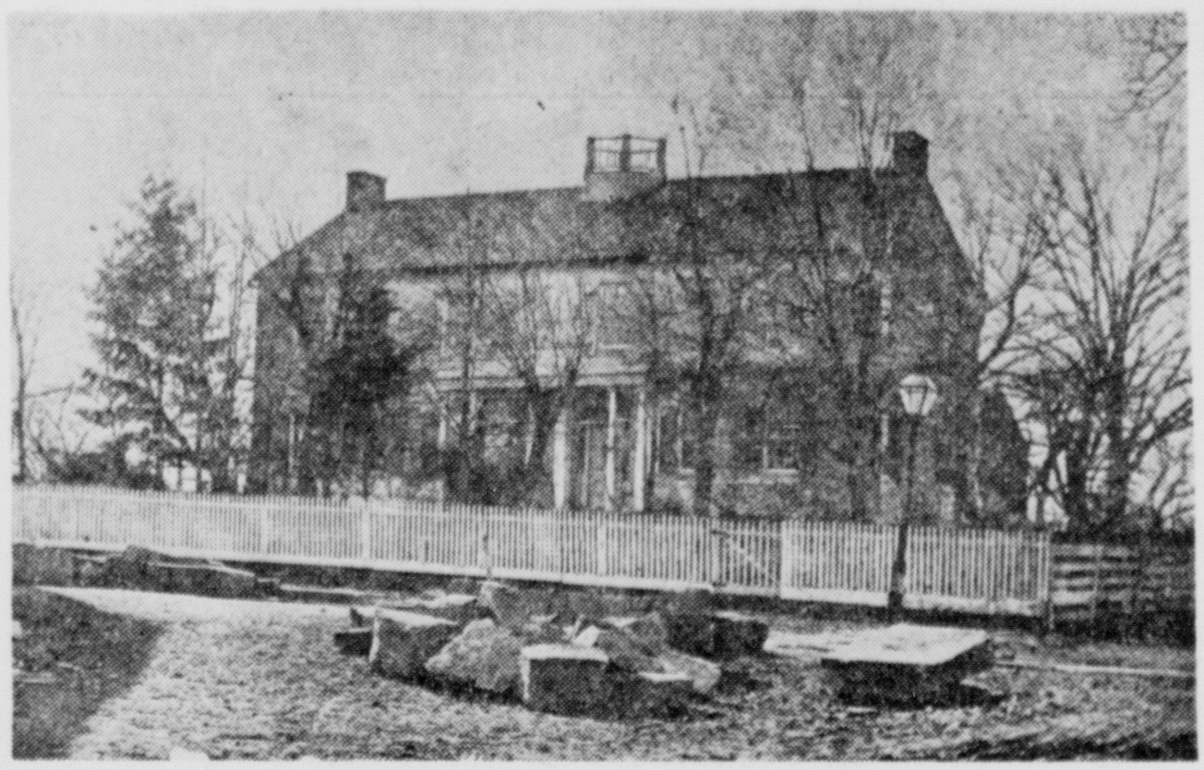
BATTLEFIELD GUIDES ASSOCIATION, guides at convenient locations on routes leading to Gettysburg; complete personally guided tour; licensed by the U. S. Department of Interior; Phone EDgewood 4-2420 or EDgewood 4-4691.

'COPTER TOURS, located three miles south on U. S. Route 15; Helicopter tours of the battlefield and surrounding area; Phone EDgewood 4-2941.

BATTLEFIELD BUS TOURS, located across from Jennie Wade Museum, Baltimore St., on U. S. Route 140, south; tour of the battlefield with story as narrated by Raymond Massey; Phone EDgewood 4-5404.



ABOVE IS a photograph of the Gettysburg Gymnasium, the first building of Pennsylvania College now known as Gettysburg College.

PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES, Carlisle St., publishers of "Human Interest Stories," Phone EDgewood 4-1131.

CIVIL WAR TIMES, office 302 York St., Gettysburg; publishers of The Civil War Times; Phone EDgewood 4-5390.

THE STACKPOLE COMPANY, Harrisburg, Pa., publishers of The Stackpole Series.

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KNOUSE FOODS, INC., Peach Glen, Pa., processor of Lucky Leaf Apple Products; Dial 677-8181.

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LITTLESTOWN HARDWARE AND FOUNDRY CO., INC., Littlestown, Pa., manufacturers of hardware and castings, aluminum and brass; Dial 359-4141, Area Code, 717.

GETTYSBURG SHOE CO., two miles west of Gettysburg on Fairfield Rd.; eighth largest ladies' shoe manufacturer in the U. S.; Phone EDgewood 4-1141.

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FANTASYLAND, ½ mile south of Gettysburg on U. S. Route 134, just beyond the National Cemetery; world's most beautiful storybook park; Phone EDgewood 4-1415.

GETTYSBURG DRIVING RANGE one and one-half miles west of central Gettysburg on U. S. Route 30; golf driving range.

MONOCACY DRIVE-IN THEATRE, Taneytown, Md., 10 miles south on U. S. Route 34; continuous shows nightly.

TOWNE THEATRE AND CROSS KEYS DRIVE-IN, Littlestown, Pa., and Lincoln Highway East, U. S. Route 30; continuous shows nightly.

UTILITIES

COLUMBIA GAS OF PENNSYLVANIA, office 15 York St., Phone EDgewood 4-3151.

METROPOLITAN EDISON CO., office 261 S. Franklin St., Phone EDgewood 4-2141.

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HARRY D. RIDINGER. 112 Baltimore St., Phone EDgewood 4-2213.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

GETTYSBURG LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Confederate Ave., office, Phone EDgewood 4-1185.

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DUTCHCRAFT CO., S. Franklin St., wholesale gifts and novelties; Phone EDgewood 4-5793.

STUCKEY'S PECAN SHOPPE, two miles south of Lincoln Square on U. S. Route 15; gifts, candies, souvenirs; Phone EDgewood 4-2314.

THE DISTELFINK, five miles north of Gettysburg on U. S. Route 15; restaurant, soft ice cream, bakery and fruit stand; Phone EDgewood 4-2582.

G. C. MURPHY CO., Baltimore St., ½ block from Lincoln Square; Gettysburg's only variety store; Phone EDgewood 4-1414.

REA AND DERICK INC., in the Old Wills House, Lincoln Square; prescription service; cosmetics; fountain service, light lunches; phone EDgewood 4-1911.

AAA, GETTYSBURG MOTOR CLUB, Lincoln Square, for service phone EDgewood 4-1155.

ENTERPRISE NEWS, Carlisle St., ½ block north of Lincoln Square; newspapers, magazines, candy, soft drinks.

P. EMORY 'PAT' WEAVER, 323 N. Queen St., Littlestown, or Paul L. Dougherty, 34 W Middle St., Gettysburg, advertising materials; Phone 359-4541 or EDgewood 4-4246.

DAVE'S PHOTO SUPPLIES, Steinwehr Ave., on U. S. Route 15, south, photographic supplies and equipment; Phone EDgewood 4-5414.

BENDER'S GIFTS AND CARD SHOP, on Lincoln Square; souvenirs and gifts, Phone EDgewood 4-4315.

GLENN E. SIMPSON NORTHERN HOMES, office, Route 6; building contractor; Phone EDgewood 4-1929.

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK York St., near Lincoln Square; complete banking services; Phone EDgewood 4-2151.

S. F. SNYDER CO., Delap Ave., rear of Gettysburg Bus Terminal; self-service coin-operated dry cleaning; Phone EDgewood 4-5409.

JACOBY'S GIFT SHOP, 4 miles north of Gettysburg on Route 34; gifts; antique reproductions; Dial 677-7733.

BATTLEFIELD PRESERVATION ASSOCIATION INC., Office, Lincoln Square; Phone EDgewood 4-5703.

RADIO STATIONS

RADIO STATION WGET, on U. S. Route 15, north; 1320 on your dial; Phone EDgewood 4-3101

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Gen. McClellan Won Affection Of His Troops

GENERAL GEORGE McClellan may not have won the respect of his superiors during the period he commanded the Army of the Potomac, but he certainly won the hearts of his men.

An incident that occurred during the march to Gettysburg by the Pennsylvania Reserves indicated the affection that even the Pennsylvania soldier held for "Little Mac" who led the troops through 1861 and into 1862 and then was relieved of his command. The Pennsylvania Reserves had cheered when they learned in Maryland that their former commander and fellow Pennsylvanian, General George G. Meade, had been given command of the Army of the Potomac a few days before the Battle of Gettysburg.

But Brevet Major H. K. Sloan, of the 40th Pennsylvania Regiment recruited at Pittsburgh and known to the Reserves as the "11th Pennsylvania," recalled the affection for McClellan when he spoke later at a dedication of the 11th Pennsylvania's monument here.

The unit on the night of July 1, 1863, was on a 23-hour march that led through McSherrystown, 12

miles east of here. They were several miles south of McSherrystown at 11 o'clock at night. "All were tired, sleepy, cross, and inquiries were being made with all the emphasis tired, hungry and sleepy soldiers could give—'When will the officers halt?' etc.

"Then cheering was heard on the road upon which we were marching, in advance of us, and on other roads, running parallel to our road, and the boys wondered what those fools were cheering for. The cheering came nearer and nearer, increasing in volume, and finally some one at the side of the road called out, 'Boys, General McClellan is in command' and then for the time being, empty stomachs, sleep and fatigue were all forgotten as we joined madly in the cheers."

McClellan had not been reinstated to command but the rumor alone cheered the troops on as they marched to Gettysburg.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Gettysburg's public services stand ready to assist area guests with any routine matter or emergency.

These are the locations and phone numbers:

GETTYSBURG MAYOR: William G. Weaver borough office, fire engine house, E. Middle St., Phone EDgewood 4-1212.

GETTYSBURG BOROUGH POLICE, Chief, Jack Barlett, fire engine house, East Middle St., Phone EDgewood 4-1212.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE, Route 116, one mile west of Gettysburg, Phone EDgewood 4-1119

ANNIE M. WARNER HOSPITAL, S. Washington St., Phone EDgewood 4-2121.

GETTYSBURG FIRE DEPARTMENT, E Middle St., Phone EDgewood 4-1313.

AMBULANCE SERVICE call EDgewood 4-1312.

BALTIMORE: Will It Be The Seat Of War? Great Enthusiasm

We take the following from the Baltimore Clipper of Monday.

THE CITY on Saturday morning presented an excited appearance; the military were moving rapidly to and from; excited sympathizers of the South were seen everywhere with Confederate badges on their breasts. Squads of men were parading the streets with martial music, and nothing was talked of but that Baltimore was to be the seat of war, and that a battle would begin in a few days.

BRIDGES DESTROYED

At 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, one company of the City Guards, accompanied by a number of police officers, proceeded out on the line of the Northern Central Railway to a distance of five miles and destroyed the Melville Bridge. While the bridge was being destroyed, a detachment was sent to tear down the iron bridge at the Relay House. This work of destruction was assisted in by over one hundred Irish laborers, who are engaged on the new water works. While these bridges were being destroyed, detachments were at work tearing down the bridges across Gunpowder and Back Rivers. The bridge over Harris creek at Canton was set on fire and entirely destroyed. On Saturday night two bridges near Cockeysville were also destroyed by fire. While the above work of destruction was going on persons residing in the vicinity of the bridges manifested the wildest enthusiasm and expressed themselves favorable to the South.

PROCLAMATION

Baltimore, April 20, 1861: All citizens having arms suitable for for defence of the city, and which they are willing to contribute for that purpose, are requested to deposit them at the office of the Marshal of Police.

Geo. Wm. Brown, Mayor

Hand-bills were posted in many places, calling upon those desirous of enlisting in the defence of their city, to apply at the old City Hall, on Holliday street. In a short time an excited multitude thronged the street, and before three o'clock nearly three thousand volunteers had signed the articles. Several companies were immediately formed and paraded the streets, amid the cheering of the thousands upon the sidewalks.

MEETING OF COUNCIL

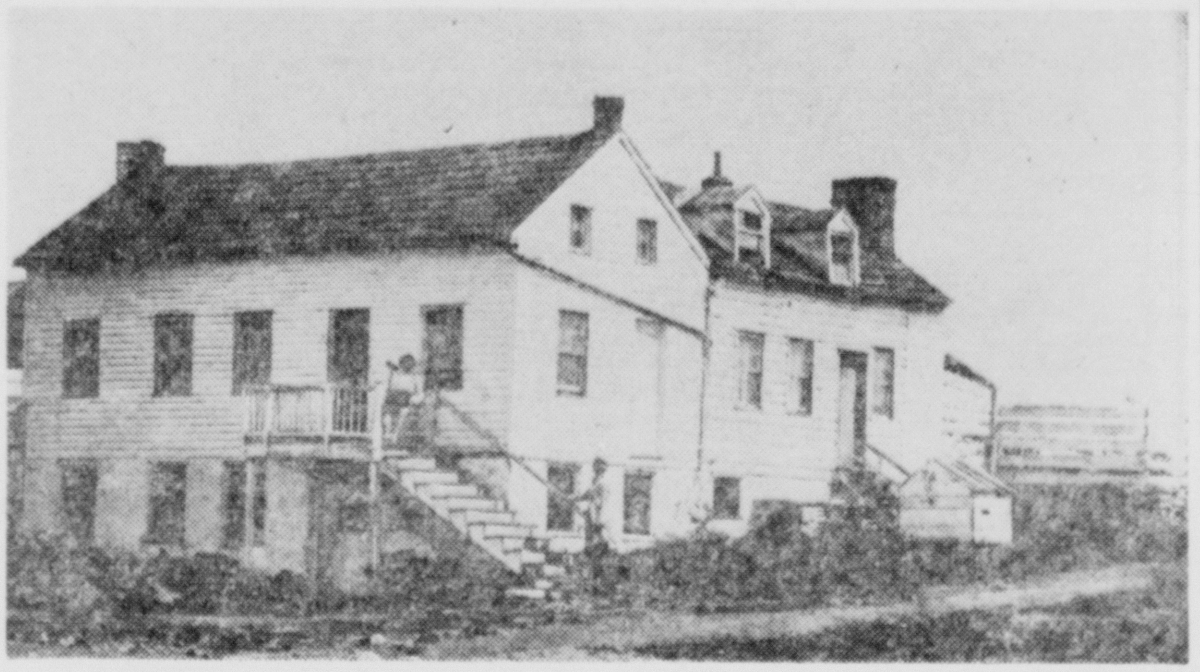
Both Branches of the City Council assembled in their respective chambers at 9 o'clock and went into secret sesion. After an hour thus spent, the doors were thrown open.

Geo. M. Gill, Esq., appeared in the chamber, and handed to Mr. Blackstone, President of the Branch, the following telegraphic despatch, which had been received by Mayor Brown from Messrs. Bond, Dobbin and Brune, in Washington:

APRIL 20, 1861

To Mayor Brown, Baltimore: We have seen the President and Gen. Scott. We bear from the former a letter to the Mayor and Governor, declaring that no troops should be brought through Baltimore, if, in a military point of view and without opposition, they can be marched around Baltimore.

Mr. Nicholas moved that a joint special committee be appointed to take into consideration the present state of affairs. The committee was appointed, and on motion the two Branches took a recess for half an hour. Upon the reassembling of the Branch, Mr. Nicholas submitted a report with an ordinance to appropriate $500,000 for the defence of the city. The ordinance was passed by a hearty vote. The Branch then adjourned.



JOHN BURNS, citizen-hero of Gettysburg, is shown recuperating on the porch of his home after the Battle of Gettysburg. He is seen holding his crutch in his right hand.

FLAG DISPLAYED

Early in the morning the flag of the Southern Confederacy was thrown to the breeze from the headquarters of the National Volunteers, on Fayette street. The event was witnessed by thousands of persons who hailed the event of terrific yells.

COLLECTION OF ARMS

During the day Holliday Street Square was in a fever, caused by the constant arrival of boxes containing arms. The first lot received was 61 cases, containing 1,220 breech-loading rifles. They were purchased from Mr. Bennett, auctioneer. The next lot consister of 43 cases, containing 800 muskets. The police next turned their attention to the Central Male High School, where over two hundred muskets were stored. They were removed to the Marshal's office. These arms had been presented to the school a few years ago by the State.

In the afternoon, Sergeant Metzell, of the Central Station, visited the residence of Asa H. Smith, on West Baltimore street, and took possession of 14 carbines, 5 sabres and nearly a wagon load of accoutrements. This lot formerly belonged to the Mounted Carbineers.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS

About four o'clock a company of volunteers, commanded by Capt. Johnson, from Frederick, wheeled into the Square amid the cheering of the multitude. The company brought with them seven pieces of artillery, which had been taken from St. Timothy's Hall, at Catonsville. The police visited this institution on Friday night, and took possesion of several hundred muskets. The most noticeable feature connected with the arrival of the above company, is that the cannons were driven by negroes, whose owners are in the company. The negroes states that they will not leave their owners, but that they will stick to them let come what may.

The next company that presented itself was the Mounted Hampton Guards, from Baltimore county. This company is commanded by Capt. Charles Ridgely, and numbers seventy-five men.

About half-past five o'clock, the Howard Dragoons, (a splendid looking body of men,) made their appearance in Holliday square. They are from Carroll Manor, and are commanded by Capt. Garther, a whole-soul fellow and a brave officer. The advent of the Carroll boys into the square was hailed with the clapping of hands and hearty cheering by the populace.

The steamer Pioneer reached this city yesterday morning from Easton, Md., with two companies of volunteers, under the charge of Col. Hambleton of the Cavalry, and Col. Strandberg, of the Infantry, who have offered their services for the defence of the city of Baltimore. They chartered the Pioneer in two hours after hearing of conflict in this city. Col. Strandberg informs us that all party predilections have been forgotten on the Eastern Shore, and that they are now a unit for the defense of the South.

TENDER OF TROOPS

The Towson (Baltimore county,) Mounted Guard, Capt. Ridley, arrived in the city on Friday night and reported themselves at headquarters. Information has been received by the police commissioners, that during the day, at least fifteen companies from the counties will report themselves ready for action.

The Maryland Cadets, Lieut. Commanding, Wm. Wilson appointed a committee on Saturday night, to wait upon the Mayor this morning to tender the services of the corps to the city. The Cadets will number about fifty men, and embraces the leading men of our city.

CLOSING THE BARS

Marshal Kane gave orders on Saturday night, that all the barrooms should be closed. The order was promptly complied with, and, after dusk, every place was reported closed. This was a judicious movement; as the people were inflamed with the exciting news of the day, and, if they had become intoxicated, a serious disturbance would have occurred.

Yesterday will be a day that in after times will supply many a theme for the fireside. The day dawned most beautiful, and nature appeared as if smiling upon us with every assurance that our troubles were at an end. Early in the morning, however, it was rumored that during the night a steamer had landed troops at the Fort, and that the Twelfth Regiment from New York had landed at Annapolis, and that the regiment was on its way to Washington. These rumors spread like wildfire, and in a short time the centre of the city was thronged with anxious thousands eager to hear the truth or falsity of the statement. As the morning advanced, the streets became blocked up, and it was with difficulty that people could pass along Baltimore street, between Gay and Calvert.

THE ALARM

About ten o'clock a man mounted on a horse came dashing through the streets and rode to the office of the Marshal of Police bringing intelligence that about five thousand Northern troops were at Cockeysville and were marching direct for this city. — This news gave the finishing touch to the smothering flame which has been burning for the past week. In a few moments the quick roll of drums could be heard, calling the soldiers to arms. Men were rushing to and fro as if crazy; the bell of the town clock rang forth an alarm; the females ran shrieking through the streets, supposing that the enemy were already in our midst; Holliday Square quickly became filled with persons anxious to know what the police would do.

Notices were quickly placed on the bulletin boards of the newspapers calling volunteers to defend their city. The call was responded to in an instant. Thousands of our citizens rushed into the Square and quickly formed into companies of fifties. — They elected their captains and were immediately furnished with rifles and muskets.

Hundreds of persons made their appearance at the Marshal's Office, armed with small bird and heavy duck guns, bowie knifes, pistols and every description of weapon. The recruits, after receiving their guns, marched in the neighborhood and exercised in the art of drilling. During the morning reports came to headquarters that the enemy had left Cockeysville and gone to the Pikesville Armory, distant seven miles from the city on the Reisterstown road, and would cross the country to Ellicott's Mills, from whence they would proceed to Washington by rail.

WOULD SHELL CITY

Another report was circulated that if the troops were attacked Fort McHenry would shell the city. Another report was that the Seventh Regiment had landed at Annapolis and would move forward, and at a given time enter our city in conjunction with the Federal troops at Cockeysville.

The report that troops were at Cockeysville was the only one generally believed, and in a short time everything in the shape of horse flesh was put upon the York road, while the volunteers were being enrolled in Holliday square. Cannon were being mounted, while balls and powder were brought to the Marshal's office and distributed. The warlike preparations of yesterday indicated that, if the invaders had made their appearance, there would have been the bloodiest day ever recorded in our annals.

At four o'clock, a special messenger arrived from Cockeysville, bringing the intelligence that there were at the place twenty-five hundred Pennsylvania troops, and that they were in a wretched condition. They had not tasted food for twenty-four hours, and were deserting rapidly. About one half of them were equipped and armed, the other half being in citizen's dress and unarmed.

Two of the deserters came to this city, and were immediately arrested and taken to the Marshal's office. One of them is a Baltimorean, and stated that the force at Cockeysville is between four and five thousand.

Annapolis, April 21, 1861:—The steamer Maryland arrived here this morning, having on board Col. Butler and eight hundred Massachusetts troops, en route for Washington. The steamer is now lying alongside of the U. S. Constitution, at the Naval Academy, and all the gates leading from the city to the yard are blocked, and additional watchmen guarding the entrances. The Constitution will convey the troops to Washington.

THE PIKESVILLE ARSENAL

Report says that a meeting of the citizens of Pikesville was held yesterday morning, and it was determined that the Federal troops should evacuate the same, which was accordingly done. The citizens then occupied the place and placed it in a state of defence. Another report states that the State soldiers in the county demanded from the arsenal a supply of powder which was given them, but that the place was still in the possession of the Federal troops.

A gentleman who came passenger on the Peabody states that the people in Richmond are wild with excitement from the news of the battle of last Friday. All the Baltimoreans in that place are coming home.

President Davis, of the Southern Confederated States, will be in Richmond on Thursday next.

A rumor was extensively circulated last night, having its origin in quarters well informed, that the adminstration will endeavor to effect an armistice for four months and await the action of the Congress to assemble on the 4th of July next. In the meantime all the troops in Washington will be ordered home.

The city on Saturday purchased the steam gun recently invented by Mr. David Dickinson, of this city. The priced paid for this terrible engine of death was $2,500. The gun will throw three hundred balls in one minute. The missiles of death are considerably larger than a musket ball, and can be thrown a distance of two miles. The gun is at the old City Hall.

THE HOME ARMY

As far as could be ascertained last night, the regular volunteers, the recruits from the city, and the county soldiers will make an army of nearly ten thousand persons.

The pavements on Holliday street, near headquarters were filled yesterday afternoon with heavy pieces of ordnance, and an immense quantity of cannon balls.

The various military officers, with the Police Commissioners, and Col. Kane, were in session all day yesterday, and from the tenor of their deliberations our city, will in a few days, present the appearance of being in fighting trim. Gen. Stuart is in command.

The landing of troops at Fortress Monroe by the steamer Spaulding, was done against the unanimous protest of the Baltimore directors of the steam line.

BURIAL OF SOLDIERS

The two soldiers who were killed during the battle on Friday last were buried in Greenmount Cemetery yesterday morning, the Rev. H. Crout, of the M. E. Church, officiating. Several of

(Continued On Page 29)

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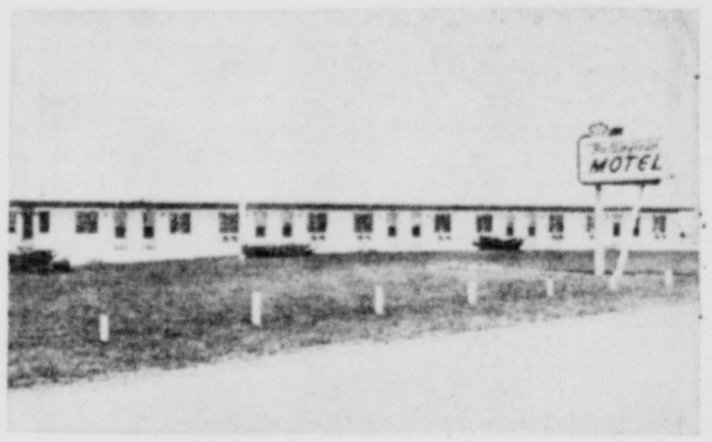

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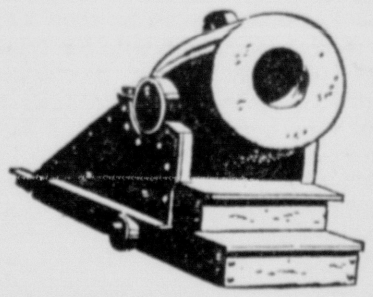
Henry Clay Talked On Abolition As Early As Feb. 1839

Extract from a Speech of Henry Clay, in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 7, 1839, on the Reception of Abolition Petitions.

SIR, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibility of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have depreciated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be anything in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation.

But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one hand will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidations will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implicable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature.

A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place while the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of



union, mutual feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view

Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in heir object of uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with numerical superioriy that must ensure victory.

All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But it they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe — one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No sir: no sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory — a self, a suicidal conquest — a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who nobly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British crown, and established our national independence.

I am, Mr. President, no friend of slavery. The searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of civil liberty.

Wherever it is safe and practicable I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people, and the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with the safety and liberty of the European descendants. Their slavery forms an exception — an exception resulting from stern and inexorable necessity — to the general liberty in the United States. We did not originate, nor are we responsible for this necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible, could only be established by violating the incontestable powers of the States, and subverting the Union. An beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races.

But if one dark spot exists on our political horizon, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us? Was ever a people before so blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? — Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom so many elements of prosperity, of greatness, and of glory? Our only real danger lies ahead, conspicuous, elevated, and visible.

It was clearly discerned at the commencement, and distinctly seen throughout our whole career. Shall we want only run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipations of the high destiny that awaits us? I beseech the abolitionists themselves, solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amid the infinite variety of objects of humanity and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small portion of the clergy, which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the holy nature of the divine mission of the Founder of our religion, and to profit by his peaceful examples. I entreat that portion of my countrywomen who have given their countenance to abolition, to remember that they are ever most loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere; and to reflect that the ink whch they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition petitions may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren.

I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and their exampie, measures which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences. And let us all as countrymen, as friends, and as brothers, cherish in unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all tlhe trials of the revolution, and, if adhered to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensations of Providence, be reserved for them.

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THE SUN sets on the "tented city" which housed 1,845 veterans of the Civil War when they attended the last reunion of the Blue and Gray at the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1938.

Pennsylvania Reserves Made Forced March From Washington To Fight Gallantly At Gettysburg

THE PENNSYLVANIA Reserves marched from Washington on 26th of June, and by forced marches, under the command of General Crawford, reached the Army of the Potomac just in time to participate in the great battles lately fought on the soil of their native State.

When it was manifest that the enemy had established themselves in Pennsylvania, nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of this tired corps in their desire to meet them on their own soil. They were soon gratified, and the orders to march were received with loud cheers. A toilsome march was borne without a murmur, and at Frederick they were assigned as the Third Division of Meade's Army Corps. Thence they marched to Pennsylvania. Before crossing the line, General Crawford addressed them as follows:—

Soldiers of the Pennsylvania Reserve: — You have once more been called to the field. An order from the Commanding General, a rapid and fatiguing march, has placed us again by the side of comrades endeared to us by sufferings on many hard-fought fields. If you would hail the prospect of active service at any time with delight, how much more now. Our native State is invaded by the worthless hordes of plunderers, who, forgetting South Mountain and Antietam, and allured by the spoils of our rich valleys, have polluted the soil of Pennsylvania.

HOMES DESOLATED

Our homes are desolated, our fields laid waste, our property destroyed. Today, within a few hours, we shall tread the soil of the Keystone. The eyes of all will be upon us. To us they will look with anxious hearts for relief. Let the sight of our mountains and our native plains fire your hearts and nerve your arms in the hour of battle. We strike for all that is dear to man. Remember you are Pennsylvanians. Let no breach of discipline mar the glory of the past, but let us pledge to each other today never to cease until we drive the enemy of our country, our Constitution and our peace, forever from our soil!

Forced marches soon brought them to Hanover, and, on the 2d, they reached the battlefield, having joined the Fifth Corps in the rear.

The battle was raging furiously on the left. The enemy seemed to have concentrated all his force at that point for the purpose of turning our left flank, and gaining possession of a point called High Knob, which commanded the entire position.

BATTERY IS LOST

A staff officer of the Commanding General had ridden to the rear, asking for troops to go at once to this point. The enemy had overcome the troops opposed to him. Both Ayres' and Barnes' divisions of the Fifth Corps had fallen back, and the Third Corps had broken in confusion across the low ground at the foot of the ridge. A battery had been lost, and an immense number of small arms. It was the critical moment of the day. Two brigades of the "Reserves" stood drawn up at the foot of the slope, to hold which was vital to us. General Warren had pronounced it the key of the position.

The enemy were dashing on in the full tide of success. In a moment more the day would have been lost, when the Reserves were ordered ot the charge. General Crawford placed himself at the head of his men, and taking the colors of the leading regiment, led them on. The Bucktails had been thrown in front, and fearlessly had they thrown themselves on the enemy, their rifles dealing death at every shot. The enthusiasm of the men was unbounded. On they dashed with a shout that made the welkin ring, General Crawford, with Captain Livingston and Captain Auclimuty, of his Staff, waving their hats and encouraging them on. Seeing their colors in the hand of their General, they were irresistible. With long and loud cheers they crossed the low ground, driving the enemy, by their sure and rapid volley back across the ground, through the woods, to the ridge beyond. Here they stopped. There was support upon either flank.

ENEMY RETIRES

The enemy retired, leaving the field they had gained in our possession. The day was saved. The rocky hill was in our possession; but on its left a still higher hill was to be gained, of which the sharpshooters of the enemy had possession. One of the brigades of the Reserves, under Colonel Fisher had been previously ordered to support the battery near which General Weed and the lamented Hazlitt had been killed. Hastily riding to the left, General Crawford directed two of the regiments of this brigade — the Twelfth, under Colonel Harding, and the Fifth under Lieutenant-Colonel Darr — to storm the height. Should the enemy hold it, our position below was untenable. These regiments advanced at once, and driving the enemy from the hill, held it firmly to the end.

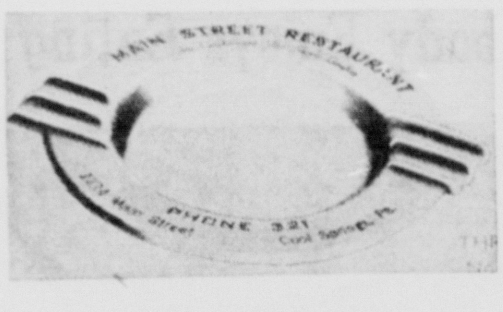
All night and the following day the enemy made attempts to drive in our pickets, and constant skirmishing was kept up, but in vain.

Toward evening it became desirable to clear the woods in front of the position we had retaken in the charge of the previous day. General Crawford was ordered forward, with directions not to attack if he found the enemy too strong; but to obtain possession of the field if possible. About 6 o'clock the order was given to Col. McCandless, commanding the brigade, to advance, General Crawford superintending the movement in person. A battery of the enemy had been established, which threw grape and canister with fearful effect. Advancing the right of the line, the Bucktails soon brought their rifles to bear, and the gunners, unable to stand the fire, precipitately fled.

RECOVER ARMS

Colonel McCandless now advanced his line rapidly across the woods. The skirmishers of the enemy fell back, and the main body, consisting of parts of two brigades, under Generals Anderson and Robertson, after a few volleys, fled. Colonel McCandless had advanced upon their flank with such rapidity that one brigade fled without firing a shot. The most valuable result followed this movement. We retook over 6,000 stand of arms, both rebel and our own. We retook all our wounded, many of whom had remained without attention since

(Continued On Page 44)



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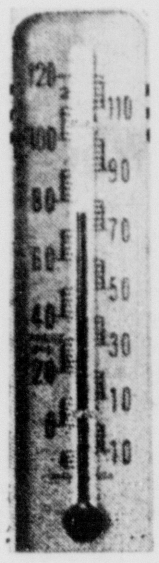

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Bucktail Regiment Was Known As 1st Pennsylvania Rifles And The 13th Pennsylvania Reserves At Gettysburg

AN OUTFIT at Gettysburg which combined the most modern of equipment with the ancient tactics developed by the American soldier prior to the Revolutionary War was the "Bucktail Regiment," also known as the "1st Pennsylvania Rifles" and "the 13th Pennsylvania Reserves."

Entering the service of the Union Army in 1861, the regiment proved so successful Pennsylvania decided to recruit an entire brigade of "Bucktails." There were screams of outrage from the regiment, which claimed the brigade had not right to wear the Bucktail on its cap. At Gettysburg both the "original Bucktails" and the "new Bucktails" fought gallantly.

"The "original Bucktails" monument is located on the line of the Pennsylvania Reserves at the eastern edge of the Wheatfield. The Bucktail on his cap, is the most southerly of the row of monuments, located on the hill just north of Devil's Den.

USED TREE SHELTER

Armed with the Spencer breech-loading repeating rifle, the Bucktails adopted a military custom taught his men by George Washington after Braddock's defeat—get behind a tree and fire from there. With the brand new breech-loading rifle, the Bucktails could hide behind the tree and fight. His fellow soldier with the generally issued muzzle loading rifle had difficulty keeping from exposing himself to the enemy.

In fact the Bucktails lost their commander, Colonel Charles Frederick Taylor, here on the afternoon of July 2, 1863, because he did not obey the command to "tree" quickly enough.

Captain John B. Bard, of the Bucktail regiment, described the scene at the dedication of the monument.

AT LITTLE ROUND TOP

The Bucktails were on the slope of Little Round Top on the afternoon of July 2 when the Confederates broke through the Third Corps of the Union Army and dashed up the side of the hill.

The Pennsylvania Reserves, including the Bucktails, attacked the Confederates hand-to-hand. Moments later the Bucktails had forced the Confederates on their front to retreat and followed them through the Valley of Death firing their repeating rifles almost in the face of the Confederates and inflicting tremendous loses.

Near the Wheatfield, when when Colonel Taylor saw his Bucktails ahead of the other regiments supporting them, he ordered a halt.

Captain Bard wrote: "Just after we halted we received a heavy volley from our right center. Colonel Taylor with two other officers and 15 or 20 men quickly

faced the left. They discovered, a short distance away, 200 or 300 rebels partly hidden by the timber. An officer promptly demanded that the Confederates surrender and nearly every man in their line threw down his arms.

COLONEL IS KILLED

"Just then a Confederate in the rear of their line sang out with an oath, 'I'll never surrender to a corporal's guard!'

"The Rebels again grabbed their arms. Lieutenant Kratzer called out to the Bucktails: 'Tree, every man of you!' Jumping behind a tree near him, he turned to Colonel Taylor, who was nearby, and urged him to hurry. Just as the Colonel laid his hand on Lieutenant Kratzer's shoulder and was in the act of stepping under shelter of the tree a Rebel sharpshooter sent a bullet through his heart."

Colonel Taylor was 23 years old at the time of his death. He had been a colonel three months.

Pennsylvania Reserves

(Continued From Page 43)

the fight of the 1st. We retook one piece of artillery, a twelve-pounder Napoleon gun and three caissons, part of Sickles' Battery lost the day before, besides capturing a stand of colors belonging to the Fifteenth Georgia, and over one hundred prisoners. The entire ground was retaken. The enemy's force consisted of three brigades of Hood's Division.

The following morning the enemy retreated. It cannot be doubted that the brilliant service of the Pennsylvania Reserves saved our left from destruction. They fought as men never fought. They were fighting upon their own soil and for their own homes. One man belonging to a company from Gettysburg was wounded on his own farm, and several would not ask for permission to go to their families until the battle had been fought.

The gallant Colonel of the Bucktails was killed. He was a brother of Bayard Taylor and was beloved by all. A very curious, as well as highly characteristic fact is stated of these Bucktails, now famous. When one is wounded, if he can speak he gives his bucktail and this rifle to some comrade. They must never fall into the enemy's hands, although the owner may be made prisoner

The Compiler
Aug. 3, 1863

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Nowhere else in the world, at no other battlefield in the nation or elsewhere, are there men operating under the same system.

The guides are examined and licensed by the federal government, they are under federal supervision—and yet they cost the government not a nickel. They are paid by the visitors who use their services.

The result is a group of specialists—some of whom work full time at the occupation and some of whom have other employment—who over the years have provided hundreds of thousands of tourists with the factual story of the battle here on the spot where the events occurred.

It was not always thus. The Battlefield Guides program came into being in 1915 when members of the Grand Army of the Republic complained to the government concerning some of the Gettysburg men and boys who were foisting themselves on the public as guides and whose knowledge of the battle varied from little to none at all.

MANY NOT TRAINED

Before 1915 anyone could conduct a tour of the battlefield and most anyone did. There were some good guides, some were veterans of the battle. And there were some who knew nothing of the field and cared less — they made up the story as they went along. The visitors could not tell whether he was getting fact or fancy. Park officials decided it was time to protect both the public and the men who were eminently qualified to be guides.

Thus the first examination for Battlefield Guides was given September 2, 1915. Minimum age of those who could take the examination was 18.

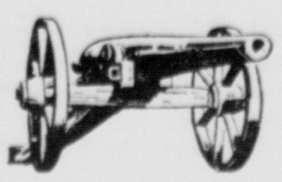
The Gettysburg Times on August 12, 1915, praised the plans to examine and license the guides. It noted: "With the recent action taken by Town Council supporting the Battlefield Commission in its stand it is believed that the nuisance and imposition of many years is about to end and the reputable and competent guides will be forthcoming in sufficient numbers to supply all demands while undesirable and incompetent ones will be prevented from imposing on visitors."

SERVE SINCE 1915

Dean of the present day guides is William M. Shealer, whose commission dates from September 7, 1915. Two other present day guides received their commissions the next day, September 8, 1915. They are Howard L. Horner and Ralph Butt. On September 13, 1915, Charles J. Haines received his commission to guide and on September 16, 1915, William Abell was commissioned.

ADOPT MOTTO

The men who made up the first class of guides—the group passing the first examination in 1915, were men who had been among the leading guides prior to that date and the setting up of the Battlefield Guide licensing program by the National Park Commission of Col. John P. Nicholson simply removed the competition of those who were not doing an excellent job. Colonel Nicholson at the time of the first examinations condemned the practice of many of the prior guides. He said he could tell the good ones by the care they gave to those in their charge. Their visitors toured the 'field; the persons guided by those eliminated "saw Little Round Top, for example,



only from the distance."

The battlefield guide starting in 1915 adopted a motto that has been retained by guides to this day: "A good battlefield trip is the best advertisement for Gettysburg."

That the tourist would get a good trip was inherent in the fact that the Battlefield Guides were the original "Battlefield Buffs." They not only studied books and documents pertaining to the battle, but they listened retentively to the stories told them by the veterans returning here and by the older residents of the town, concerning events on the battlefield. That traditional information has to a large extent been handed down by the older guides to the younger ones who still delight to hear the elders in the group tell about what happened when the old veterans came here.

Guides like Shealer, the dean of the group by one day in licensing, began their career when the horse and buggy rather than the auto was the chief means of transportation. Then "Race Horse Alley," a half block from the railroad tracks, was filled with livery stables. The livery stable was "big business" and each had numerous huge wagons filled with seats to take the tourists over the 'field. When excursions reached town bringing hundreds or several thousand tourists at a time, great numbers of the touring wagons were gotten out and went touring over the field. In those days, at the speed of horsepower, a visit usually took a day.

STARTED EARLY

Many of the guides started young as did Shealer. A youth of 16 he was in town when a veteran decided he wanted to tour the field and asked the young man if he would take him over the field at "$1 a stop." That experience aroused interest in young Shealer in both the money and the 'field. Later he found that guiding didn't pay as well as his first fortunate trip, but by that time he had become interested in the field itself and in learning as much as possible about it. By the time examinations were required he had already become an expert on the battle.

With the changing times the interest of the public in the battlefield has changed as well, the guides relate.

In the earlier days, with veterans or their immediate descendants' visiting the field, the great interest lay in individual regiments. The Pennsylvania veteran and his children wanted to see his name on the Pennsylvania monument. All veterans and their children wanted to see the marker of the regiment in which they or their fathers fought. For many that was the only thing they particularly wanted to see and they confined their interest generally to the immediate areas in which their regiment or their fathers' fought.

With the arrival of grandchildren of the veterans there was still interest in grandfather's regiment but more interest in the battlefield as a whole.

NEW INTEREST

Now, the guides note, most are interested in the grand strategy of the fight and the human interest background stories of individuals who took part.

The Civil War Centennial period has stimulated interest in the 'field and many who come here are much more knowledgeable about the battle than visitors of but a few years ago. However guides have noted on a few occasions that nonselective reading by tourists prior to their arrival on the battlefield "has served to confuse rather than inform."

Because no one can remember every detail about a battle as big as Gettysburg, each guide carries a small book compiled by the guides association a few years ago listing every monument, its location, who designed the monument and other pertinent information. In addition most guides also have their own small notebook in which over the years they have compiled a startling wealth of information as it has come to hand concerning the 'field.

The guides have their own Battlefield Guides Association, in which dues are $25 a year. At the present time Samuel T. Kessel is president of the guides.

The Guides organization assists in promoting the battlefield and its service by issuing 50,000 pamphlets on the battlefield and guiding service and advertising in the AAA tour book and other publications.

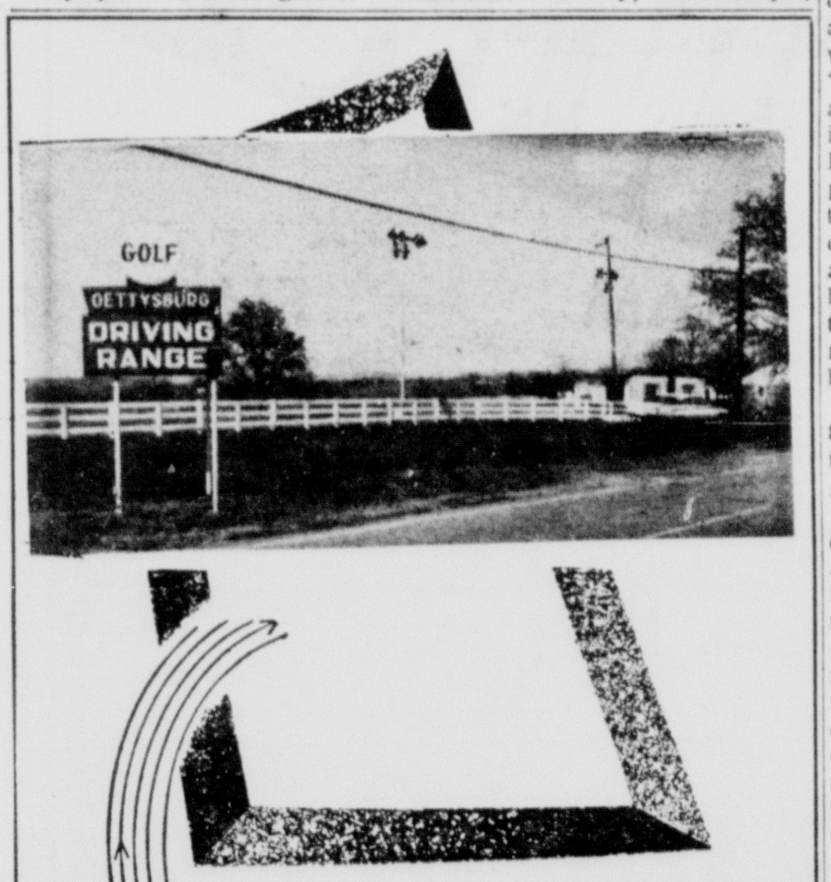
Guides have been located at Lincoln Square, near the Horse 'N' Buggy north of here, at the guide station on the Emmitsburg Rd. and at the guide station on the Lincoln Highway west of here for years. Since the new Visitor Center was constructed on the Battlefield a room for guides has been established there.

The guides chose the location from which they work, and generally when they have chosen one spot they remain there for most of the time they are guiding. Most new guides chose the Lincoln Highway West station because trips from there, starting as they do with the First Day's battle, are easiest for the neophyte guide to conduct. Later many move to other locations on the field as their final choice as a site for future guiding.

Guides give much pleasure and information—but also gain some from their those they take about the field. One elderly gentleman wanted a guide to show him the spring house at the Culp farm. When he was shown it he said he had often heard his uncle tell about it. A Confederate, the uncle, had claimed he entered the spring house on the evening of the first day of battle, discovered a jug of brandy there—and stayed in the spring house until the fighting was over.

Examinations are given periodically by the Park Service for those who wish to be guides. Those who pass the written test then wait until there is an opening in the 55-man group. When there is an opening they face two final tests. First the park superintendent must be satisfied with their appearance in uniform. Second they must take the park historians on a trip over the battlefield, guiding them as they expect to guide others. If they pass that final test—they can begin service as a guide.

Let us hope that the situation will never get so bad that a man's age will be reckoned by the number of weekends he has survived.



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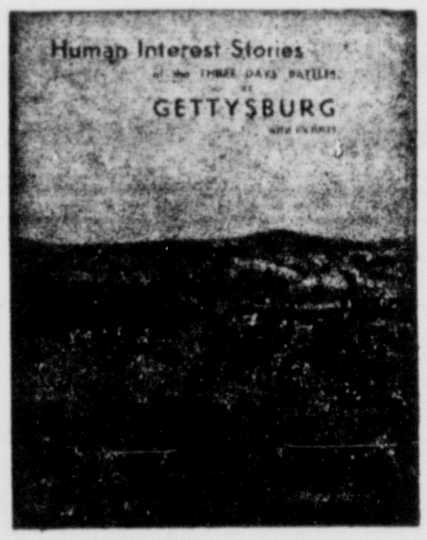

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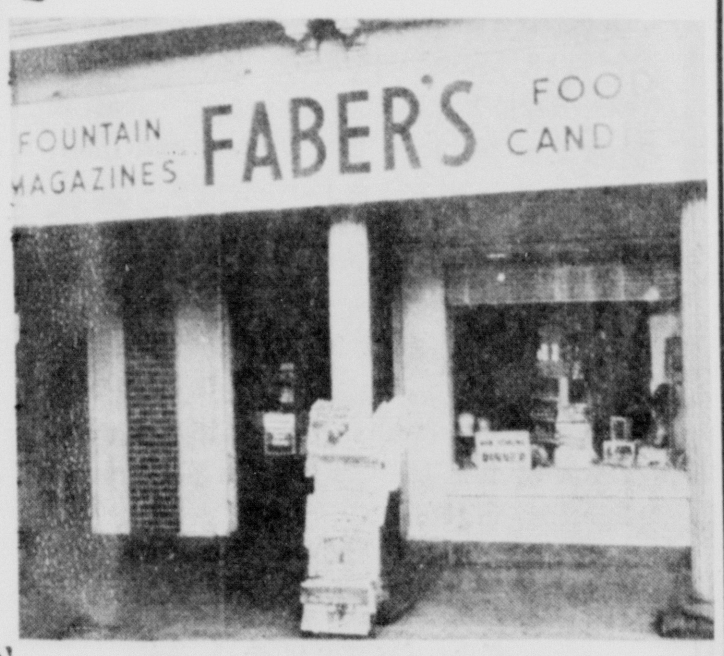

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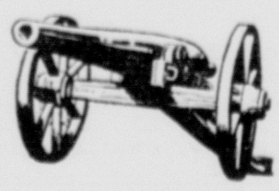
The Underground Railroad In Adams County

AN INTERESTING institution in Adams County in the years between 1820 and the beginning of the Civil War was the underground railroad, through which slaves escaping from bondage below the Mason and Dixon Line were assisted to ultimate freedom. One of the most prominent figures in the operation of the underground railroad in Adams County was William Wright, whose death occurred on October 25, 1865.

The underground railroad is supposed to have been established in Pennsylvania in 1787, and was divided into three branches, the eastern, around Philadelphia; the central, and the western, which included the Adams County area.

The purpose of the system was to carry on what was clearly illegal in assisting fugitive slaves to freedom. While the organization was undercover and informal, in the nature of the case, it was by no means without very definite organization. It operated by carrying, under cover of darkness, fugitives from one well-es-



tablished point, or station, to another, according to practices and procedures firmly rooted by long-established usage.

HAD FRIENDS HERE

One authority on the underground railroad in Pennsylvania says:

"The counties of Frederick, Carroll, Washington, Harford and Baltimore, in Maryland, emptied their fugitives into York and Adams Counties. The latter two counties had settlements of Friends and Abolitionists."

These operators of the system did not hesitate to break the law because they had conscientious objections to the institution of slavery, and considered that they had a duty to their consciences rather than the law.

Several lines of the system were operated through Adams County, all stemming from McAllister's Mill on Rock Creek, about two miles south of the center of Gettysburg. One line ran eastward toward York; another northward, through the Quaker settlement to Bendersville, and a third ran northeastward through York Springs.

RAILROAD MANAGER

At York Springs the most active and prominent manager of the railroad was William Wright, a Friend. As a youth he became a schoolteacher, but finding this occupation not healthful for him he bought a farm which he called "Woodburn," in 1820, and became a farmer and nursery specialist.

He had fine intellectual endowments, his mind being remarkably broad and receptive of new ideas. He was especially interested in those which tended toward uplifting humanity. He was born December 21, 1788, and married Phoebe Wierman, who was a minister among the Friends, in November, 1817.

To them were born three sons and three daughters. The oldest child, Hannah, was a trusted assistant to her father, both in the work of the nursery and in the underground railroad activity.

HORSESHOE CURVE

The fourth child, William Wierman Wright, born in 1824, died in 1882, was the most noted of the family. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a civil engineer in 1848 and assisted Samuel W. Mifflin, who later married his sister, Hannah, in taking the Pennsylvania Railroad over the Allegheny Mountains in the early 1850s, thus creating the Horseshoe Curve.

In 1857 he was employed to survey an interocean railway in Panama and Honduras. In the early part of the Civil War he served as chief engineer of the Army of the Potomac, with the grade of general. He accompanied General Sherman on the March through Georgia in 1864.

At the close of the war he returned to civilian practice as a civil engineer, and built various works in the developing the west. In 1876 Count de Lesseps, who had recently been chief engineer on the Suez Canal and was then engaged to supervise the construction of a canal through Panama, called him into consultation regarding engineering problems involved in the construction of the canal through Panama.

BUILT QUEBEC HARBOR

General Wright planned and built Quebec Harbor, rebuilt Fort Duquesne. One of his most famous engineering feats was the Leavenworth Bridge, very difficult to build because of shifting sands. He was abroad for some time and built a number of bridges in London. General Wright was a man way ahead of his time, one of the most noteworthy was his plan for opening up the Panama Canal. The General is buried at Huntington Friends Meeting.

One day when angry slave owners came hunting their property, consisting among others of a Negro woman and a tiny pickininny, one of the Wright daughters shoved the woman into a closet, jumped hastily into bed with the baby in her arms and covered it well. Quick thinking was required for fear the baby would cry. The man glanced in the door and passed on searching the house.

EARNEST ABOLITIONISTS

Various circumstances, besides their own stern Quaker consciences conspired to make this quiet couple earnest abolitionists and ardent champions of the oppressed. The strongest influence, perhaps, were the blood ties. William's uncle, Benjamin Wright, and his cousin, Samuel B. Wright, were leading members of the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, organized in 1775.

The dominating figures of this society were generally Quakers. After the passage of the Abolition Law by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1780, the Wrights were often engaged in lawsuits with slaveholders to compel them to release their bondsmen according to the requirements of the law.

Phoebe Wierman Wright was a sister of Joel Wierman, who himself was an ardent abolitionist, but whose wife was a half-sister of Benjamin Lundy, who is reckoned to be the father of the United Abolition Movement.

(Continued On Page 47)

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The Underground Railroad In Adams County

(Continued From Page 46)

William and Phoebe Wright grew up under the teachings and the influence of these relatives, and so were prepared to do their part in the abolition movement when circumstances put them in position of operating a station on the underground railroad, first at a place unknown to the writer, for it is said that they began their activity about 1819 when they aided their first fugitive slave, Hamilton Moore, who ran away from Baltimore County, Md.

His master came for him, but William Wright and Joel Wierman rescued him and sent him on to Canada. In 1820 the Wrights moved to "Woodburn," which was located a little more than two miles northeast of York Springs. This place was improved with a red brick house which is still standing

In 1840 the Wrights moved to Plainfield, the house of which is still standing also, about four miles northeast of York Springs or about one mile west of Bermudian. Here they operated Plainfield Nursery.

AIDED 1,000 SLAVES

Many interesting stories are still told in and about York Springs of the experiences which the Wrights, and of course others active in the underground railroad system, had. It is thought that they had helped nearly 1,000 slaves to freedom. In 1856 William Wright was a delegate from Adams County to the first national Republican convention in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Freemont for president and which already was attracting the support of those who were exponents of antislavery.

The following is one of the most interesting and significant stories told about the Wrights. In the autumn of 1828, as Phoebe Wright, surrounded by her little children, came out on the back porch, she saw standing in the shade of the early morning a colored man without hat, shoes, or coat. He asked for Mr. Wright, and Mrs. Wright, understanding the situation, invited him into the house to wait until her husband came home.

The fugitive was shivering with cold and fright. When Mr. Wright came home, the fugitive told his story, which was to the effect that he had escaped from his master at Hagerstown, who had taught him the trade of blacksmith. Considering himself mistreated, he determined to run away, but yet considered it his duty to remain in bondage until he was 21, in order to repay his master for the expense and trouble of rearing and training him.

STATIONS IDENTIFIED

On the evening of his 21st birthday he started for the land of freedom. After some harrowing experiences he appeared at the toll gate north of York Springs where the keeper, sympathetic to fugitives, directed him to a new brick house across the fields, and said: Go there and inquire for Mr. Wright.

The Wright home, as well as all underground stations, were identified by a white band painted around the top of the chimney.

He remained in the Wright home until April, 1829, where he learned to read, write and do simple arithmetic. During his residence there he was a model of kindness and gratitude toward the whole family.

WORKED IN NURSERY

He learned to graft trees, and generally gave Mr. Wright great help in the nursery business. He did the heavier household tasks for Phoebe, especially in scrubbing floors and lifting heavy burdens. Before he went away in the spring he assumed a name which his talents, perseverance and real genius made well-known in his time — that of James W. C. Pennington.

The "W" stood for his benefactor's family and the "C" for the family of his former master. He came within a short time after he left Adams County to New Haven, Conn., where, while working as a janitor at Yale College, he completed the college course. After a few years he went to Heidelberg University in Germany, where he won an advanced degree.

PRESENTED GIFTS

Through it all he never forgot the Wright family, and upon his return brought each one a present. The story of his escape from bondage and his remarkable abilities spread over England. An American acquaintance of the Wrights was astonished, on visiting an antislavery fair in London to see among the pictures for sale one entitled "William and Phoebe Wright Receiving James W. C. Pennington." Dr. Pennington died in Florida in 1870, where he had gone after the war to preach and assist in opening schools for the free members.

It is unfortunate that today "Plainfield" stands deserted and badly in need of repair. It would be a great tribute to William and Phoebe Wright if it could become a state museum.

The above article was written by the following students at York Springs High School: Patricia Musselman, Carol Kunts Lobaugh, Geneva Hoak and Kay May Wolford.

All Honor to the BLUE and the GREY

Citizens Of Adams County!

The Subscriber, far from being solicited, or overcome by the importunity of his Friends, but of his own free will and accord, proposes himself as a candidate for the Office of SHERIFF, at the next General Election.

If you inquire for his claims on the Public? please to refer to "Niles' Register," Vol. VI. page 401. If you demand the course of conduct he will pursue? he answers—that of all other men—his own real or supposed interest, compatible with humanity and justices. As for his qualifications, let them speak for themselves.

He has no intention of traversing the county, to solicit votes; but intends to leave the citizens, free and independent as they are, to bestow their suffrages on whom they please.

Samuel White.
Huntington township
March 6, 1827

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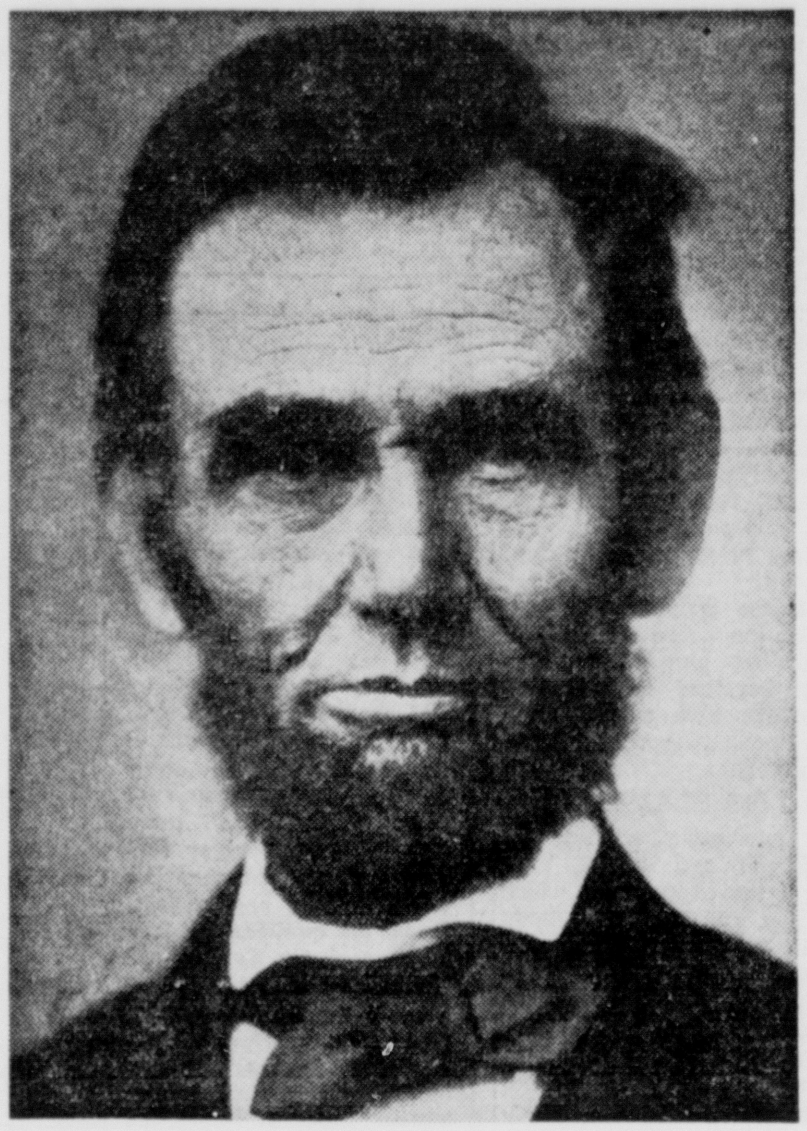
LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS, NOVEMBER 19, 1863

FOURSCORE AND seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here: but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom— and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.



THE SIXTEENTH president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, was photographed (above) shortly before he delivered his immortal Gettysburg Address, Nov. 19, 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

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South Of Gettysburg, Pa.
On The Historic Battlefield

Plenty of Tables
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Playground For the Children

Nice . . . Quiet . . . Comfortable

Trouble Brews At Harpers Ferry

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boonsboro's Odd Fellow, writing from Harpers Ferry on the 14th inst., says:

This place is now alive with soldiers, there being in all some 6,000 or 7,000, and also about 1,500 on the Maryland heights, which are held from a military necessity. The troops are a strong, athletic set, and eager for a battle. Col. Jackson, late of the army, is in command. At least one-hak of them are Union men, and will vote against the ordinance of secession, but will die in the defense of Virginia. One of the Winchester companies, the best drilled here, numbering 58 men, has only six secessionists.

Last night 300 Mississippians arrived here in camp. They are a fine looking set of men. Several large columbiads came on yesterday from Richmond. I hear no expression here to indicate that there is any desire or intention to fight outside of Virginia. But all will defend her soil to a man, Union men as well as secessionists.

Wheeling, May 16 — Passengers have returned here from an attempt to reach Baltimore, and report that the culverts on the railroad near Harper's Ferry have been blown up and the rails removed from the track. They rebel troops there were hourly expecting an attack. The force now there numbers three thousand.

The Compiler
May 22, 1861

In this age of high finance and need for higher education, many a father has to buckle down and start working his son's way through college.

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John Burns, Civilian Hero Of The Battle Of Gettysburg, Was Wounded Three Times In First Engagement

DURING THE Battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2, 3, 1863, only one Gettysburg civilian shouldered arms.

A number of town residents helped the wounded but only John Burns, onetime village constable, then in his 70th year, shouldered his rifle and went to the defense of his community.

Residents who saw him headed for battle tried to dissuade him; the soldiers he came upon also tried to convince him he was too old to fight, but Burns continued to fight until he was wounded three times.

President Abraham Lincoln recognized his service by inviting him to attend a church service with him in the Presbyterian Church here November 19, 1863—the day Lincoln delivered his immortal Gettysburg Address at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

HIS FAME SPREAD

Bret Harte wrote a poem about Burns and his fame spread widely through the nation. He was lionized, and many persons sent him donations. By a special act of Congress he was granted a Civil War pension as a soldier in addition to the pension he drew from Pennsylvania as a Veteran of the War of 1812.

Eventually a statue was erected to him near the MacPherson barn on the site of the First Day's battle where Burns had done his fighting. The statue, depicting a determined Burns, faces the west, whence came the Confederates.

Being a frugal man, Burns kept the money sent him and probably was the only Gettysburg resident to "make a fortune" out of the war. The word "fortune" is by 1863 standards in Gettysburg and by the standards of Burns' early financial status. He was a laborer, and far from wealthy.

PURCHASE FARM

With the money sent him and his meagre funds he purchased a farm near Gettysburg and when he died left a "comfortable estate" of $1,800.

Before the Battle of Gettysburg Burns had been a source of "fun" to the younger element of Gettysburg—for his fierce patriotism, his great pride in being a veteran of the War of 1812 and his strong disapproval of use of alcoholic beverages.

During the battle Burns wore his "Sunday best"—but it was about 40 years old. In his poem Bret Harte describes Burns' appearance as he started for the fighting near the western edge of the town:

"He wore an ancient long buff vest,
"Yellow as saffron—but his best.
"And buttoned over his manly breast
"Was a bright blue coat with a rolling collar
"And large gilt buttons—size of a dollar—
"With tails that the country-folk called 'swaller.'
"He wore a broad brimmed bell-crowned hat
"White as the locks on which it sat.
"Never had such a sight been seen
"For forty years on the village green."

HAD POWDER HORN

In 1914 a service was held in the local Presbyterian Church commemorating Lincoln's visit here. A number of speakers told of their recollections of John Burns.

William H. Tipton said: "I saw John Burns start out the old road with his flintlock and powder horn on the morning of July 1, 1863. . . .

". . . Burns became very abusive to Joseph Broadhead, a one-eyed neighbor of his, insisting on Broadhead getting a gun and going along with him. Upon Broadhead's refusal, Burns called him a 'coward—chicken hearted.'

"Miss Mary Slentz, hearing Burns, came out of her home next door and rebuked him for his abuse of Broadhead and advised him to stay home."

At the same ceremony John E. Pitzer related: "Burns took his old flintlock musket and followed Col. Langhorn Wistar's 150th Pennsylvania Regiment. As the regiment was nearing the line of battle, some of the boys noticed Burns following and, not knowing what he might be after, called the colonel's attention to him.

AMMO IN POCKET

"The colonel, turning to Burns, said: 'Old man, where are you going?' Burns relied: 'I came out to help fight the rebels.' The colonel sized him up and said: 'Why you have no ammunition to fight with that gun.'

" 'Oh, yes,' he said and, placing his hand upon his pocket, said he had bullets in there. The arrangement for the powder was a large cow horn with a cord tied at each end of it and hung on his shoulders. This made him a peculiar looking soldier and no doubt he was quite an attraction.

"The colonel advised him to go over into the woods as that would not be so dangerous. His reply was: 'Well, if you fellows can stay here, I can too.'

WOUNDED IN 3 PLACES

"Then Burns went over to the left of the regiment between the MacPherson buildings and the woods and there fought until the line retired to the rear. He then advanced into the woods with the Seventh Wisconsin, Colonel Robinson's regiment, and there fought until he was wounded in three places. His wounds were not serious. After his flintlock was out of ammunition, the Seventh Wisconsin boys furnished him with the gun of one of their boys who had been wounded and carried off the field and with that Burns fought until he was wounded."

In 1946 the executor of the estate of Emma Dustman Hartzell found among her effects an account written by her father, Henry Dustman, of Gettysburg, concerning how Mr. Dustman had come upon John Burns after the latter had been wounded.

"About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 1, 1863, a soldier came to me and said: 'There is an old man laying over there on the cellar door (of what later was to be the home of E. F. Larsen on Seminary Ridge) who wants to see you.'"

Dustman recorded how he found John Burns and "I said to him, 'Why John, what's the matter?' He said, 'Oh, Henry, I took my gun and went out to fight the rebels and got wounded,' at the same time showing me his ankle.

BURIED HIS GUN

"Doubting his story, I asked where his gun was. He said, 'I took my pocket knife and buried it near that sour apple tree, then crept from there on my hands and knees to this cellar door. Go and tell my wife to get a wagon to take me home in.' "

Dustman said there was a lull in the battle at this point and he went to Burns' home to tell Mrs. Burns. "She did not get excited at all, but said: 'Him, I told him to stay home. How can I get a wagon to get him in here?' And that is all she said or did."

BURNS RECOVERS

When the Confederates retreated later, a Gettysburg doctor, Dr. Charles Horner, continued the treatment and Burns recovered.

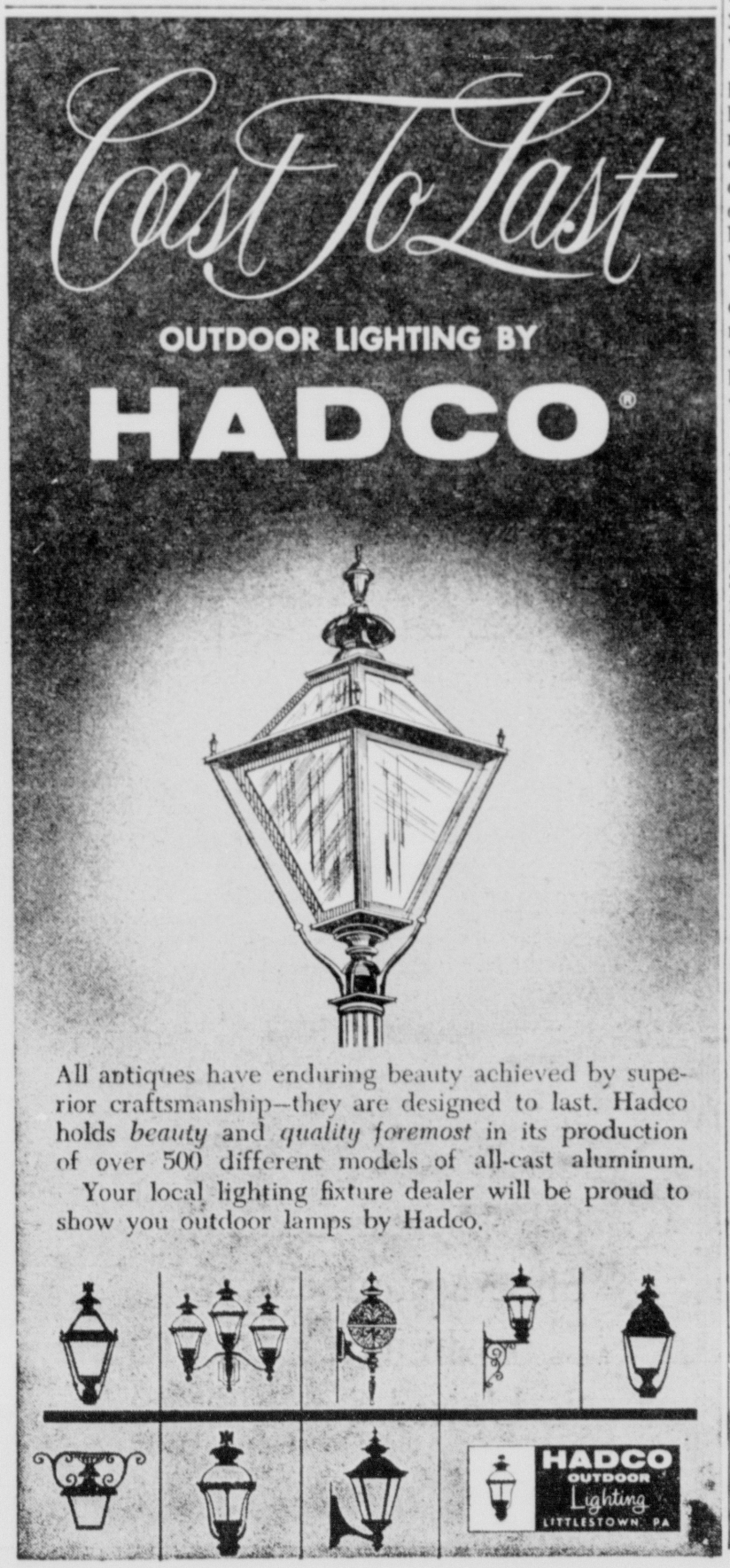
Burn's participation into the Battle of Gettysburg did not mark his first attempt to get into the war. When the first company left Gettysburg in 1861 to join the Union Army, Burns accompanied them but army surgeons sent him back because of his age. When the second company left Gettysburg, Burns again accompanied it, but again he was turned down as being too old for service. He then went to Washington and for a time drove wagons for the army.

After the battle Burns became a hero throughout the nation.

Bret Harte summed up the feeling for Burns when he wrote:

". . . and some men saw
"In the antique vestment and long white hair
"The past of the Nation in battle there."

JOHN BURNS strikes a defiant pose in this bronze memorial erected on the Gettysburg Battlefield to the memory of the only citizen-hero of Gettysburg. He was wounded three times.



County Adds 11 Banks Increases Deposits By $70 Million Since '61

IF THE BATTLE of Gettysburg were to be fought today—instead of 99 years ago—the banks of the county might have a more difficult time of it than they did then.

In 1863 there were only two banks, the "Bank of Gettysburg" and the "Farmers and Mechanics Saving Institution of Adams County." Together they had assets of about $750,000. Today there are 13 banks in Adams county, of which Gettysburg is the county seat, and they have deposits totaling $71,000,000.

The Battle of Gettysburg caused the local banks "inconvenience occasioned by the hasty removal of valuables to a place of safety," according to the newspapers of that time.

Just how much money, and what records were removed and when are not revealed.

TRANSFER CASH

Apparently the banks anticipating that the Confederate forces might cause financial problems here removed a large portion of their funds to Philadelphia. The records of the "Bank of Gettysburg" show that on May 26, 1863, it placed something over $195,000 in the Philadelphia bank. The record will have to be "something over" because the amount of "one year United States certificates" placed in the Philadelphia bank is illegible. Other funds placed there at the time totaled slightly over $195,000. It can be assumed the "Farmers and Mechanics Saving Institution" also placed some of its funds in other banks it felt were safe.

But some money, especially some gold, had to be on hand as long as the banks were open, and at some time immediately prior to the battle the "hasty removal" took place.

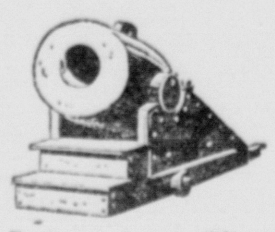
Tradition has it that carriages were drawn up to the banks, were loaded with cash, records and securities and then went speeding on their way.

They were taken to a "place of safety," but when the banks reopened several weeks later the "place of safety" was not revealed.

FEARED RETURN

At the end of July, 1863, when the banks reopened, there was good reason for not divulging the location of the hideaway. The Civil War was still being fought and there was always the possibility the Confederates might return.

Neither bank reported losing money as a result of the sudden flight. Severe fighting took place on July 1, 1863, in the center of town and the Farmers and Mechanics on "The Diamond," now Lincoln Square, and the Gettys-



burg Bank, a few buildings east of the Square on York St., may have sustained some scars from the shooting. Dilger's Ohio battery had fired from the square. A number of Union troops had "holed up" in the buildings just off the square on Chambersburg St. and had to be dislodged by the Confederates after much fighting.

It may be presumed that the local banks had retained just enough funds to keep them going on a day-to-day basis by June 15, 1863. By that date it was feared that Pensylvania might be raided by Lee's Confederates and Governor Curtin issued a call for volunteers to defend the state. The next day, June 16, a company comprising students of Gettysburg College and Seminary and other young men of the community was formed. The unit went to Harrisburg, became Company A of the 26th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia. It returned to Gettysburg at 9 a.m. June 26. The regiment was then marched three miles west along the Chambersburg pike where it met the advance forces of Early's Division of Ewell's corps of the Confederate army.

WARNED OF APPROACH

Before the 26th Militia was attacked they were warned by refugees and Bell's Independent Cavalry of the approach of the Confederates. The same warning was given in Gettysburg and it can be assumed that it was at that time that the banks closed their doors and the records and funds were transferred to a "place of safety."

Gettysburg had been suffering economically from the loss of its carriage business during the earlier part of the Civil War. But the battle here seemed to bring with it an improvement in the town's economy.

There was a minor boom in the building trades repairing the wreckage caused by the battle. The National Cemetery was established. The purchase of food and other stores by the government for the hospitals here after the battle all helped to improve the economy. In addition there were many who came here to see the battleground.

Whether the battle had anything to do with it or not, the Gettysburg bank, in May, 1863, declared a semiannual dividend of six per cent, "clear of state and national taxes," according to a notice published in the weekly newspapers by T. D. Carson, cashier. In May 1864, the bank declared another dividend of eight per cent.

INCREASE CAPITAL

The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Institution had increased its capital in 1863. In March, 1864, it became the First National Bank of Gettysburg (still in existence). In December 1864 the Bank of Gettysburg received its federal charter as the Gettysburg National Bank, also still in existence.

The records show that the banks did not immediately begin business as national banks once they had that authority. The weekly newspapers on March 15, 1864, reported that "the First National Bank of Gettysburg has full authority to commence the business in the residence of George Arnold, Esq." They also reported that "the demand for the currency has been pressing so much upon the treasury department that some little delay has occurred, but we understand that in the course of two or three weeks the bank will go into full operation." The currency it was to receive was based upon $100,000 the bank had purchased in government bonds. The Gettysburg National, acording to the newspapers, received its charter before it decided on its name.

BUSINESS IS GOOD

Prosperity continued in the Gettysburg area after the battle. In 1865 the resources of the two banks had passed the $1,000,000 mark and deposits totaled over $200,000. Today, the deposits in the two banks exceed $29,000,000.

Growth of the area's wealth and population was reflected in the bank statements for the anniversary years of the battle. In 1913, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle, the resources of the two Gettysburg banks had increased to $2,781,462 and deposits totaled $1,963,029. In addition several other banks had been established in the county.

Seventy-five years after the battle, in 1938, the resources of the two local banks totaled $6,459,619 and deposits were up to $5,552,290. In addition there were several millions of assets and deposits in other county banks.

Deposits in the 13 county banks as of December 31, 1961, totaled $70,780,881.06.

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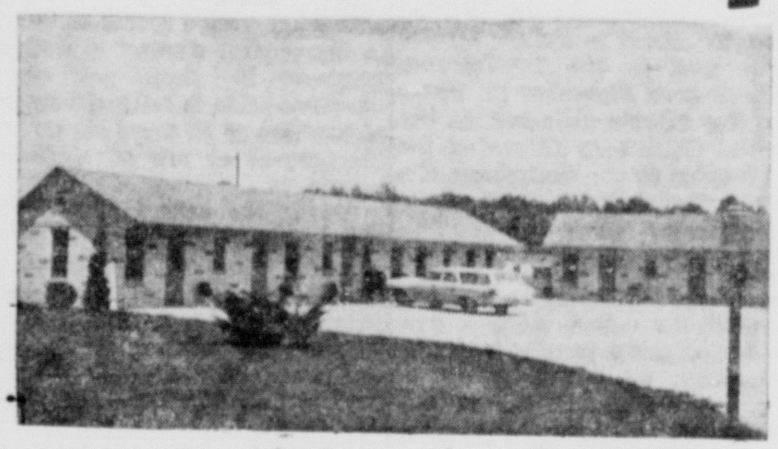

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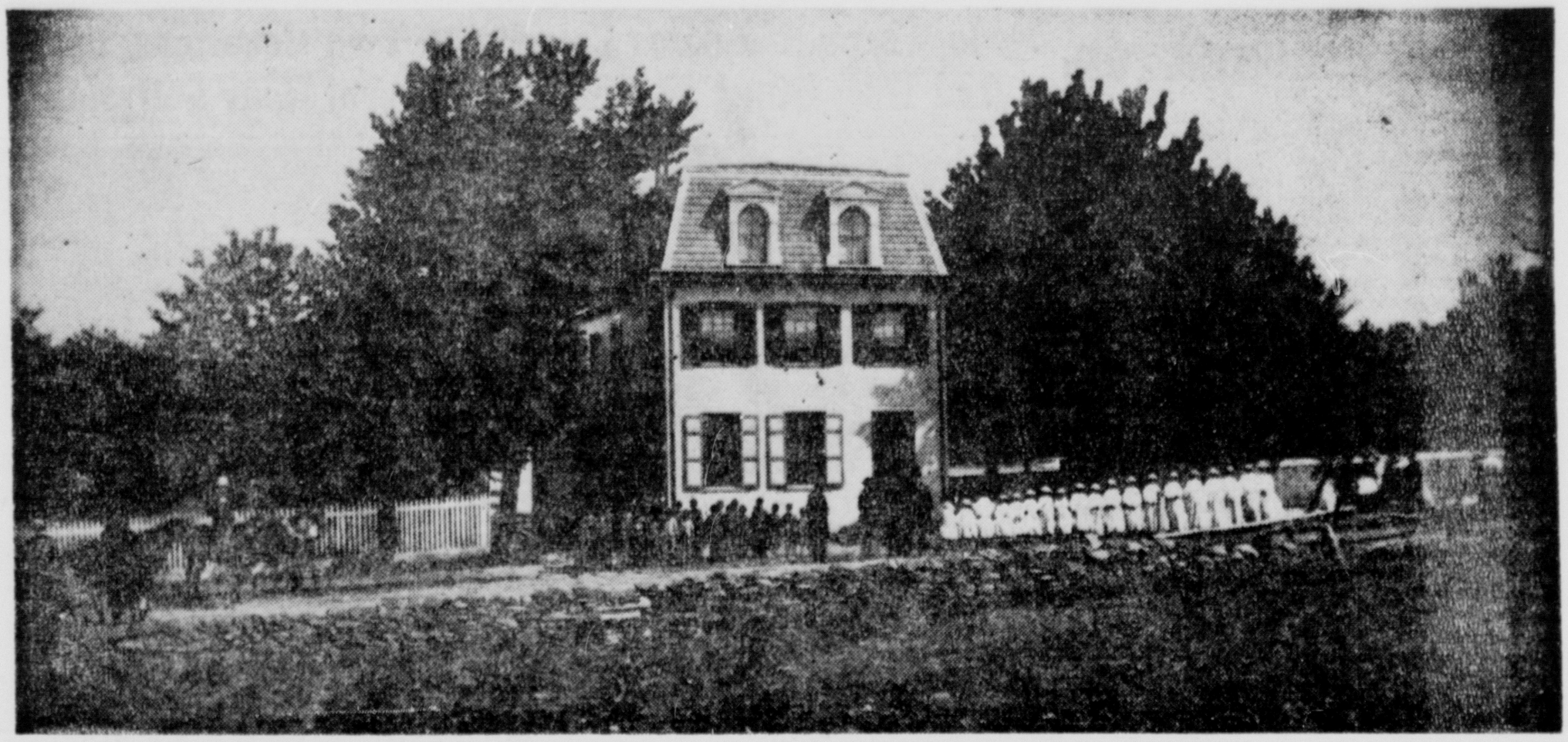
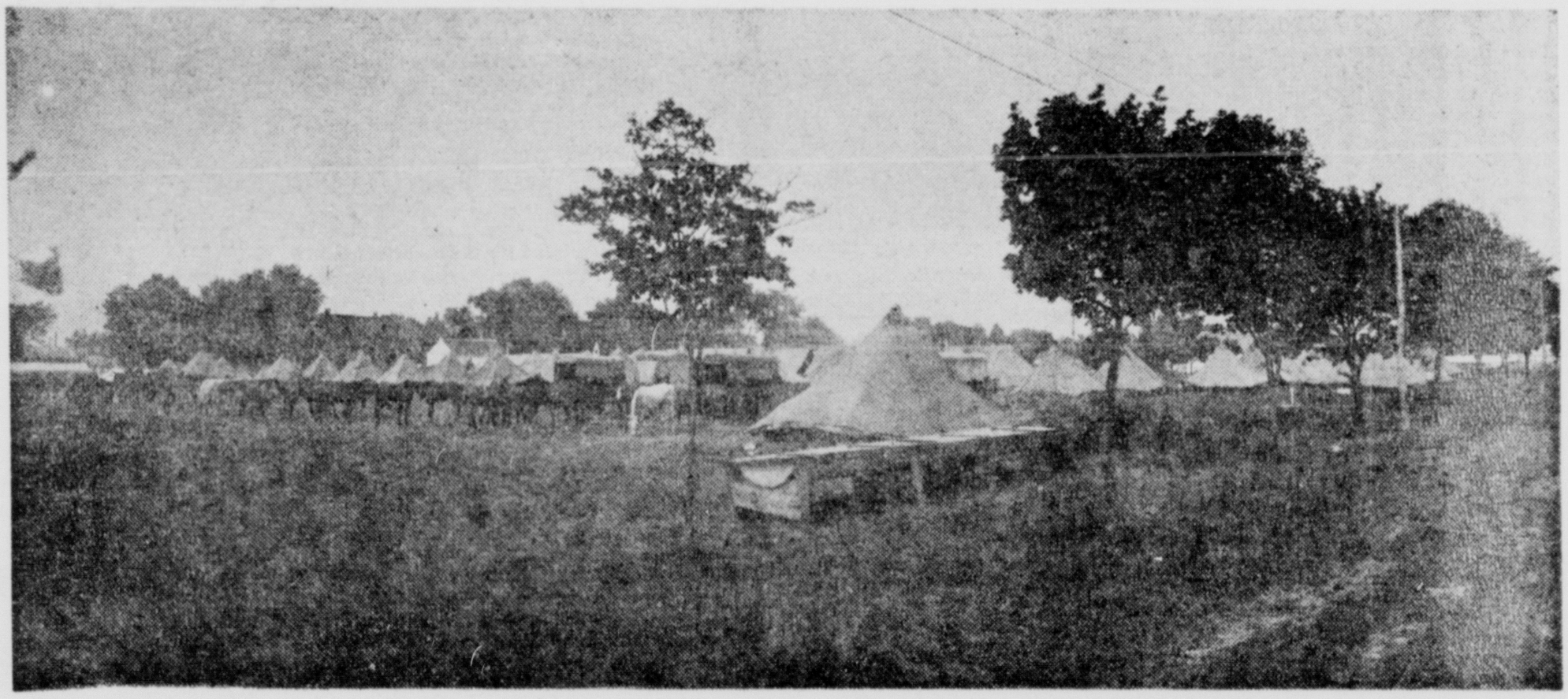
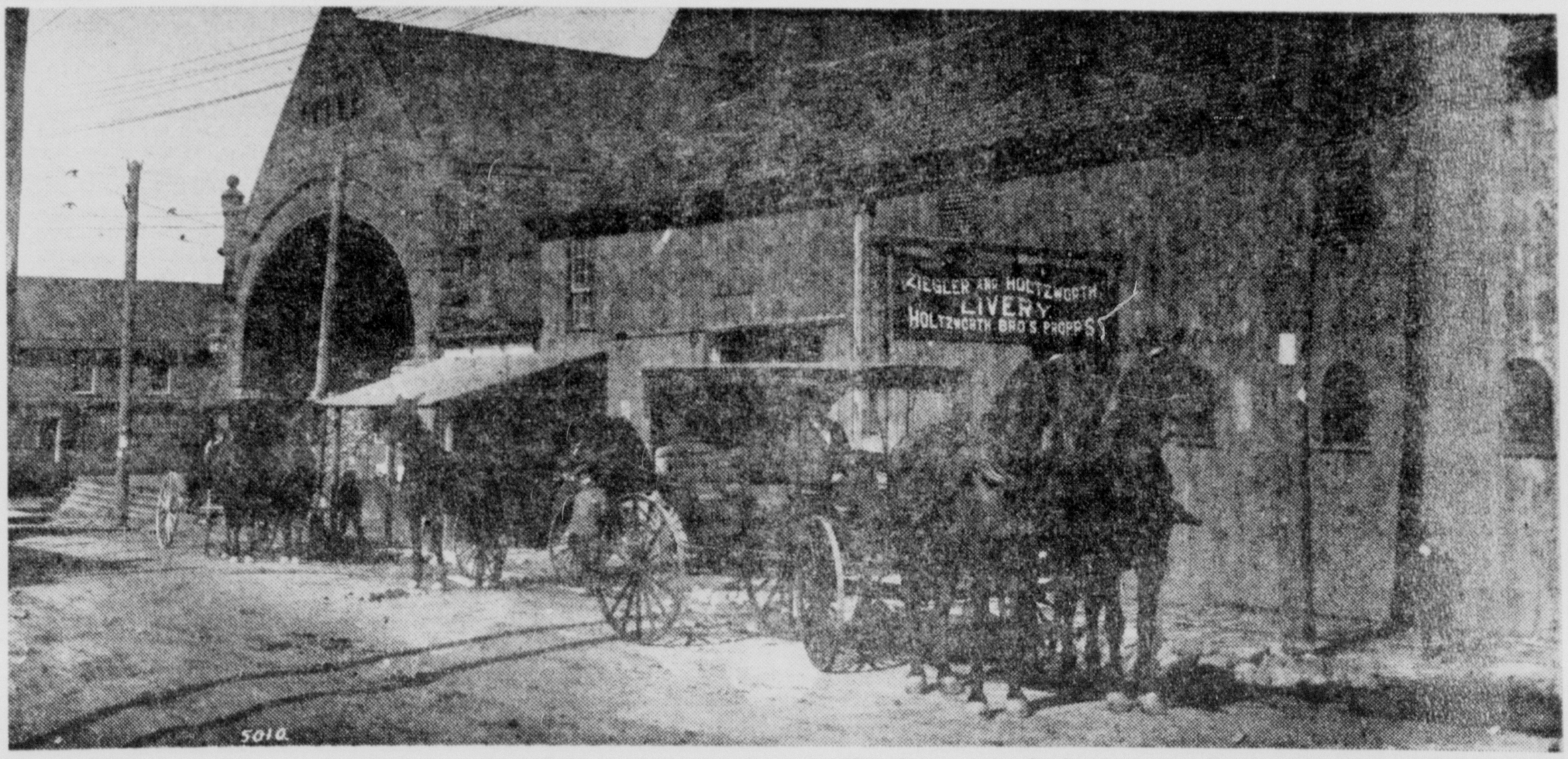


WHEN GENERAL Grant visited the Gettysburg Battlefield he showed considerable interest in the Soldier's Orphans Home, located near the entrance to the National Cemetery. In the photograph above he stands in the center with several men while the orphans stand together at the left. The group of women at the right comprised a reception committee.



HORSES AND tents were a great attraction to the thousands of visitors who came to Gettysburg in 1913 for the 50th Anniversary observance of the battle.



FOR MANY years visitors to the Gettysburg Battlefield used conveyances like the above to see the historic area. Ziegler and Holtzworth livery was a popular firm at that time.

GEORGE WASHINGTON: Rode Through Adams County On Two Occasions, In 1791 And 1794; Dined At Russell's Tavern, Near Gettysburg

(It might have been more appropriate to have used the following article in our last issue, but the spring election returns crowded it out. The Washington season is still fresh in mind and any article on George Washington ought to be appropriate at any time, Ed.)

THE IDEAS of many Americans about George Washington are hazy. We are a nation of hero worshipers. Our great men die and become types of greatness. Memorials of brass and stone are erected to them. Their proportions become heroic and they apparently lose many attributes of the human. George Washington as first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen typifies the Father of his country and myth and fact in his career stand out prominently that emphasizes this view.

Washington should be studied more from the human point of view, so his countrymen may get nearer to him, know him to be of the mortal mould like one of them, and that view will make better understood the greatness of his manhood.

First of all George Washington should be studied and known from the nearest point of view possible by any locality. Every child in every school in Adams county should be familiar with every alleged detail in the life of Washington that may have touched this County and the inhabitants thereof.

HERE IN FIRST TERM

According to the best evidence Washington was in the middle of his first term as President before he placed foot on what is now Adams Co. soil. It may have been that as a surveyor or Indian fighter he passed through this section but no fact nor tradition of same can be found.

April 30, 1879, he took the oath of office as the first President of the United States. This great new nation had gone through the lone struggle of the Revolutionary War. Afterwards followed the longer constructive period ending in the Constitution of the United States. It was not a matter of surprise that the Man of the Hour, the Chief Executive should determine to take an extended trip so that he might study the condition of the Country.

In March, 1791, George Washington started out from Mount Vernon on a tour of the Southern States, traveling with one set of horses and going by Fredericksburg, Richmond, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston to Savannah, then to Augusta, Columbia and interior towns of North Carolina and Virginia. This journey lasted more than three months.

MAPS OUT COURSE

Something of the remarkable man can be understood in this journey, his wonderful capacity for details and plans. Before he started he mapped out a course, the distance to be covered each day, where the stopping places should be, and all other minutial of the three-month trip.

The journey was accomplished without any intervention of sickness, bad weather or any untoward accident, though Washington acknowledges the horses were well fagged out and in need of a rest. One of the most remarkable incidents of the man and his journey is the fact as he has himself expressed it, "Indeed so highly were we favored that we arrived at each place where I proposed to make any halt on the very day I fixed upon before we set out." Thus demonstrated in a small detail of his life the wonderful method of the man who had gone through the winter at Valley Forge, which would have driven a smaller man frantic, of the man who made the matchless march to Yorktown and the crushing blow given Cornwallis.

It was on the return of this Southern trip the exact location of the city of Washington was determined. Congress had the year before decided that the seat of government should be on the Potomac. Washington traveled that river and selected the site.

On his way to the seat of government, then at Philadelphia, he traveled into Pennsylvania toward the city of Brotherly Love. The night of July 1st he reached Taneytown and remained there over night. Next day, July 2, 1791 Washington first put foot on Adams county soil, then however known as York county. He took an early start on the morning of July 2 from Taneytown, passing through Littlestown and on to Hanover where he breakfasted after which he concluded his journey and arrived at York at 2 p.m. of same day and reached Philadelphia on July 6.

The Gettysburg Complier
March 2, 1904

A CONFEDERATE veteran is escorted by a Boy Scout down a sidewalk in the Confederate camp during the last reunion of the Blue and Gray at Gettysburg in 1938.

HIS SECOND TRIP

George Washington passed through that portion of Pennsylvania which is now Adams County a second time. In 1793 he was elected President the second time and the trip occurred in the following year. Several years before, in 1790, Congress of the United States had passed a law placing a tax on all liquors. This law met with violent opposition in Western Pennsylvania.

The members of Congress from that section had opposed the law. The first attempts to enforce this law was resisted. Public meetings were held and resolutions passed to consider any one who accepted office to carry law into effect as inimical to the interest of the community, should be treated with contempt, and refused all aid, support or comfort. Collectors were tarred, feathered, whipped, blindfolded and tied in the forests. One they stripped, burned with a hot iron in a blacksmith shop and then tarred and feathered. A collector's house was broken into and the family terrified and abused. The violence continued in spite of a proclamation of the President asking submission to the law. Finally in July, 1794, a small battle took place between collectors and those opposed to the law. The situation became such that President Washington asked the Governors of Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for troops. They were furnished. Those of Pennsylvania and New Jersey concentrated at Carlisle and those of Virginia and Maryland at Cumberland, Md. Altogether 15,000 troops were called out.

MARCH WESTWARD

The latter part of September 1794 President Washington left Philadelphia for Carlisle, reaching there October 4. The Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops were together at that point and were preparing for the march westward. Oct. 10 the soldiers started for Bedford and Washington county, Pa. Oct. 11 President Washington left Carlisle, dined at Shippensburg, and reached Chambersburg in the evening. He remained at the latter place over the following day, Sunday, and on Monday went on his journey to Williamsport, Md., where the Maryland and Virginia troops were gathering. Governor Lee of Virginia was made commander of all the troops.

Washington went on to Fort Cumberland, reviewed the troops and planned their movements, which in November ended with no opposition and no blood shed, thus again was demonstrated that master soldier mind, which made him first in War. October 21 President Washington having completed his purposes took up his journey eastward and on Friday, October 24, he was at Shippensburg.

Saturday Oct. 25 George Washington started on a tour which took him for a second time through the heart of Adams County. The route according to the best authorities was by the pike over the mountains, through Hilltown, Mummasburg, and on through Hunterstown, New Oxford and Abbottstown, until he reached Wright's Ferry over the Susquehanna. Several traditions of this journey survived in this county.

SAW WASHINGTON

One is told by Thomas Craig, a colored man who lived above Cashtown and who at the time of his death, twenty-five years or more ago, had reached the great age of one hundred and four years. During his life he told Henry J. Stahle that he saw Washington pass along what was known as the old Philadelphia road, that Washington rode in a great carriage guarded by light horse.

Then it has been handed down that he took a meal at the old stone house at the junction of the Arendtsville road with the old Shippensburg road, for many years owned by John Carey, but in the time of Washington it was an old tavern run by one Russell. Tradition says the President stopped there and was entertained, and that his presence became noised about and quite a number of the people of the vicinity gathered there and saw the President before he took his departure.

It is said Landlord Russell was of an inquisitive turn of mind and could not contain himself. As the story goes after his guest had eaten and was almost ready to start Landlord Russell asked where he was going and what the army was going to do or something of the kind. The big, polite, patient first gentleman of the land with that smile that captured every one is said to have gone quite close to Landlord Russell and in a whisper replied.

"Can you keep a secret?"

"RUSSELL NO WISER"

Then he turned away, took up his journey and Landlord Russell was no wiser of the secret to be kept. There was another stop at New Oxford either for a meal or to rest the horses. Wright's ferry is reached that night and Philadelphia by end of the month.

Another tale of this trip is that when Washington reached the small stream at Hunterstown, near Tate's blacksmith shop, there was a halt, the cause of same does not appear in a very authentic way. The people of Hunterstown picture him near the clear sparkling stream at that point. It may have been a horse had cast a shoe or there was rest on account of heavy roads and that President Washington was attracted by the bright little stream. One account of this journey says that latter portion of it was through deep roads and a three days rain.

The Gettysburg Compiler
March 9, 1904

There have been those who have contended that this journey in 1794 is more traditional than fact. It is said that both Henry J. Stahle and Edward McPherson were convinced of the truth not only of the journey but of many of the stories told of it. It has been more recently declared that entries made by General George Washington in his diary establish as fact the truth as above given.

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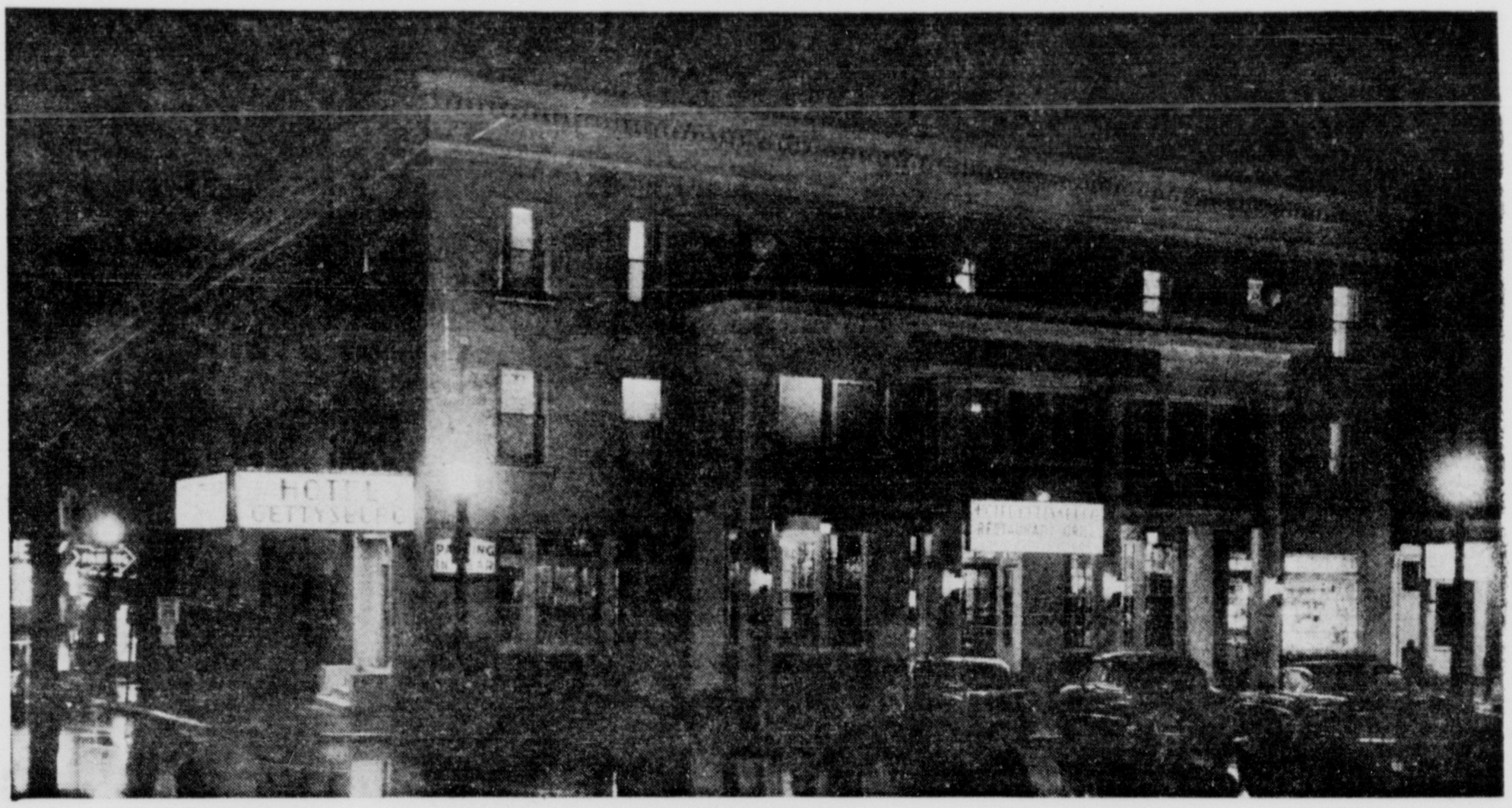

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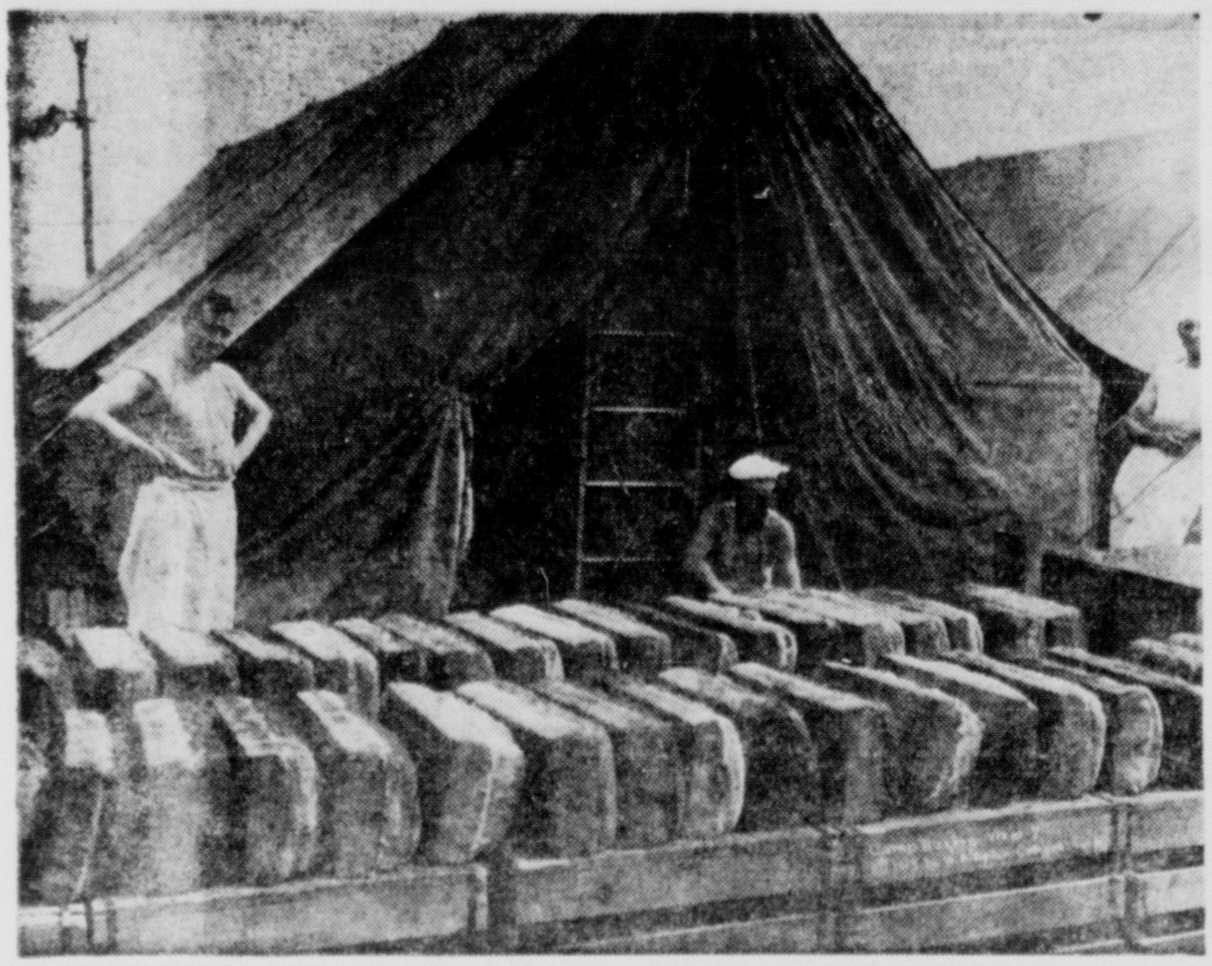
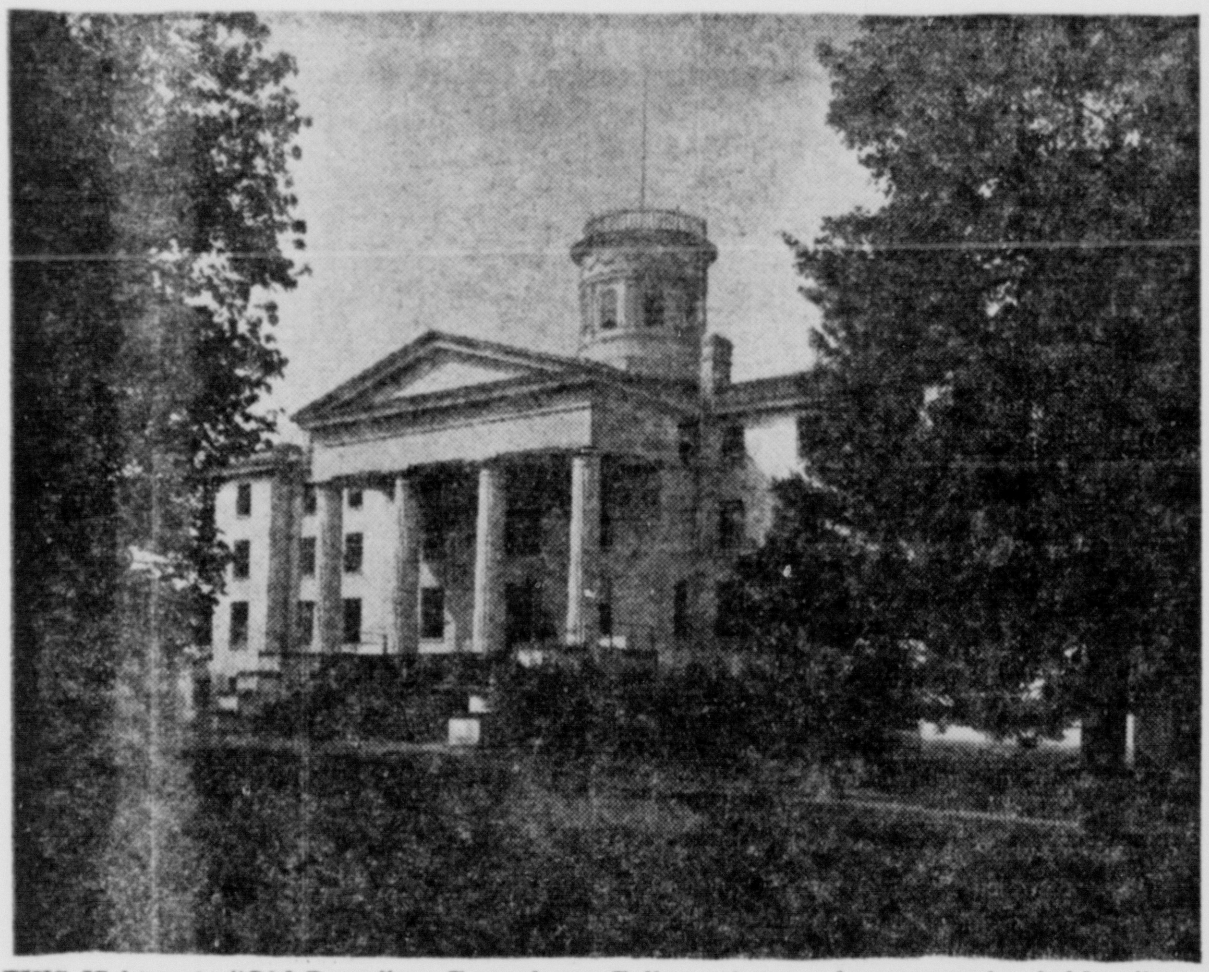
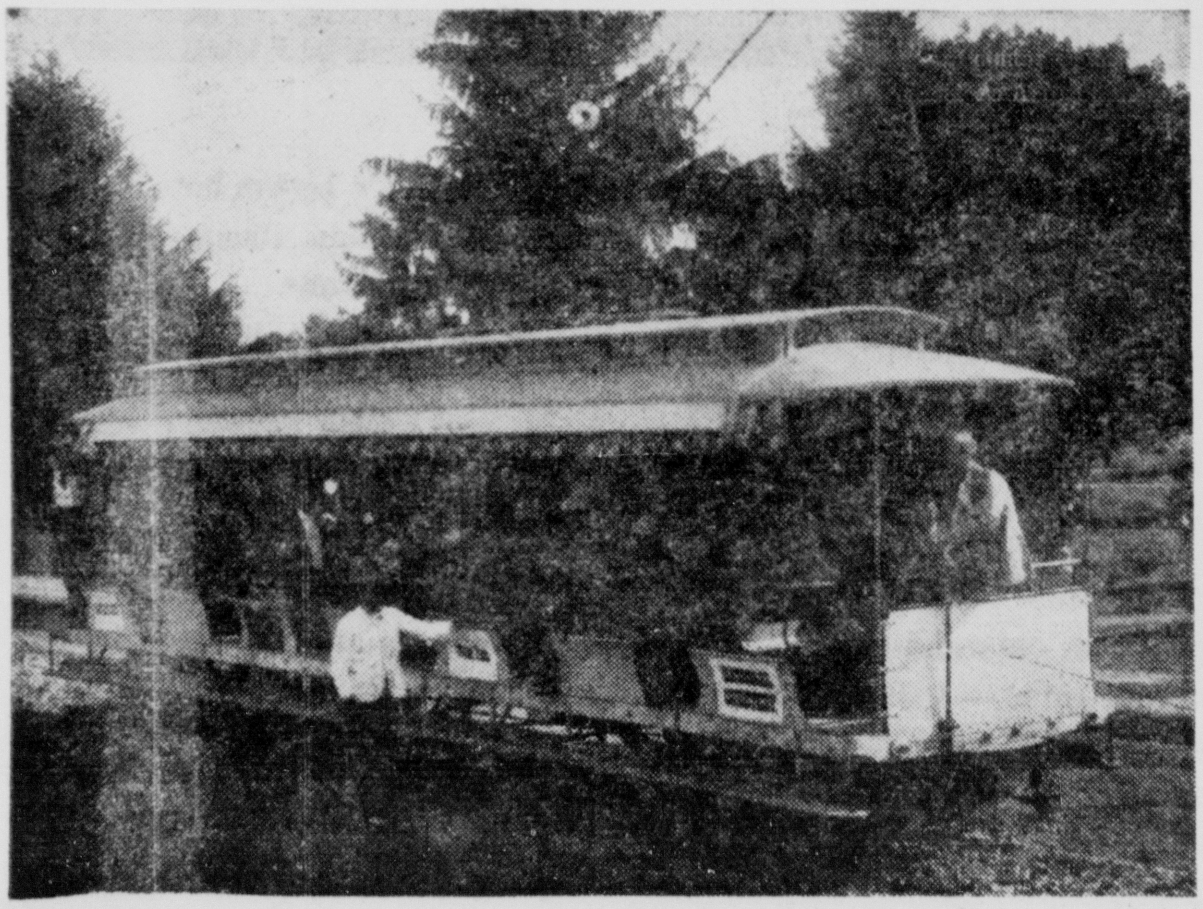


ARMY COOKS were kept busy preparing food for the more than 50,000 veterans who attended the 50th Anniversary observance of the Battle of Gettysburg in 1913. Above are shown huge loaves of bread which were consumed by the thousands.



THIS IS historic "Old Dorm" at Gettysburg College from whose cupola field officers surveyed the terrain for the Battle of Gettysburg.



TROLLEY CARS have long since been discontinued in Gettysburg. The one above is shown at the entrance to the National Cemetery shortly after the turn of the century.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIER with a miniature "Stars and Bars" reminisces at the stone wall near the High Water Mark during the 1913 reunion of the Civil War veterans in Gettysburg.

A VETERAN of the Civil War, attending the last reunion of the Blue and Gray in Gettysburg 1938, dozes off while reading a newspaper during an interlude in the official program.

The Surrender Of General Lee To General Grant

By GENERAL GRANT

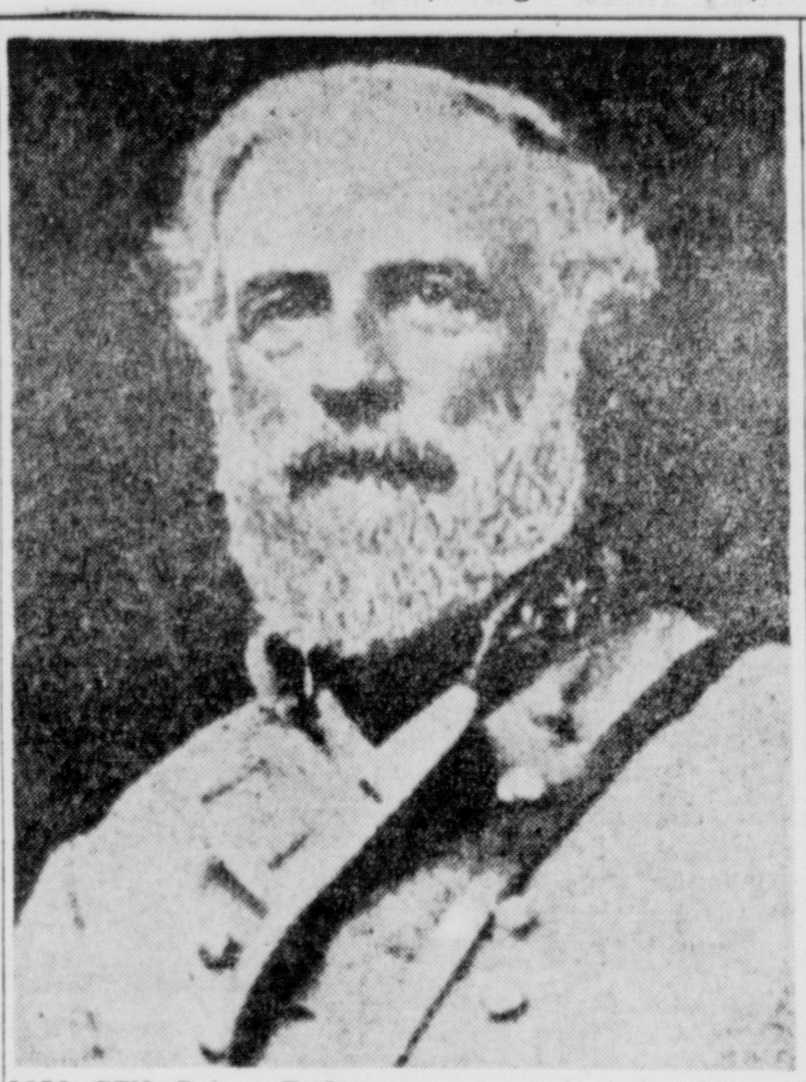
THE NIGHT before General Lee surrendered, I had a wretched headache, headaches to which I have been subject, nervous prostration, intense personal suffering. But, suffer or not, I had to keep moving. I saw clearly, especially after Sheridan had cut off the escape to Danville, that Lee must surrender or break and run into the mountains, break in all directions and leave us a dozen guerrilla bands to fight.

My campaign was not Richmond, not the defeat of Lee in actual fight, but to remove him and his army out of the contest and, if possible, to have him use his influence in inducing the surrender of Johnston and the other isolated armies.

You see the war was an enormous strain upon the country. Rich as we were I do not see how we could have endured it another year, even from a financial point of view. So with these views I wrote Lee, and opened the correspondence with which the world is familiar. Lee does not appear well in that correspondence, not nearly so well as he did in our subsequent interviews, where his whole bearing was that of a patriotic and gallant soldier, concerned alone for the welfare of his army and his state.

ARRANGE MEETING

I received word that Lee would meet me at a point within our lines near Sheridan's headquarters. I had to ride quite a distance through a muddy country.



MAJ. GEN. Robert E. Lee, in command of the Army of Northern Virginia, who led his forces for two more years after his defeat at Gettysburg.

I remember now I was concerned about my personal appearance. I had an old suit on, without my sword, and without any distinguishing mark of rank except the shoulder-straps of a lieutenant-general on a woollen blouse. I was splashed with mud in my long ride. I was afraid Lee might think I meant to show him studied discourtesy by so coming; at least I though so. But I had no clothes within reach, as Lee's letter found me away from my base of supplies.

I kept on riding until I met Sheridan. The general, who was one of the heroes of the campaign, and whose pursuit of Lee was perfect in its generalship and energy, told me where to find Lee.

I remember that Sheridan was impatient when I met him, anxious and suspicious about the whole business, feared there might be a plan to escape, that he had Lee at his feet, and wanted to end the business by going in and forcing an absolute surrender by capture. In fact, he had his troops ready for such an assault when Lee's white flag came within his lines.

IN NEW UNIFORM

I went up to the house where Lee was waiting. I found him in a fine, splendid, new uniform, which recalled my anxiety as to my own clothes while on the way to meet him. I expressed my regret that I was compelled to meet him in so unceremonious a manner, and he replied, that the only suit he had available was one which had been sent him by some admirers in Baltimore and which he then wore for the first time. We spoke of old friends in the army. I remembered having seen Lee in Mexico. He was so much higher in rank than myself at the time that I supposed he had no recollection of me. But he said he remembered me very well. We talked of old times and exchanged inquiries about old friends.

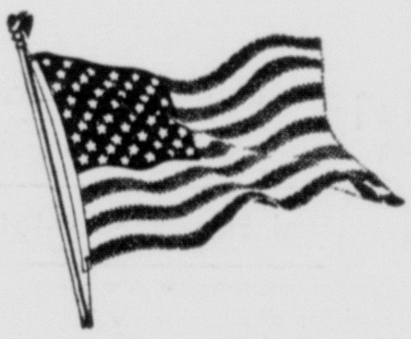
Lee then broached the subject of our meeting. I told him my terms, and Lee, listening attentively, asked me to write them down. I took out my manifold order book and pencil and wrote them down. General Lee put on his glasses and read them over.

The conditions gave the officers their side arms, private horses and personal baggage. I said to Lee that I hoped and believed this would be the close of the war. That it was most important that the men should go home and go to work, and the government would not throw any obstacles in the way. Lee answered that it would have a most happy effect and accepted the terms. I handed over my penciled memorandum to an aide to put in pen and ink and we resumed our conversation about old times and friends in the armies.

KEEPS HIS SWORD

Lee no doubt expected me to ask for his sword. It would only have been sent to the patent office to be worshipped by the Washington rebels. Then there was a pause, after which he said that most of the animals in his cavalry and artillery were owned by the privates, and he would like to know, under the terms, whether they would be regarded as private property or the property of the government. I said under the terms or surrender they belonged to the government. General Lee read over the letter and said that was so. I then said to the general that I believed and hoped this was the last battle of the war, and I saw the wisdom of these men getting home and to work as soon as possible, and that I would give orders to allow any soldier or officer claiming a horse or a mule to take it. General Lee showed some emotion at this, a feeling which I also shared. The interview ended, and I gave orders for rationing the troops.

The surrender of General Robert E. Lee to Lieut. General U. S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia, was in the house of Wilmer McLean on April 9th, 1865. Mr. McLean owned and occupied a house on the battlefield of Bull Run that was used as Beauregard's headquarters, and after the battle as a hospital. On account of the many horrifying scenes witnessed there during this the first great battle of the Civil War, Mr. McLean decided to sell out and move to other parts where he would be safe from all military operations. But, by a strange coincidence his later house was the place where was enacted the most important event at the end of the war.



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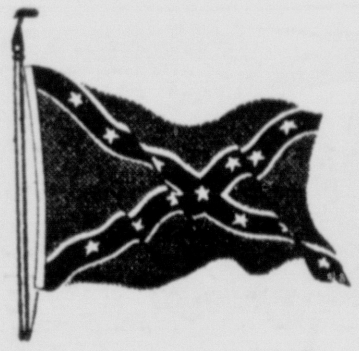

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GAR Memorial Honors Memory Of 178 Men Who Served In War

GETTYSBURG AND Adams County's own Civil War monument stands on E. Middle St., honoring the 178 men from the town and county who died in the Civil War.

Erected by the Grand Army of the Republic unit here in 1891, it bears the name of Cpl. J. H. Skelly, of Co. F, 87th Pennsylvania Regiment, from whom the GAR post was named, along with the names of the other 177 men from the county who died in the war.

Plans to erect the monument started February 23, 1885, but contributions did not come in very fast, and it was not until July 6, 1891, that the GAR post learned it could acquire a monument. The Second New York Cavalry Association had commissioned a monument and when it came to Gettysburg found the marker not to its liking. They decided to have a new marker made and sold their original monument to the local GAR post. September 10, 1861, the marker was placed in front of the GAR hall.

February 22, 1892, it was dedicated with Congressman Edward McPherson as the speaker. McPherson, himself a veteran of the Civil War, in his memorial address said:

"The part taken by the soldiers of Adams county in this achievement was most honorable. President Lincoln's call for troops was issued on the 14th of April, 1861. News of it reached Gettysburg before noon on the 16th. The afternoon train carried to Harrisburg an honored soldier, C. H. Buehler, yet living, who tendered to the Governor a company of soldiers for immediate duty. The

GAR Memorial In Gettysburg

tender was accepted that evening. On the 20th the company was mustered into service at York, among the first to leap to the defense of the flag. Others quickly followed until 31 companies, being parts of 23 different regiments, making a total of about 3,000 men, made the splendid contribution to the cause of the Union from a county whose voting population in 1860 was less than 5,500.

"Thus more than one-half the adult population, and probably three-fourths of the arms-bearing population of this county were in the Army.

"The names of those who died in service are inscribed on this monument. The names of those who live are inscribed on the enduring records of the Republic to be forever honored among men.

"The gallant soldiers were upon nearly every important battlefield of the war. They were among the first to go, and our 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry made the last charge which was made in the Army of the Potomac."

Two Grand Camps

ADVICES FROM Washington state that two grand camps are proposed to be established. One of them is to be on State Island, New York, and connected with the Sickles' brigade. It is to receive whatever volunteers may be accepted, who are to be drilled there and from there transported wherever required on the Atlantic coast.—The other is to be located at Harrisburg for the supply of the service in this direction and the southwest."—

It was rumored, in the early part of last week that Gettysburg had been selected as the location of one of these encampments. The New York Herald said:

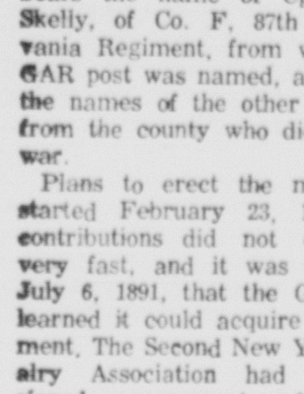
The government has decided to establish two large camps on the French system, partly for instruction and for the purposes of a reserve force. The camps will consist of from fifteen to twenty thousand men each.—One will be formed at Gettysburg, Pa., near the Maryland border, and the other in the vicinity of New York, most probably at Staten Island. The troops at Gettysburg are designed for action on the Southern border when necessary, and those at Staten Island will be required for coast service, to be used at any moment and at any point the government may direct. For this purpose, orders have been issued for a fleet of transports to be kept in readiness in the harbor.

FOUR NEWSPAPERS

Gettysburg, the location of one of these cantonments, is the capital of Adams county, Pennsylvania, on the turnpike road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, one hundred and fourteen miles west of the former, and thirty-six miles west of Harrisburg. It stands on elevated ground, in the midst of a fertile farming country; its selection, therefore, for a military camp is most judicious. It has an elegant brick courthouse and public offices, and numerous private dwellings, built in a neat and substantial manner. The Lutheran Theological Seminary of Gettysburg, founded in 1826, has a library of 17,000 volumes. The town is also the seat of Pennsylvania College, a flourishing institution. The buildings occupied by these institutions are large and beautiful edifices. The town contains a bank, seven churches, and four newspaper offices. In 1851 copper mines were opened in several places near this town.—The population of Gettysburg is about 2,600.

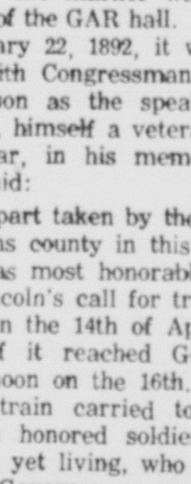
The rumored choice of this place for a Camp is, as yet, not confirmed. It is more than probable that Harrisburg is to be again favored.

The Compiler
May 27, 1861



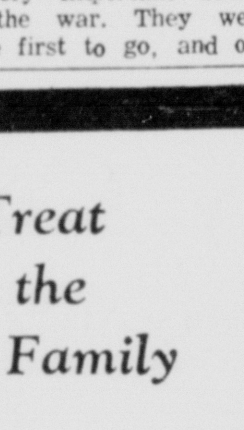
A Treat for the Entire Family

Cavalry Field Museum



Panoramas of the Civil War and Old West

2½ Miles East of Historic Gettysburg, Pa. on U.S. Route 30



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—PICKUP AND DELIVERY—

Adams County Will Harvest Three Million Bushels Apples

THIS YEAR Adams county expects to harvest approximately 3,000,000 bushels of apples, 400,000 bushels of peaches, and 3,500 tons of sour cherries—practically half the state's crop.

That Adams county is No. 1 in fruit production in Pennsylvania would not be a surprise to the men from the North and South who came to Gettysburg in 1863.

They "liberated" cherries by the thousands as they passed through the widespread orchards—and they fought one of their bitterest engagements in one of the best peach orchards in the area.

In the years that have passed since the Civil War the fruit industry here has grown to where the county now grows more apples than any other county in the state and its fruit processing industry is believed the world's largest in one county. Included among processors are the C. H. Musselman Co. of Biglerville; the Knouse Foods Cooperative of Peach Glen and Duffy-Mott at Aspers.

MAJOR INDUSTRY

So major is Adams county's fruit industry that the Pennsylvania Agricultural Extension Service has devoted entire editions of its Farm Economics publication to details of fruit industry activities here.

Adams county was just coming into its own as a fruit center when the Civil War began. Reports on a meeting of the Adams County Agricultural Society on March 16, 1861, reveal that many of the same families that were engaged in fruit here 100 years ago are still engaged in it, and that much Adams County fruit was getting a premium price then—just as it does now.

The report of the 1861 meeting quoted William B. Wilson (a descendant of whom, by the same name, is a leading county fruitgrower) as stating: "We are just beginning to open our eyes in regard to the cultivation and profits of fruit.

PEACH ORCHARD

"I am satisfied that the farmer cannot invest money in anything that would yield him as large a per cent with such little outlay in the beginning. In planting a peach orchard it only requires two or three years growing to produce two or three bushels per tree which fruit last fall a year was engaged by men from Baltimore delivered at Gettysburg at $1 per bushel. The demand is greater than the increase for fruit which I am convinced is both profitable and healthful."

Jonas Routzahn was of the opinion: "I think most people value the peach too high and the apple too low. I have four apple trees that last fall yielded me $75. The apples sold at 50 cents a bushel. The peach is not as certain a crop as the apple, in my estimation."

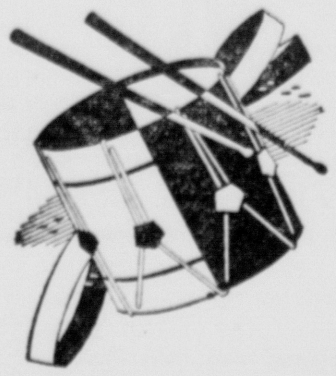
Routzahn was proven right. With the passage of years the apple became the mainstay of the county's fruit industry—far surpassing the peach. But at the same time the peach production remained high enough to keep the county among the top peach producers in the state.

SPRAY SCHEDULE

Fruitgrowers today, with a spray schedule that continues practically all year round, would second another of the speakers at the meeting in 1861. He noted: "I think there are a great many more insects now to destroy the trees than there were years back." The same speaker observed: "I wash my trees with lye every spring which promotes the growth of the tree." Today top chemists throughout the nation join extension service scientists in the continuing battle to produce new materials to better combat the insects and other threats to the fruit.

Because of the interest in fruit here a century ago H. F. M. Peters, of near Bendersville, put out a "Beautifully Illustrated Map on the Preservation and Culture of Fruit Trees."

The "map" contained "24 different engravings of trees, hand colored to represent natural colors." The map "tells how to treat all kinds of fruit trees to render



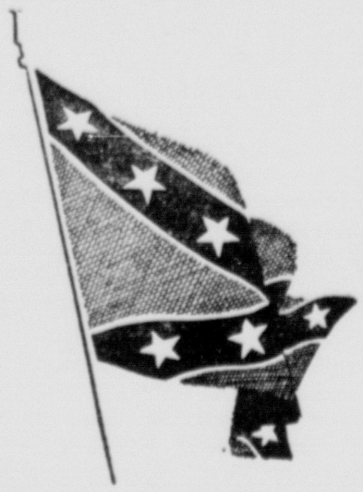
them very vigorous and productive even in unfavorable seasons. Tells how to prepare and plant all kinds of fruit trees. Tells how to treat peach trees and restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects."

Near Flora Dale the Pleasant Ridge Nurseries of T. E. Cook and Sons in 1863 advertised apple trees of 100 varieties and noted: "Persons wishing to plant trees will find the stock remarkably fine and offered at reduced prices."

100,00 BUSHELS

On May 22, 1863, a little over a month before the battle here, Jacob F. Lower, executor of the estate of the late John Kime, sold 100,000 apple, peach and cherry trees at the late Mr. Kime's nursery a mile north of Arendtsville.

And most farms for sale in the area at the time were advertised



as was the 500-acre farm at Virginia Mills offered in 1863 by Mary Myers as having "two excellent orchards on the place."

In 1861 a Gettysburg newspaper noted: "Our exchanges give discouraging accounts of the prosective peach crop throughout the state. In this county, in which the peach generally is grown to a large extent, the promise now is also poor. Mr. Sherfy, who has a large orchard near this place, informed us on Saturday that the late severe weather has almost entirely killed the buds. At best his yield will be a very light one."

One wonders what the yield was for Mr. Sherfy's orchard after the Union and Confederate forces had fought through it on a July afternoon two years later!

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Battle Of Gettysburg Narrowly Escaped Being Fought Year Before; Cavalry Here

GETTYSBURG, SCENE of the decisive battle in 1863, almost became the location of battle between Union and Confederate forces a year earlier.

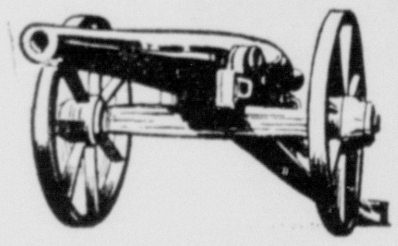
October 11 1862, Confederate forces came within a few miles of Gettysburg while Union forces were being hurried here to meet them. But then the Confederates turned south.

The Confederates were a cavalry unit headed by Generals J. E. B. Stuart, Wade Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee. They traveled by way of Mercersburg, Chambersburg, Fayetteville, and Caledonia to Cashtown—eight miles west of here. Some of the cavalrymen raided as close as four miles from Gettysburg. Then the augmented brigade of cavalry turned south, raided Fairfield, also eight miles west of here, on a line with Cashtown and continued on south, past Emmitsburg, escaping across the Potomac River, taking with them uniforms, horses and supplies they had secured during the raid, a number of prisoners and leaving behind destroyed railroad equipment and number of buildings in Chambersburg.

CROSS THE POTOMAC

Crossing the Potomac near Hancock, Md., Thursday, Oct. 9, 1862, the Confederates proceeded to Mercersburg the next day "without committing any depredations, or in the last degree interfering with the inhabitants along the route," The Gettysburg Compiler reported in 1862.

They took nothing but horses at Mercersburg. Then turned toward Chambersburg, arriving there just before dark on the night of October 10. They planted three pieces of artillery on a hill near the town, sent a detachment of 15 men into Chambersburg and



asked its surrender "or it would be shelled." Plans of the Chambersburg militia to make a show of resistance were abandoned and the town was surrendered.

The Gettysburg Compiler wrote of the incident on October 20, 1862:

OCCUPY CHAMBERSBURG

"The town (Chambersburg) was fairly occupied about seven o'clock in the evening. Shortly afterwards a large portion of them (the Confederates) made directly for the warehouse and cars, in which were stored a great quantity of government goods, consisting mostly of uniforms and a small quantity of boots. Not long afterwards the whole town was converted into one vast dressing room.

"On every hotel porch, at every corner, on the greater portion of the street door-steps, in fact, all over town, might be seen rebel cavalry donning Yankee uniforms, and throwing their own worn-out and faded garments into the street.—In many instances one man would ensconse his pedestals in two or three new pair of pants, as many coats, and with the same number of caps hanging about him. It is a noticeable fact that many of them had on Union uniforms when they entered the town, and a number of their horses were marked 'U. S.'

CAPTURE HORSES

"During the night, until daybreak, a portion scoured the country around in quest of horses, and captured about six hundred of them. Ten of the number belonged to the Hon. A. K. McClure, and were fine animals. Among the horses taken was a celebrated black stallion, owned by some gentlemen in Chambersburg, and valued at $1,200. It is remarkably large and fine animal, and had quite a reputation in the surrounding country. The rebels fed their own horses at the corn fields around Chambersburg. The road for five or six miles towards Harrisburg is strewn with cornstalks that were gathered in the fields and brought to the edge of the road for the horses.

CONDUCT OF REBELS

"Of those that remained in the town, the horses were ranged along the streets, facing the sidewalks, and remained there for the night, the riders lying around in different directions. It is not known that they made any attempt to enter a single private house. The taverns were all visited directly after they arrived, and a considerable quantity of whisky was punished, for which payment was generally proffered in Confederate scrip. The men were, as a general thing, friendly, and even sociably disposed towards the inhabitants, entering into conversation with the citizens in the taverns, barber shops, etc. — In one instance one of them entered a tavern in which were several citizens, and slightly hesitated at the door.

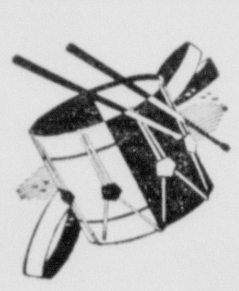
"Some one remarked — 'Come in, we won't hurt you.' Whereupon he entered, remarking, "Well, perhaps not, but some of you Yankees lie so.'

PREPARE TO LEAVE

"With the exception of the occurrences above related, the night was quietly spent. Preparations for leaving the town were commenced about daylight. Combustibles were placed in the railroad depot, the warehouse.—The stolen horses were got together, a large government wagon with four horses, and two or three ambulances, found in the town, were well filled with military clothing, etc., and each cavalry man had a quantity of clothing piled up before and behind him, on his horse, in many instances the pile reaching up to his chin.

DESTROY PROPERTY

"Three locomotives and the same number of passenger cars belonging to the Cumberland Valley Railroad were then utterly destroyed, the buildings stated above were fired and totally con-



sumed. They waited long enough to see that the destruction would be complete, and at eight o'clock Saturday morning the whole party left the town, each man and horse a small sized clothing establishment.

POWDER EXPLOSION

"The noise occasioned by the explosion of the powder magazine was so great that it was heard at the distance of several miles down the Valley, and gave rise to a report, that spread in that direction, that cannonading was going on at Chambersburg.—The walls of the warehouse, being very strong, did not fall down after the explosion, which fortunate circumstance prevented much damage to surrounding private property. None of the buildings were destroyed by the fire. The buildings were fired about half-past 7 o'clock. The citizens of the town were gathered together at different points, and, of course, had to endure the mortification of being passive spectators of the scene.

"Some few straggling soldiers were in the town at the time the rebels entered, but either remained concealed or made good their escape towards Shippensburg or Harrisburg.

ESCAPE TO VIRGINIA

"The following is one of the 'Associated Press'' dispatches:

Frederick, October 13, 12 M.—I regret to inform you that my surmise last evening of the escape of the rebels across the Potomac, without any serious interference by the Federal forces, is fully confirmed.—They at first attempted to cross at Nolan's Ford, which is directly at the mouth of Monocacy river. They were driven from this point by the shells of our forces stationed there, and gave up the attempt without much opposition, as the road was open to them to reach the lower fords at Conrad Edwards' ferries, which are nearly opposite Leesburg. After being driven from Nolan's ford, they divided and crossed the river at different points, but principally at Conrad's ferry, which is fully six miles below the mouth of the Monocacy, and not far from Poolesville, in Montgomery County. This is the principal ford by which Gens. Lee and Jackson made the crossing with the rebel army.

SEIZE FARMERS

"The farmers taken prisoners at Mercersburg, Pa., were paroled by the rebels at the river. They arrived here this morning.—They report that Gen. Stuart and Gen. Hampton were both with the expedition. The cavalry consisted of detachments from Virginia and South Carolina regiments.

"They seized no horses in Maryland, but swept the portions of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking.

"Much mortification is expressed in military circles at the failure to intercept the daring marauders. The importance of protecting Frederick and the Monocacy Junction and bridge, with millions of government property, however, necessitated the massing of a large force at these points, and, doubtless, required all the available troops.

"Gen. Pleasanton, with his cavalry and artillery, traveled 72 miles in 24 hours, in pursuit of them.

CAPTURE PRISONER

"Harrisburg, Oct. 12—The rebel prisoner captured yesterday at New Salem arrived here this afternoon. His name is Chausler, of the First Virginia Cavalry, and he is the only one of the invading party captured.—He is intelligent and talkative. He says that three farmers surrounded him and the major of his regiment, while in the advance after something to eat. The major escaped. Chausler has been eighteen months in the rebel service. He gives no rebel plans, except that the object of their raid was to procure horses and provisions. He is handsomely uniformed, in clothes smuggled to him from Hagerstown while the Pennsylvania militia were there.

"The Washington Star, of Monday evening, says: A man who arrived here this morning from near Conrad's Ferry, states that he was in the presence of Gen. Stuart a few minutes before he crossed the river with his marauding force, in his retreat from his late foray into Pennsylvania. Gen. Stuart informed him, in a sarcastic manner; that he had 'fooled the whole party,' but regretted that he had not accomplished what was intended when he started, as he expected to reach Frederick, Md., destroy the government stores at that point, and then destroy the bridge over Monocacy river; but that, all things taken into consideration, he 'had carried out his programme with much success.'

HORSES EXHAUSTED

"Stuart's men and horses looked

extremely exhausted, but the former were in high glee, and from the looks of the clothing on their persons, and that which they had tied on their extra (stolen) horses, (which numbered about 1,000), they expected and said that the change would be very acceptable, especially the shoes and boots, of which they had a large quantity. Gen. Stuart sent his compliments to a number of United States officers with whom he was acquainted in old times. Cool, decidedly."

RAID TWO TOWNS

Concerning the raid in this area The Compiler reported:

"Their march through this county was rapid. The captured horses were brought in from each side at a brisk pace by those taking them, so that the column was but little detained at any point.

"At Cashtown Wm. Ruff's store was entered and about $200 worth of goods taken. They were also at Capt. Mark's store but his loss is probably not over $10. Paxton & McCreary's store at Fairfield was robbed of about $1,000 worth of goods and Sullivan's of about $200 worth. They also took 30 stand of arms from the armory of the Home Guard.

"The post office matter at Fairfield was taken, and the postmaster, John B. Paxton, carried off a prisoner. A number of other citizens of that vicinity were also taken along — among them we have heard the names of Esquire Lowe, Alexander Benchoff, J. C. Martin, Sanford Shroeder, of Fountaindale, and Andrew Hartman, of Franklin township.

SOME LOSE HORSES

"We hear the names of the following persons as having lost horses: Ephraim Newman 1, Joseph Lives 1, Daniel Kuhn 1, Mrs. Brough 1, Jacob Musselman 1, Joseph Musselman 1, William Wierman 2, Daniel Heintzelman 4, Robert McGaughey 1, Joseph Hershey 4, Mrs. Beard 1, Hugh Culbertson 1, Mrs. T. Marshall 1, John Rhea 2, Jacob Baker 4, Wm. Culp 5, John Bennett 5, Stewart Witherow 5, Isaac Robinson 1, James H. Marshall 1, Joseph Deardorff 1, John Deardorff 2, James Ewing 1, John Hartman 2, Andrew Hartman 1, Mrs. Sheely 4, Samuel Swope 1, Mr. Gilbert 3, John Waugh 4, Mr. Dittenhafer 2, Mr. Weikert 1, Daniel Mickley 1, Jacob Walter 1, Wm. Walter 4, George Daywalt 2, John Michley 1, Benjamin Marshal 1, Capt. Taylor and brothers 4, Sanford Shroeder 2, George Walter 4, George Biesecker 3, Charles Starner 2, Philip Cutshall 1, Mr. Myers 4, John Shull 2, Abraham Lentz 1, A. Michley 1, John Clark 2, John Lauver 2, Henry Munshower 1, John Bucher 1, Solomon Hartman 1, Dr. John A. Swope 1. This list is made up from the reports prevailing and may not be accurate in all particulars.

"The raid was a most bold one, and it is to be regretted that it was not effectually checked on the way."

Located On Site Of
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Suburban Motel

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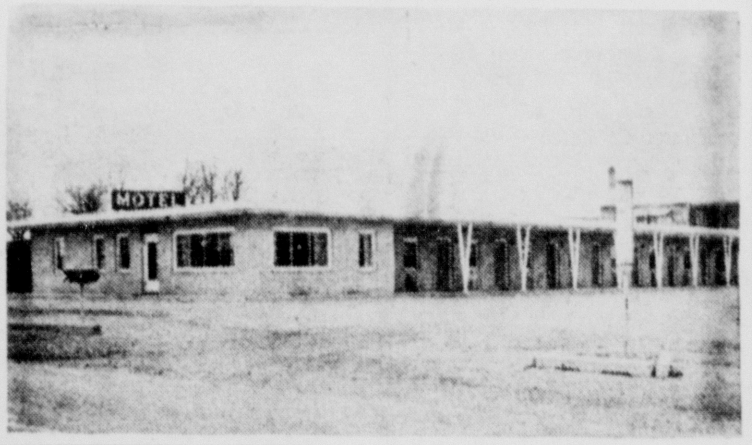

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An Old Jesuit Mission House Built By Cooper Wise In 1761 Still Stands

THE FOLLOWING is from the pen of John T. Reily of McSherrystown.

June 19, 1902, drove to Paradise over the Pigeon Hills—grand view off to the mountains and far into Maryland. The trees, covered with dead branches where the locusts deposited their eggs and are now disappearing—Farewell, Cicadae! Visited the original Wise homestead below Abbottstown, originally in Berwick Twp., Lancaster county, then York Co., now Hamilton Twp., Adams county, on the banks of Beaver Creek. John Nickolas Weis, Casper Weis and John Butt, or Bott, were among the German emigrants who came into the Province of Penn 1731, and Andrew Weis in 1732.

We have no way of knowing whether this Caspar Weis settled in Berks or Lancaster, or whether his children were born here on the banks of the Beaver Creek of the Indians. "Caspar Weisen" 2 was born July 15, 1733, died Nov. 22, 1803; Weis Sebastian 1 was born Nov. 10, 1738, died Aug. 1, 1802,—old Conewago tombstone. This Caspar was the original Weis settler, and Peter Noel 1, 1750, the original Noel settler whose tract of 500 acres was then bounded by land of Caspar Weis.

RAISED WITH INDIANS

April 11, 1754, Caspar Weis took up a grant of land there, but there is no way of telling whether it was Caspar the father or Caspar the son, then 21 years old. There is a tradition that these Weis children were raised with the Indian children as playmates along the Beaver Creek. The Weises had over 500 acres of land, now the two Cluck farms, Henry and Miss Matilda's—the lower farm house having been Charley Klunk's whereon is also a frame house built by him and his wife, Sara Dellone, where they died; the old Benjamin Fink and Judith Klunk farm belonged to the Weis land, now Cornelius Bievenour's, whose wife is a sister of the aged Sebastian Wise.

The old Weis tract adjoined lands of the old Jacobs settlers, Hollingers, Bodenheimers, Kauffmans, evidently of the Philadelphia family which gave the Jesuits a tract of land at the Pigeon Hills which are only a mile or two away. John Butt's land adjoined the 1754 Weis tract, likely the same who came with them from Germany. Also the Pattersons, Frederick Brandt's tract, McFarlands, the Trimmers, Bievenours, Storms, etc.

"SETTLER'S CABIN"

The original Weis home was a settler's cabin in the forest. The second old Weis homestead and Jesuit Mission Station is standing yet, older than the present Conewago Chapel building, and next to it the oldest place of Catholic worship in Southern Pennsylvania. It is one-story stone and an attic, about 18x24, the east corner walls badly cracked, but kept in repair by the Klunks for two generations, it having been the last request of old John Klunk that this venerable relic be not torn down as long as it remains in the Klunk family.

The datestone in the gable end has clearly cut in it a "C," a pair of scissors, then a "W," and underneath "1761." Built by Caspar Weis, a tailor. The entrance, low and wide, is on the southwest side, facing a great old-fashioned chimney place, at one side of which

is a narrow ladderway to the attic, at the other a door into the larger room, once a Jesuit "Mass house," the older generation of Weises and Klunks remembering the marks on the wall and floor where the altar stood.

SETTLERS BAPTIZED

Here the old Catholic settlers were baptized, instructed, married and attended the holy Sacrifice of the Mass! Here a Father Manners, a Geisler, Pellentz, a Frambach, Cerfoumont, a DeBarth and perhaps Fathers Zochi and Leken, yet in their earlier years, said Mass and administered the Sacraments! Here the old Catholic settlers of Paradise, from Germany and France, from Berks and Lancaster, knelt in prayer and brought their children of the noble old mothers!—all long gone, but the old memory laden walls remain; every stone has a history, and in sacred reverence kneeling strange thoughts fill my mind and a volume of history passes in solemn review.

There is a tradition that Confirmation was once administered in this old home by a Bishop who "walked there and was met by the people on the way." As the "Great Roads" from Philadelphia and Carlisle to Baltimore passed near by, it is likely he came that far by stage-coach; the old walls are laid in clay mortar, the floors of split plank, hewed and planed, and are double, the space between the joists being filled with clay, making a warm house. In the basement of this old Weis house a spring flows out of the rock into a perfect basin hollowed out of the rock by the Indians.

The old Weises had a still-house a little below, and the old logs are still in the basement on which rows of barrels of whiskey were once stored, in the days when the teams of the old Weises, Klunks, Noels, Dellones were on the Baltimore and Pittsburgh roads. The

adjoining farm on the Berlin road was Lena Breigder's, a sister of the old Bievenours. John Klunk bought it for his oldest son, Joseph Klunk, who died near Conewago, leaving several children, the only grandchildren of this John Klunk. The Berlin Branch Railroad now back of the old Weis-Klunk home.

TRADITIONS LINGER

Traditions linger around Paradise Church, yet known as Brandt's Chapel. The main point of Frederick Brandt's will, died in 1822, was a place of Catholic worship, from which dates Brandt's Chapel; there is no clause of compulsion or reversion, as he had no children, and a schedule of Mrs. Brandt's effects when she died about 1840 shows that everything went to Father Lekeu. I went into the cellar of the old Brandt home and examined the cupboard that is said to have been haunted after Mrs. Brandt's death. It stood in the old Brandt Chapel room and was used for the vestments, altar covers, etc. It is a three-cornered cupboard, in two parts, of good make, with carving at the top, and well preserved for having stood there in the dark and damp for over 50 years. "Priests were left no rest" until the ghost was banished with the old cupboard to the cellar, and once it was placed out in an old woodshed when the disturbances began again; but I think it was placed out of sight to quiet the popular excitement more than the supernatural.

Mr. Brandt had no relations; Mrs. Brandt had a brother, Michael Kientz, and three married sisters,—too many nieces and nephews to divide the property among, and to make any distinction would only create dissatisfaction, says the will, written by old Squire Gubernator.

The Gettysburg Compiler
July 29, 1902

ON THE MOVE?

Historically rich
Gettysburg and Adams County
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If your plans for the future indicate expansion or relocation, consider Adams County with Gettysburg as the hub.

Here is "country" area ideally situated between three great limited access highways. To the north, the Pennsylvania Turnpike which runs from New York to Pittsburgh. The Cumberland Valley Freeway which traverses in a northeasterly direction, and the Susquehanna Expressway which connects with Baltimore to the south.

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Many Good Civil War Books Found In College Here

An introductory reading list of books on the Civil War has been compiled by John H. Knickerbocker, historian of Gettysburg College and director of the Gettysburg College Civil War Institute.

All of these listed books are in the permanent collection of the college's Civil War Institute.

Students, Civil War buffs and others interested in the causes, conduct and consequences of the Civil War will find this list helpful for selected reading.

A copy of this list may be obtained from Mr. Knickerbocker at the Civil War Institute on the Gettysburg College campus.

Following is a partial list of good books:

American Heritage Picture History of the Civil War. 2 vols., N. Y., Doubleday, 1960.

Angle, Paul M. and Miers, Earl S., eds.: The Tragic Years, 1860-1865. 2 vols., N. Y., Simon, 1960.

Blay, John S.: After the Civil War. N. Y., Crowell, 1960.

Boatner, Mark M.: The Civil War Dictionary. N. Y., McKay, 1959.

Botkin, B. A., ed.: A Civil War Treasury of Tales, Legends and Folklore. N. Y., Random, 1960.

Catton, Bruce: America Goes to War. Middletown, Conn., Wesleyan Univ. Press, 1958.

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Commanger, Henry Steele: The Era of Reform, 1830-1860. Princeton, N. J., Van Nostrand, 1960.

Craven, Avery O.: Civil War in the Making, 1815-1860. Baton Rouge, Louisiana State Univ. Press, 1959.

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Hoehling, A. C.: Last Train from Atlanta. N. Y., Barnes, 1960.

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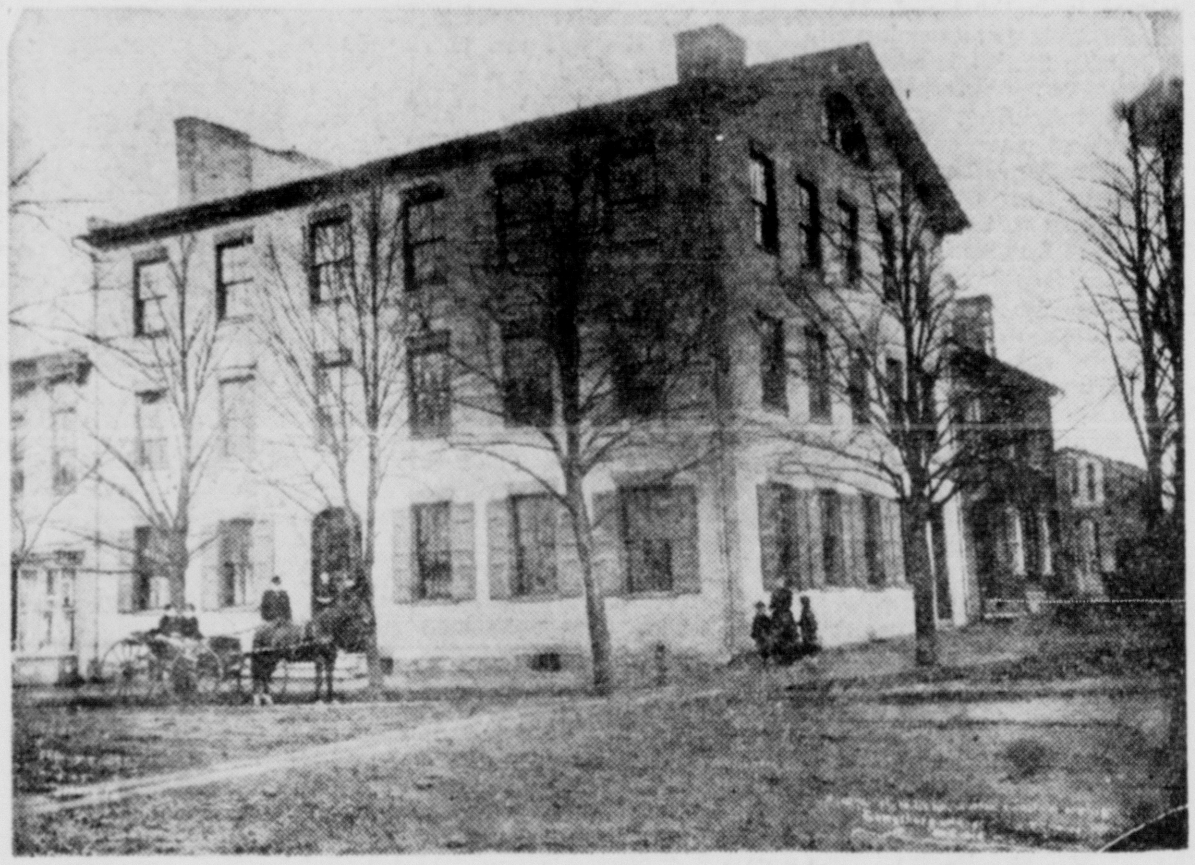
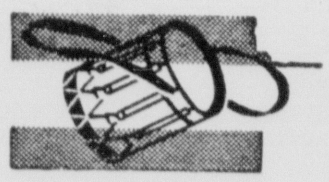


THIS IS the home of Judge David A. Wills (on what is now Lincoln Square in Gettysburg, where President Abraham Lincoln spent the night of Nov. 18, 1863.



Wounded Soldier Writes Complaint

The following is an extract from a letter written by a soldier who has followed the fortunes of the "Grand Army" from its first victory at Yorktown to its late fearful defeat near Fredricksburg. He was wounded in the recent battles under Hooker, and now lies in a Hospital on the banks of the Rappahannock, the General commanding sternly refusing to allow him to be taken in charge by his friends:

'I KNOW you wonder why we are here and not sent to the North. I have an idea why it is. The North knows but little how much the loss of our army was across the river, and we are kept here so that they will never know the truth. The Government does not wish the people to know how badly "Fighting Joe" was defeated, and if we got North it is likely we would express our opinions. Just of our Corps there are here something near two thousand wounded and a large number were sent away before I was able to go. Now (for the last few weeks) no one dare be sent away from here—by orders of Gen. Hooker; and what is equally as bad, our friends have an extraordinary job to get from Washington to us.

"GLORIOUS NEWS"

"What glorious news, too, we have from Vicksburg! When we receive the truth, it is likely to be the same 'glorious news' as you received from Hooker. There are great stories through the papers that the army likes Hooker so well and would willingly follow—to slaughter. They are lies. We wish no leader but McCellan.—We never lost a battle under him; we never gained one led by any other officer!

"There is great excitement up North in regard to Valliandigham. I do not concur in his sentiments altogether; but he has been unlawfully arrested by a would be military dictator. Cannot those who are at home uphold the Constitution and the Laws while we are trying to suppress the rebellion? Cannot the 'Copperheads' as the true Democracy are termed by the Administration traitors, hold fast to the doctrine of years ago, of 'Free Speech, Free Press and Free Territory,' against those black-hearted Abolitionists who now persecute others for carrying out the very doctrine they once upheld—who ousted the army idol and seeked to disgrace him for the only cause that he is a Democrat?"

The Gettysburg Compiler
June 22, 1863

3,320 Confederate Removed For Reburial

THE FOLLOWING is the number of Confederate dead exhumed and sent from Gettysburg to the South for re-interment. This work was under the direction of Dr. Rufus B. Weaver, who was a son of Mr. Samuel Weaver already mentioned. Dr. Weaver at that time was professor of Applied Anatomy, at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa.; the statement was furnished through the courtesy of Dr. Weaver and was taken from his report.

1870-1873, exhumed and shipped the remains of 3,320 Confederate soldiers as follows:

137 were shipped for reburial to Raleigh, North Carolina.

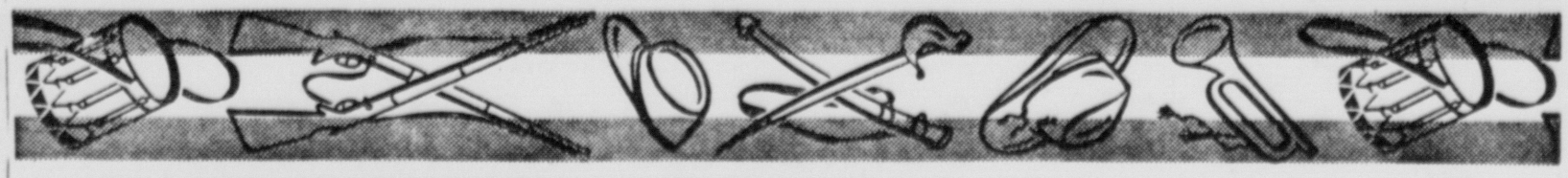
101 were shipped for reburial to Savannah, Georgia.

74 were shipped for reburial to Charleston, South Carolina.

2,935 were shipped for reburial to Richmond, Virginia.

73 were individual removals.

Citizens Are Called Upon To Help Defend Country Against Foe



THE UNION meeting of Citizens of Oxford district, held on Saturday last, was large, and was composed of the "bone and sinew" of the people, without distinction of party. On motion of Dr. J. W. Hendrix, Dr. M. D. G. Pfeiffer was elected President. Capt. John L. Noel and Jacob Resser, Esq., acted as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., and Hon. Edw. McPherson. On motion of John C. Ellis, Esq., the following resolutions were read and adopted:

"Resolved, That whereas the union of these States, the Federal Constitution, a wholesome execution of the laws, the peace and quiet of society, the security and happiness of the people, are all now threatened and assailed by the headstrong violence, vindictive passion, and treasonable usurpation and exercise of arbitrary and unconstitutional power by rebels who have taken up arms for the overthrow of an established and beneficent government in the peaceful discharge of its function, it is the duty of all good citizens to array themselves on the side of the Government and aid in crushing the rebellious war threatening to destroy our liberties.

CESSATION ABSURD

"Resolved, That to us, the doctrine of secession is absurd, obnoxious and utterly repugnant; and that we have unqualified faith in the principle so clearly enunciated by that great Virginia statesman, Thomas Jefferson, that 'no man, no association of men, no State or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own account. The same power which knit us together can unknit. The same formality which formed the links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or distract the efficiency of its constitutional law, is treason to all intents and purposes.'"

"Resolved, That the State and National Administrations in their proceedings in relation to the present rebellion in our country, are acting with the wisdom and foresight calculated to give entire satisfaction to the people, and restore their confidence in the strength and permanency of our political institutions; and we pledge ourselves to sustain them in all measures necessary to save the Constitution, preserve the Govt. and strengthen the Union."

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the speakers, and it adjourned with three cheers for the Union.

The Compiler
May 22, 1861

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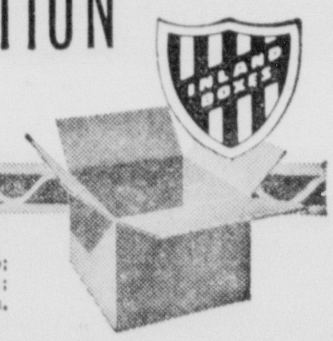

GENERAL OFFICE: Indianapolis, Ind. MILLS: Macon, Ga.; Rome, Ga. BOX PLANTS: Indianapolis, Ind.; Middletown, Ohio; Winchester, Va.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Evansville, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; Macon, Ga.; Erie, Pa.; Ashtabula, Ohio; Orlando, Fla.; Rome, Ga.; Biglerville, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Dallas, Texas; Chicago, Ill.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Omaha, Neb.; South Haven, Mich.
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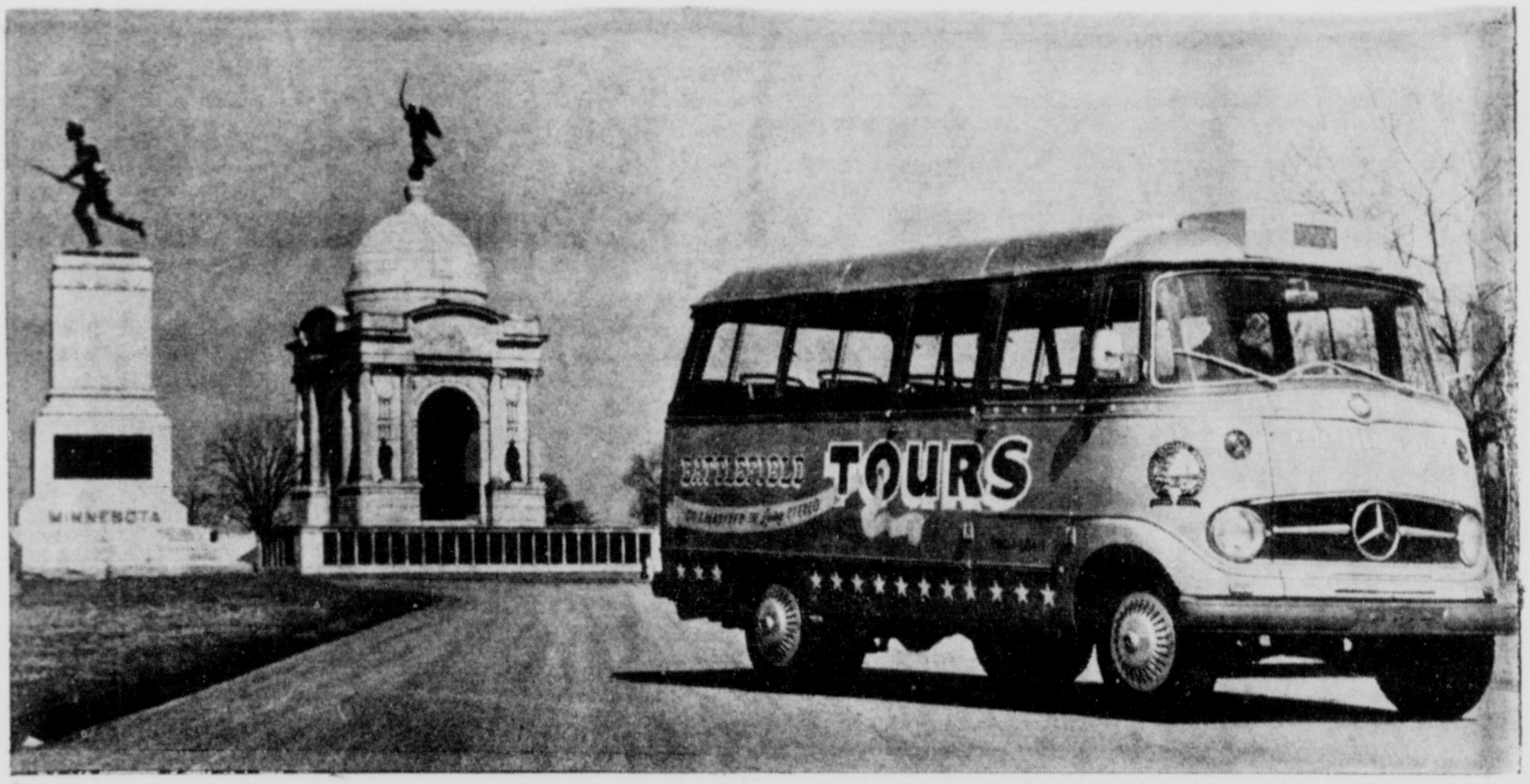


Your visit to Gettysburg isn't complete until you tour the battlefield in an air-conditioned bus equipped with realistic recordings in stereophonic sound. The National Heritage Association has produced a tour which places you in the heart of the Battle of Gettysburg.

You sit there, in air-conditioned comfort, peering out the wide window as your mind's eye re-forms the battle lines of the North. The South is preparing an attack. Suddenly the bus comes alive, cannon balls scream by, grape shell burst shedding their fragments on the hallowed soil about you. You see and hear Pickett and his men charging across the fields, as you are there, at the High Water Mark of the Confederacy.

When the bus approaches the spot where President Lincoln stood, your mind's eye pictures the scene of a century ago as you hear the words, "Four score and seven years ago . . ." Chills run up and down your spine, as you are there.

It is these moments of awe, these moments of emotion-drenched history, that the National Heritage Associates has recaptured in these battlefield bus tours. As you become a living part of the Battle of Gettysburg, you may say with confidence, "I was there."

Depot Opposite The Jennie Wade House

•

TOURS DAILY AND SUNDAY

TOUR INFORMATION

Length of Tour—Two Hours

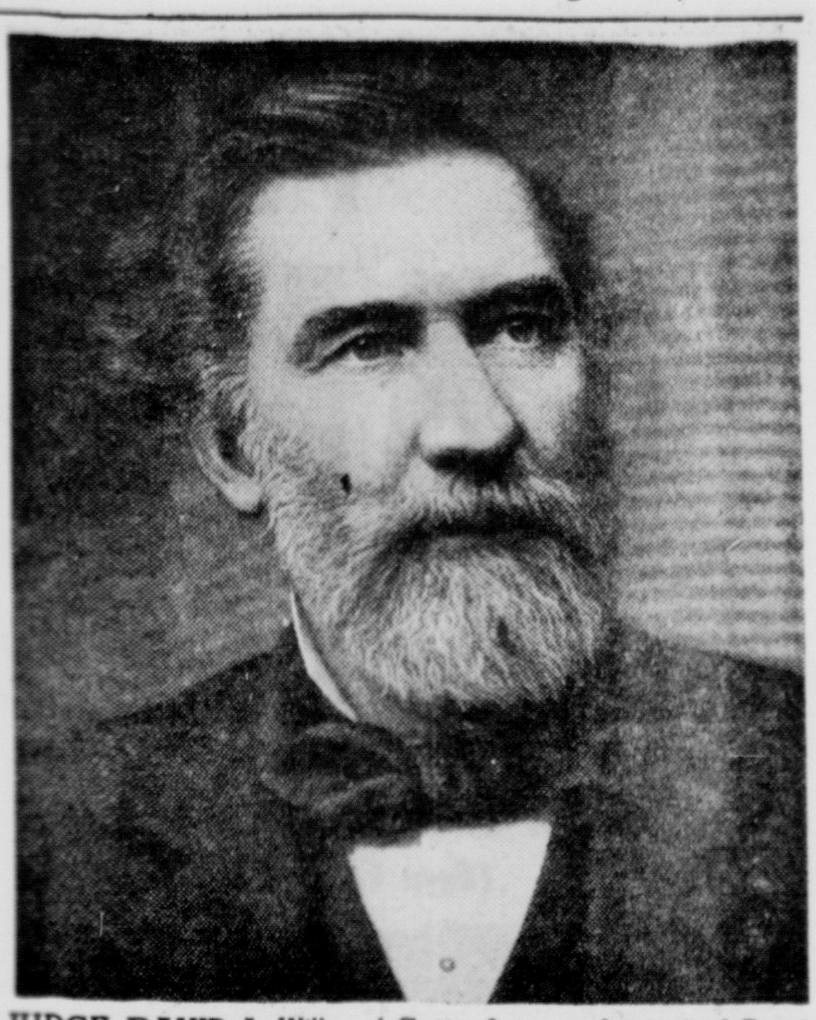
Adults, $2.50 . . . Children, $1.25

Special Group Rates Upon Request

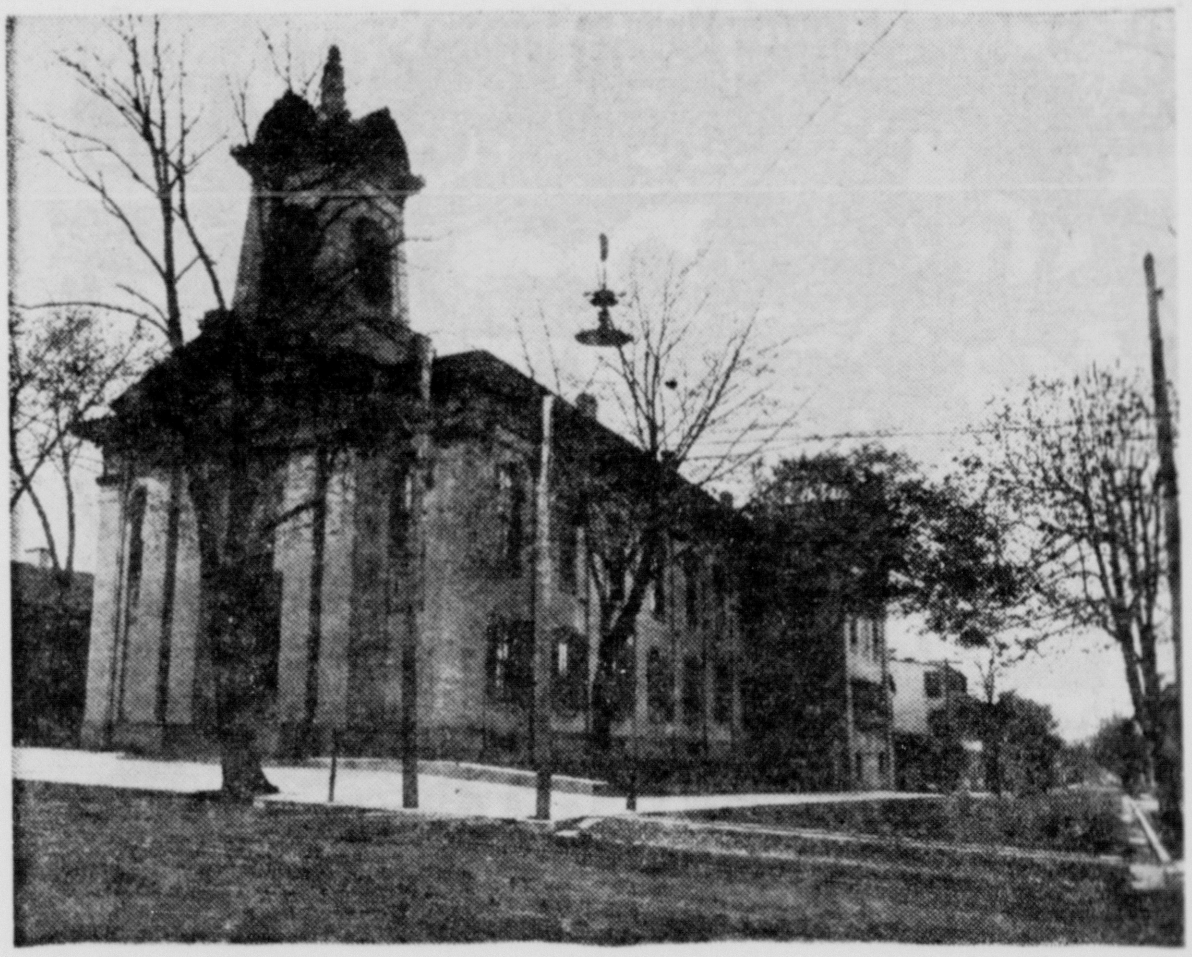
Tours Start Every 30 Minutes

• A NATIONAL HERITAGE PRESENTATION •

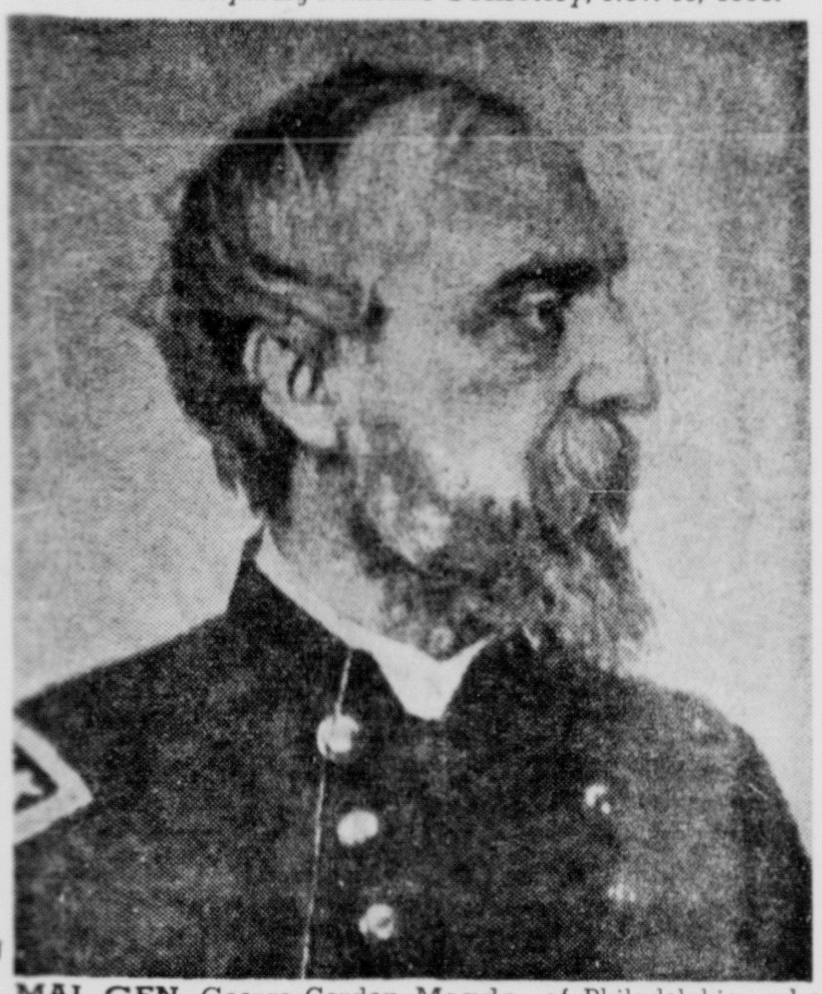
A FIELD hospital attracted a number of field officers during and after the Battle of Gettysburg in 1863.



JUDGE DAVID A. Wills, of Gettysburg, who invited President Lincoln to deliver a "few brief remarks" at the dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.



THE ADAMS County courthouse in Gettysburg the main section of which was standing during the Battle of Gettysburg July 1-3, 1863.



MAJ. GEN. George Gordon Meade, of Philadelphia, who commanded the Army of the Potomac in the victory over Maj. Gen. Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia, in the Battle of Gettysburg July 1, 2, 3, 1863.

THE FIRST U. S. Sanitary Commission, organized during the Civil War, was photographed on the Gettysburg Battlefield as shown above.

THIS VETERAN of the Civil War didn't even bother to take his hat off when he was shaved by an attendant during the last reunion of the Blue and Grav in Gettysburg in 1938.

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Just Beyond Electric Map, National Cemetery, Visitor Center And Cyclorama